

MSI PATCH SHEET

Souers, Sidney



## People of the Week

### Sidney Souers's Quiet Work as Secretary of Security Council To Shape a World Policy for U. S. in Line With Military Strength

➤ **Sidney W. Souers** is the instrument through which a new realism is being added to American foreign policy. Mr. Souers, a cheerful St. Louis businessman and former Naval Reserve officer, is Executive Secretary of the National Security Council.

This Council, although in existence only about six months, already has become a powerful force in shaping American attitudes and actions on foreign developments. Policies have been changed and new courses taken as a result of its recommendations. Both President Truman and Mr. Souers, who is an almost daily White House caller, are anxious that it should be so. They have ambitious plans for NSC.

Of necessity, the Council works quietly, secretly. As an inevitable result, even the few who have been aware of its existence have become confused as to its purposes and activities. Mr. Souers, a cordial and very busy individual, cannot, of course, discuss these things. But from others within the Administration and close to NSC, the story can be accurately pieced together, a story not told before.

**Realism.** NSC's job is to see to it that announced foreign objectives are consistent with U. S. military strength, and that military strength is capable, if necessary, of backing foreign policy. In a "cold war," this is considered necessary. There is to be no more setting of goals that later have to be abandoned, no more retreats such as became necessary in Palestine.

Put another way, NSC's function is to



NSC'S SOUERS

... a shaper of attitudes and actions, correlate the Government's best military and diplomatic thought on foreign problems as they arise and as far into the future as they can be foreseen.

This is done through a Council of seven members. President Truman is chairman. Other members are Secretary of State George C. Marshall, Defense

Secretary James V. Forrestal, Army Secretary Kenneth C. Royall, Navy Secretary John L. Sullivan, Air Secretary W. Stuart Symington and Arthur M. Hill, Chairman of the National Security Resources Board.

This, of course, is a top-level council. Mr. Souers learned early that it was difficult if not impossible to obtain agreements quickly from so highly placed a group. It was necessary to get the work done further down. So the members delegated subordinates to act for them in the preliminary phases of decision making.

**Working group.** Consequently, for the most part, the actual work is done and recommendations affecting decisions are made by this group:

➤ **George F. Kennan**, author of most of the present policy toward Russia, speaks for the State Department.

➤ **Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer** represents the Army. He also is an authority on the Far East and is for military help to China against Communism.

➤ **Lieut. Gen. Lauris Norstad**, a highly considered young operations officer, represents the Air Force.

➤ **Rear Admiral C. W. Styer**, Acting Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, expresses the naval viewpoint.

➤ **Rear Admiral R. H. Hillenkoetter** is added to the group as the head of the Central Intelligence Agency. The new intelligence service, organized originally by Mr. Souers, is directly under NSC.

**Methods.** All foreign-policy proposals having any bearing on national security



AIR FORCE'S NORSTAD



INTELLIGENCER LAY



RESOURCER HILL

... the basic plan—to crisscross foreign-policy ideas through the civilian and military departments' superbrains.

U. S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT

are cleared through this group. The men have found themselves an effective operating team. The work is done in this way:

The President, the State Department or any of the services asks for advice concerning a particular situation or area and what may be expected there. Admiral Hillenkoetter makes a special summary of the situation in the area affected, drawn from the records of his intelligence service. This often includes an appraisal of what may be the popular reaction in other lands of a contemplated course of action by the U. S.

The subject is thoroughly discussed by the working group. Each takes the problem back to the top men in his own Department. Sometimes disagreement arises. In such cases, it is Mr. Souers's way to keep the subject under discussion until disputes are resolved.

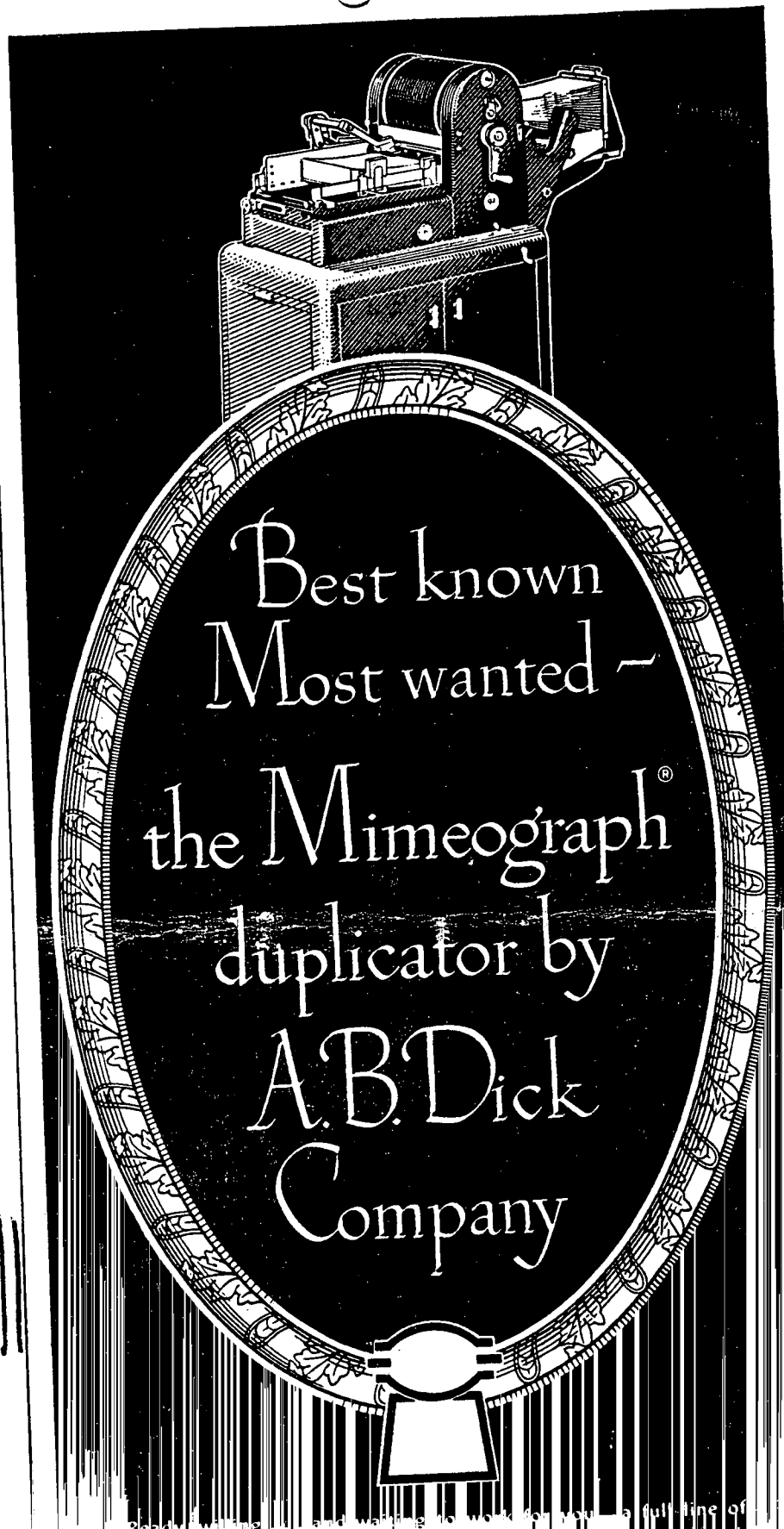
When a recommended course of action has been settled upon, the Council itself meets, usually in the White House Cabinet room, with Mr. Truman presiding. Everything has been thoroughly explored in advance by the working group, and the members find there is little to do but ratify the action already agreed upon. If disagreements cannot be resolved, all views and all facts are laid before the President and he makes the decision.

**Difficulties.** NSC has encountered one fundamental difficulty in the fact that it came into existence so late in the postwar era. It was created by the Act that merged the Army, Navy and Air Force. The Truman Doctrine already was in effect, decisions had been made regarding Palestine, China, Greece, Italy and other areas.

NSC apparently has been reviewing the situation everywhere, reducing policy for every section to written form for President Truman's signature. It also is said to be at work on an over-all world-policy statement. The rush of world events, however, sometimes has compelled NSC to make decisions on action in advance of settling basic policy.

But the over-all and long-range purpose is a thoughtfully developed, clearly stated foreign policy balanced with military strength, and the whole reduced to a continuing document available to administrations running far into the future.

**Criticisms.** The Council is criticized in some quarters because of the dominant position of military men in making its decisions. Critics assert that, as things stand, the one civilian agency represented, the State Department, is headed by a general, and that, in the working group, the



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## People of the Week

by the civilian heads of the military departments or the President.

**Palestine.** The Palestine situation illustrates what is expected to be one of the values of NSC. The decision to back partition was made, against military advice, long before NSC existed. It now is said that the proposal was not thought through to the point at which it was foreseen that it would take troops to enforce partition, and that the idea had to be abandoned for that reason. NSC would have provided interplay of military and diplomatic thought that might have prevented adoption of the policy originally.

**Italy.** NSC naturally is watching Italy very closely just now. The announcement that, if Communists take over the Government there, in the coming election, Italy will be denied Marshall Plan assistance, is said to have cleared through the



—Acme

STATE'S KENAN

The men have found themselves . . .

Council. The agency also was consulted on the firm policy toward Trieste.

In addition, Administration sources say, NSC is looking ahead to every possible result of the Italian election and preparing courses of action to be applied when the votes are in.

**Driver.** Mr. Souers provides much of the driving force that is making NSC an effective instrument in foreign-policy formulation. Although an old Missourian, he is not an old Truman crony, but a new and close friend of the President.

He was born in Dayton, Ohio, and educated at Purdue and Miami universities. From newspaper work in New Orleans, he went into business in St. Louis. His principal interest was insurance.

In 1929 he joined the Naval Reserve, and from 1932 to 1940 he was Intelligence Officer for St. Louis, responsible for

investigations, the development of an organization and public relations. In 1940 he was called to active duty and quickly developed a Navy reputation as a hard-working, able and conscientious officer. At first he did intelligence work in the Middle West. Later he went to Washington, and caught the eye of Mr. Forrestal, who pushed him upward. When the war ended he was a rear admiral and Deputy Chief of Naval Intelligence, an unusual post for a reserve officer.

After the war, he organized the new intelligence system, and set up an intelligence service for the Atomic Energy Commission. At Mr. Forrestal's suggestion, Mr. Truman named him to his present post. His Assistant Executive Secretary on the Council is James S. Lay, Jr., another expert in intelligence work.

Mr. Truman's deep interest in NSC has



—U. S. Navy

CIA'S HILLENKOETTER

. . . an effective operating team

brought him into close contact with Mr. Souers. Mr. Souers's office is in the old State Department building, across the street from the White House. He sees the President nearly every morning, often accompanied by Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, Mr. Truman's Chief of Staff and an adviser on foreign policy. Several times a week he lunches with Mr. Truman and a White House group.

Friends say he scarcely regards himself as a superbrain in making foreign policy. His function, as he is said to see it, is to make sure that all foreign-policy ideas are crisscrossed through the superbrains of the civilian and military departments affected, so that mistakes can be avoided.

He and the President are building an agency that obviously is to become more and more influential in charting the American course in international affairs.

U. S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT

APRIL 2, 1948



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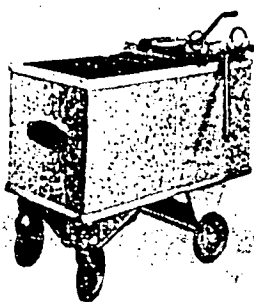
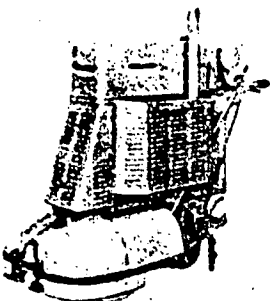
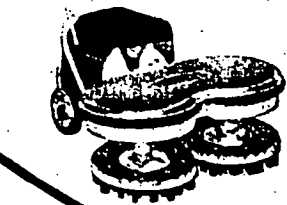
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# U. S. Balances Policy Against Security

By John A. Giles

If the new National Security Council functions as planned, our foreign policy never again will be out of step with our military thinking or military prowess.

For it is a primary duty of the council not only to assess and appraise the objectives of the United States in relation to our actual and potential military power but to study our commitments and risks as well.

The eyes and ears of the President, as far as foreign policy is concerned with national security, the council is the top policy formulating unit of the Government today. In wartime it might well become the Nation's war council.

## Tackles World Problems

That very much overworked word "co-ordination" describes the council's duties best. Today, although tossed into a rapid stream of events and trying to get into midstream as fast as possible, most of its co-ordination and integration work involves problems for which the State department has primary responsibility. In wartime most of its attention would be on military matters.

"When the State Department makes policy in its dealing with other nations it is vital that it at least has the views of the armed forces who may have to support it and an accurate appraisal of the Nation's resources," Sidney W. Souers, the council's executive secretary, said. "It is just as wrong to have the State Department formulate our foreign policy without giving any consideration to our military and economic potentialities as it is for the military to dominate it."

"Thus our foreign policy, as regards national security, will be in keeping with our ability to carry it out," he added. "It is the council's duty to tackle world problems instead of domestic issues, not to create any jurisdictional disputes but to attempt to solve them and to place its recommendations before the President."

Mr. Souers likes to emphasize that he is merely the executive secretary of the board, that its chairman is the President himself. Congress provided that its membership should include the Secretaries of State (who presides in the President's absence), Defense, Army, Navy and Air Force and the chairman of the



SIDNEY W. SOUERS.

—A. P. Photo.

National Security Resources Board. Other cabinet members may be called in when problems arise which concern them.

The council, along with the Security Research Board, reports only to the President. Thus, the board, concerned with mobilization of our resources in time of emergency, and the council are not parts of the national military establishment, although the same act which created them also set up the Secretary of Defense and "unified" the services.

Where the council cannot arrive at a conclusion for recommendation to the President—and such has not been the case so far—both sides will be presented to him for decision.

## Primary Function Explained

"It is equally the duty of the council to see that all governmental views are presented," Mr. Souers, who is known in the Government for his keen sense of organizational relationships, said.

"This is not a strong independent group nor a buffer to insulate the President," he continued. "The council will not detract from or infringe upon the prerogatives of the executive departments."

"Its primary function, when you come down to cases, is less to prepare for than to avert a war by the careful formulation of policies that lead to peace instead of World War III," he said. "We are trying to do what has been tried many times before without success—anticipate all eventualities and correlate our policies therewith."

The council will in no way infringe on the day-to-day operations

of any department, large or small, for it is concerned with top policy. Its only operational duty is the general over-all direction of the Central Intelligence Agency, from which it receives advice on national security intelligence activities.

"Of course, the setup brings on the danger of an ivory tower operation," Mr. Souers said. "But we are getting around that possibility by maintaining a close working contact with the departments and using their planning and operations people."

The problems that have come before the council—all top secret, of course—have involved whole foreign regional areas (as, perhaps, the Near East) and those that are world-wide in scope in certain fields of endeavor. The Marshall foreign-aid plan was pretty well formulated before the council came into being last September.

## Seeks Balanced Policy

"The recommendations of the council are presented to the President for decision and any action he sees fit solely, literally and uncompromisingly from the viewpoint of national security," Mr. Souers said. "We are not concerned with all the aspects of foreign policy, such as commercial, except as they apply to the national security nor the implementation of our recommendations."

Mr. Souers said that there had been no dearth of subjects coming before the council. The President, he added, had taken a personal interest in the group's deliberations and kept completely up to date on its affairs.

"The sole purpose of the council is to provide the United States with a well-balanced foreign policy that is in keeping with our ability to carry it out," he added.

Mr. Souers is a native of Dayton, Ohio, where he was born 55 years ago. He attended Purdue University and graduated from Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

He has wide business interests, mostly in the South, which have included president of the Piggly Wiggly Stores and association with various banking and insurance firms.

In 1929 he became a lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserve and advanced to the rank of rear admiral during World War II. He was director of naval intelligence in several naval districts and in 1945 was designated deputy chief of naval intelligence.

National Security Council

Gruenther

February 1, 1950

Dear Al:

Now that my resignation as Executive Secretary of the National Security Council has become effective and Jimmy Lay has been sworn in as my successor, I would like to take this opportunity of thanking you personally for your advice and assistance during the Council's formative years. Without your understanding support, my task certainly would have been much more difficult.

You are only too familiar with some of our early problems of relationships while both the Council and the Defense Department were getting organized. The record of the Council's activities however reflects clearly the effective and broad staff coordination that you, as much as anyone in the Defense Department, helped establish between the NSC Consultants and Staff, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Staff, and the Army Plans and Operations.

As a consequence of the Council's integration into the Government the President has been enabled to consider and approve clear policy guidance with respect to the national security on the basis of sound, objective, and balanced reports, and all appropriate executive departments and agencies of the Government have been directed to carry forward their activities with a common understanding and goal.

Jimmy Lay, who has contributed in no small measure to the development of the NSC, has the same concept as I of its functions and role. I am sure that you will give him in connection with the Council's work the full benefit of your advice and support as you have me, for I believe we are agreed that one of the basic factors in the continued effectiveness of the Council's staff work is the close tie-in of the top career men in the respective departments.

As you know, I am carrying on in my new position as Special Consultant to the President, and will be in Washington much of the time. I hope to be able to see you now and then to continue our personal association.

Sincerely yours,

SIDNEY W. SOUERS

Lt. General Alfred M. Gruenther, USA  
Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Combat Operations  
Department of the Army  
Washington, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

December 27, 1949

Dear Sid:

I want to tell you what a fine job I think you have done as Executive Secretary of the National Security Council. I have had many opportunities to observe you in action, and I think your contribution has been an outstanding one. I regret exceedingly that you find it necessary to return to your private business, but I marvel that you have been able to stay here so long. I think we all owe you a debt of gratitude, and I for one want to express my deep appreciation for your superb achievement in getting the NSC organization off to such a fine start. It will be a great source of comfort to you in the years to come as you look back and see the way your brain child has developed.

I note in the press announcement that you have made yourself available as a consultant. I do hope that it will be possible for you to continue to spend some time in this line of work. There are, I rather suspect, some danger points ahead and we shall all need your skillful guidance in avoiding pitfalls.

I wish you all of the success in the world. You deserve the best.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Al".

ALFRED M. GRUENTHER  
Lieutenant General, GSC  
Deputy Chief of Staff for  
Plans and Combat Operations



Admiral Sidney Souers  
Executive Secretary  
National Security Council  
Washington 25, D. C.

*I hope to see you before  
you report and tell you  
in person that for my  
dough I think you  
are tops.*

*Gruenther*

January 4, 1950

Dear Al:

Of all the letters I received there is none I prize more highly than I do your very generous one.

Any credit I deserve for getting our staff organism underway, was due largely to the great assistance rendered by you. You participated in the development of the basic concept under which the staff was to function, and then helped me to hold the line as we went through our growing pains.

They are fixing up an office for me down the hall, and I expect to be here a good part of the time. I hope to be able to get together with you before too long, although I realize that as a member of the "Little Chiefs" you are under pretty heavy pressure.

With warmest regards and best wishes,

Sincerely,

SIDNEY W. SOUERS

Lt. General Alfred M. Gruenther  
Office of the Chief of Staff  
Department of the Army  
Room 3 E 630  
Pentagon Building  
Washington 25, D. C.



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Papers of  
Sidney W. Souers

*Kennan*

February 1, 1950

Dear George:

Now that my resignation as Executive Secretary of the National Security Council has become effective and Jimmy Lay has been sworn in as my successor, I would like to take this opportunity of thanking you personally for your advice and assistance during the Council's formative years.

The record of the Council's activities reflects the influence of your contributions more clearly than anything I might say. Not so apparent to anyone who has not been part of the team is the effective and broad staff coordination that you helped establish through the NSC Consultants and Staff, and the relationships of these two groups with the Policy Planning Staff and similar planning groups in the other departments and agencies.

As a consequence of the Council's integration into the Government the President has been enabled to consider and approve clear policy guidance with respect to the national security on the basis of sound, objective, and balanced reports, and all appropriate executive departments and agencies of the Government have been directed to carry forward their activities with a common understanding and goal.

Jimmy Lay, who has contributed in no small measure to the development of the NSC, has the same concept as I of its functions and role. I know that you will give him in connection with the Council's work the full benefit of your advice and support as you have me, for I believe we are agreed that one of the basic factors in the continued effectiveness of the Council's staff work is the close tie-in of the top career men in the respective departments.

In carrying on in my new position as Special Consultant to the President, I will be in Washington much of the time, and hope I will be able to see you now and then.

I hope you will enjoy your well-earned leave of absence upon completion of your current assignments.

Sincerely yours,

SIDNEY W. SOUERS

Honorable George Kennan, Counselor





DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
THE COUNSELOR  
WASHINGTON

*Kennan*

February 13, 1950

Dear Sidney:

I am deeply grateful to you for your letter of February 1 and for the kind words concerning my contributions to the work of the National Security Council.

I do not need to tell you of my own admiration for the distinguished service you have rendered as Executive Secretary of the Council, and of my regret that you are leaving.

You may be sure that I will be happy to give Jimmy Lay all possible support.

I, too, will soon be in a situation where I expect that my visits to Washington will be only from time to time, and on a consultative basis. I hope that that will not prevent us from getting together from time to time and continuing an acquaintance which I have enjoyed so much.

Very sincerely yours,

*George F. Kennan*  
George F. Kennan



The Honorable  
Sidney W. Souers,  
Special Consultant to the President,  
Room 224, Old State Building,  
Washington, D. C.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

WASHINGTON  
17 September 1947

*Forrestal*

*file*

*Dear Sidney:*

Most ceremonies which deal with the swearing in of new officials to public office always seemed to me to bore both the participant and the spectators. However, ideas differ about such matters.

My own induction will probably occur next Monday at 11 o'clock in the President's office at the White House, and I am informing a few people so they may be present if they choose. You are one.

Sincerely yours,

*Jim*

James Forrestal

Admiral Sidney W. Souers,  
Room 224,  
State, War and Navy Building,  
Washington, D. C.

*Rec'd*  
SEP 17 1947  
1355

# World Report

"I wholly disapprove of what you say but will  
defend to the death your right to say it."  
VOLTAIRE

(Pages of U. S. News & World Report are written in their entirety by the  
and international news irrespective of the editorial views expressed here.)



## One man's power to shut down key industry again threatens nation's economy —Industrial strength sapped in period of inflation and international crisis— Anti-trust laws should be extended to cover labor union monopolies.



coming work stoppage and he was supposed to notify the Federal Mediation Service, too. But the most that could happen to him would be an injunction by the National Labor Relations Board after several months of procrastination, such as is to be noted in the procedure over the International Typographical Union's disregard of the law. An injunction proceeding can be stalled in the courts for many more months while legality or unconstitutionality is argued.

Meanwhile, the country eats into its stockpile of coal. The price of coal goes up. So do the prices of many manufactured products which become scarce because steel is scarce.

Coal is used for locomotives on a large part of the nation's railroad systems. Already a curtailment in freight movements has been ordered.

If the "public interest" has not been defied, then what is meant by the phrase "public interest"?

**Lengthy legal procedures:** Why does Congress appropriate so many dollars to carry on anti-trust persecutions over legal technicalities while it allows union leaders to conduct flagrant monopolies in restraint of trade?

The President, to be sure, has been advised that the filing of an "unfair labor practice" charge under the Taft-Hartley law would be too complicated and too lengthy a procedure while the miners are on strike and that the most expeditious way to get action by injunction is to use the provisions which stipulate that, after a study by a fact-finding board, an injunction for 80 days is obtainable.

But Mr. Lewis can tie up the court proceedings on that, too, by delaying tactics.

Thus, Mr. Lewis doesn't consider the present work stoppage to be a strike because he hasn't called it. He tried the same maneuver last year when the Government obtained an injunction against the miners' union. The argument then was that the miners quit of their own accord. The assumption which Lewis tried to get across was that no concerted action took place.

While the law says that no man can be compelled to work against his will and while the contract between the coal operators and miners' union says that

the miners are to work only when "able and willing," this relates to individuals and does not cover organized action by two or more persons who conspire to bring about a work stoppage. The government won on this point before and can do so again.

Even, however, if an 80-day injunction is granted, it will bring the controversy up again at the end of that period because it will be close to June 30 when the current contract between the coal operators and the miners' union is due to expire.

So when all these procedures are exhausted, Mr. Lewis still has the right to strike and to tie up the nation's coal supply. Neither he nor his union can be restrained, but the American industrial system can be strangled.

**Amend the Taft-Hartley law:** The dispute at the moment relates to the miners' pension fund. The law provides for appointment of a neutral trustee by the court. Application for such an appointment was not made by the coal operators until March 20. Mr. Lewis stalled the negotiations for settling the dispute and is stalling now because he thinks that he can use economic power to get control of the disbursements of the pension fund and that, when the court does get around to appointing a trustee and this red tape is completed, the Administration will bring about a surrender or the coal operators themselves, beaten by the strike, will surrender.

Anyway, the Taft-Hartley law doesn't seem to have prevented abuses of power by labor-union bosses.

Maybe the time has come to amend the law by putting into it an anti-monopoly provision that outlaws industry-wide bargaining and other abuses of the collective bargaining power.

The Administration has not lost an opportunity to encourage defiance of the Taft-Hartley law or to mess up its procedures. Its poorly prepared case against unlawful expenditures by labor unions in political campaigns and the strange delays by the pro-union Labor Board are signs that there must be further consideration given to labor legislation if the nation is not to see its whole industrial strength sapped while labor-union bosses defy the statutes of the land.

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Papers of  
Sidney W. Souers

Snyder

December 29, 1949

Dear John:

Your very kind letter is sincerely appreciated. It has been a privilege and a pleasure to work with you, and I appreciate the fine support you have given me in this job. I will continue to stand ready to serve the President and you in any way I can and for such time as is necessary.

With my very best wishes to you for the coming year,  
I am-

Sincerely,

SIDNEY W. SOUERS

The Honorable John W. Snyder  
The Secretary of the Treasury  
Washington, D. C.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY  
WASHINGTON

December  
Twenty-second  
1949

Dear Sidney:

It is with real regret that I hear you are resigning as Executive Secretary of the National Security Council, but I am glad to note that you will continue as a special consultant to the President on matters relating to the security of the country. I am sure that you will be most helpful in that regard.

With warm good wishes for a happy holiday season,

Sincerely,

Hon. Sidney W. Souers  
National Security Council  
Old State Department Building  
Washington, D. C.

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Papers of  
Sidney W. Souers

ORDER

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by Sec. 2(a) of the Act of October 15, 1949 (Public Law 359, 81st Congress) the compensation of the Executive Secretary of the National Security Council, Sidney W. Souers, is hereby fixed at \$15,000 per annum.



*Harry Truman*

THE WHITE HOUSE,

October 15, 1949.

*Jan 15*

November 17, 1949

My dear Mr. President:

When you appointed me Executive Secretary of the National Security Council on September 20, 1947, you expressed the desire that I remain in that position until the Council was firmly established and functioning satisfactorily. You also asked that I undertake to develop an assistant who is a careerist in government and who could be considered by you for subsequent appointment as Executive Secretary, thus providing essential continuity of staff work in this vital field of national security.

The Council is now well integrated into the governmental structure and is actively and wholeheartedly supported by the members and by their Departments and Agencies. Effective staff organizations have been provided, both within the participating Departments and Agencies and through the Staff of the NSC, to assist the Council members in arriving at well-coordinated advice to you. The effective functioning of the NSC Staff is due in no small measure to the experience in this field of Mr. Lay, who has served as Assistant Executive Secretary since the Council was created.

As you are aware, I have been away from my business interests for the nearly ten years during which I have served successively in the Navy, as Director of Central Intelligence, and as a Consultant to the Atomic Energy Commission, prior to my present position. It is therefore essential that I arrange to spend additional time on my personal affairs.

In view of these circumstances you have generously expressed your feeling that since the mission which you assigned me has now been completed, you would be willing to consider my resignation as Executive Secretary of the National Security Council, which I accordingly submit herewith, to be effective on or about January 1, 1950.

It has been both a pleasure and a privilege, for which I am truly grateful, to have served you as best I could in the interests of our national security, and I wish to assure you that I will stand ready to make available a substantial portion of my time to any assignments on which you may wish me to serve in the future.

Respectfully,



1. He should be a non-political confidant of the President.  
The function of the Council is to advise the President in the non-political field of national security. It must function, therefore, at all times in a manner which is in accordance with the President's desires. This can best be accomplished through an Executive Secretary who has the complete confidence of the President and who maintains close, continuous and intimate contact with the President. The Executive Secretary should, therefore, be a trusted member of the President's immediate official family but should not be identified with his immediate staff of personal political advisers.

2. He must be objective and willing to subordinate his personal views on policy to his task of coordinating the views of all responsible officials. He must remember at all times that in his position he shares neither the responsibility nor the authority which is vested in the Council as a body or in its members as individuals. He should never take sides on any policy issue, since this would jeopardize his role as a neutral coordinator. This should not preclude the appropriate expression of his views on such matters as organization and procedures on which the Council may frequently rely on him for advice. His job is not to sell the President an idea with which he is in sympathy, but rather to insure that the views of the heads of all interested departments and agencies are reflected in the advice given to the President.

3. He must be willing to forego publicity and personal aggrandizement. While the Executive Secretary is a statutory public servant and as such should not remain literally anonymous, he should always remember that he is only a servant of the President and the other members of the Council and that he does not share with them in their responsibilities or authority. The policies formulated by the Council with his assistance have no official standing until they are accepted by the President, at which time they become Presidential policies and not National Security Council policies. Any public information concerning these policies, therefore, should be announced either by the President or his responsible heads of departments or agencies, and not by the Executive Secretary, speaking either personally or in the name of the Council. Moreover, in order to enable the President and the members of the Council to discuss Council matters freely without fear of premature publicity, the substance of the Council's activities should never be publicized. This does not, of course, preclude appropriate and desirable publicity as to the function of the Council or the organization and procedures by which it conducts its affairs.

EXCERPTS FROM AN ARTICLE ENTITLED " TWO BUSINESSMEN WHO PLAY A BIG  
ROLE IN US DEFENSE", by L. Sanders, which appeared on 13 June 1951  
in 'Der Tog (The Day), an independent Yiddish-language daily,  
published in New York.



The National Security Council, which is being regarded as the  
"Polit-Bureau" of the US Government, consists of five official  
members and seven consultative members.

Much has been written about the work of the Council. In short,  
it can be stated here that this Council, notwithstanding its importance,  
is certainly not a Polit-Bureau in the sense as this hated organization  
functions in Moscoow's Kremlin. The Council is the organization which  
works out all the plans for the US foreign policy, but it certainly  
does not possess the unlimited power as that of Moscoow's Polit-Bureau.

Of the 12 Council members 10 are prominent personalities in  
American political life. Only Sidney W. Souers and James S. Lay are  
unknown to the wide public.

Of these two unknown but certainly important members of the  
Council we wish to tell our readers.

Sidney W. Souers, who was born in 1892, had a very interesting  
career. He is the son of a cotton grower of St. Louis and a graduate  
of Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. After graduation he worked as





a reporter on a New Orleans newspaper. He held this job, however, not more than a year, as he wanted to enter the business world. He accepted a small position with the Mortgage Security Company in New Orleans, and 5 years later he became the president of this finance company.

Souers, however, was still not satisfied. He realized his great ability for finances, and in 1925 became a vice-president of a large grocery chain company in Memphis, Tenn. He also became associated with one of the largest banks in New Orleans and with another large bank in Memphis. In 1930 he accepted the offer of a vice-presidency of the Missouri State Life Insurance Co., in St. Louis, Mo., where he took up residence.

During the following 10-12 years, until Souers entered the Navy, he was one of the most influential bankers and businessmen in President Truman's State of Missouri, and it was quite natural that he should become an intimate friend of the political leaders of that state. From there, incidentally, stems his friendship with President Truman.

Being a US Navy reserve officer, Souers had been extremely interested in the studies of intelligence work. When the war broke out in 1941, Souers entered the Navy and in time was promoted to the rank of rear admiral. In 1944 he was appointed assistant to the chief of naval intelligence. As recognition for his excellent work in the field of intelligence, Admiral Souers was awarded a number of decorations.



After the war President Truman established the so-called National Intelligence Authority which dealt with US intelligence activities abroad. Souers was appointed director of this new bureau. He held this job only 6 months, after which time he returned to his private business in St. Louis. In September 1947 President Truman created the National Security Council. Souers was invited to become executive secretary of this important organization and held this job for 15 months, until his resignation on 15 January 1950. He was succeeded by James Seldon Lay, but has remained a consultative member of the Council.

The second little-known member of the National Security Council, who for the past one and a half years has been occupying the position of Executive Secretary is James S. Lay. He is a comparatively young man of only 40 years. Lay is a native Washingtonian and a descendant of two influential and prominent families in the US, the Seldons and the Lays.

James Lay graduated Virginia Military Institute as civil engineer and later received his master's degree from Harvard University. After graduation he became affiliated with the Virginia Electric Corporation and later entered private business in New York.

When World War II broke out Lay entered the Army as a lieutenant in the military intelligence service. In 1943, already a major, he was sent to London as military attache. He was later promoted to Lt. Colonel and appointed secretary of the Joint Intelligence Committee, at the Office of the Chiefs of Staff.



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Papers of  
Sidney W. Souers

When the National Intelligence Authority was established Lay became Souers' assistant, and later his assistant in the National Security Council. Lay was Souers' natural successor and has quite distinguished himself in his present position.



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 2, 1952

Dear Sid:

You are much in my thoughts as you go about the sad task of paying affection's tribute to the memory of a loved and loving mother. Mrs. Truman joins me in this assurance of heartfelt sympathy.

I know of your devotion to your mother and that devotion will be a consolation to you through all the years that lie ahead. You must withal be grateful and find comfort in the fact that your dear mother was spared to you for so long with faculties unimpaired and young in all save years.

So, in this hour of sorrow and renunciation I pray that the everlasting arms will enfold you and that the God of Peace will sustain you until the day break and the shadows flee away.

Sincerely,

*Harry Truman*

Honorable Sidney W. Souers,  
Apartment 500-C,  
Wardman Park Hotel,  
Washington, D. C.

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IS IN THE SECURITY FILE OF  
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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

December 1, 1952

PERSONAL

Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers  
Special Consultant to the President  
Executive Office Building  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Admiral:

I wanted to write you this note to tell you how happy I was to be included among your other friends this morning at the presentation to you by the President of the United States of the Distinguished Service Medal.

I know of no other man who has contributed as much to the safety and security of his country as you have done in your long and distinguished service for your Government. It has been a real pleasure and inspiration for me, through the years, to have been associated with you in some of the great tasks which you have headed and brought to successful consummation.

Notwithstanding all of the honors which have come to you and all of the heavy burdens which you have borne, you have never lost that God-given touch of human kindness and understanding.

It is with a real and sincere appreciation of our valued friendship when I say, God bless you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to be "Edgar", is written below the word "Sincerely,".

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Papers of  
Sidney W. Souers

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
THE DIRECTOR OF  
PSYCHOLOGICAL STRATEGY BOARD  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

PSYCHOLOGICAL STRATEGY BOARD  
WASHINGTON

December 17, 1951

Honorable Sidney Souers  
The White House  
Washington 25, D.C.



Dear Sidney:

I thought you would be interested in the  
attached excerpt from the stenographic transcript  
of hearings before the House of Representatives  
Subcommittee on Administration of Internal Revenue  
Laws of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Gordon Gray".

Gordon Gray  
Director



Stenographic Transcript of Hearings before the Sub-  
committee on Administration of Internal Revenue Laws of  
the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, Volume 21

Page 3191 — Evening Session, 7:40 p.m. -- December 10, 1951

.....  
Mr. DeWind: You said that you had many conferences with the Minister of Defense?

Mr. Caudle: We had several. And on my return, on our return, the matters on which  
later on the Minister of Defense of Italy came to this country to the  
Ministers Conference in Ottawa . . . and he came to New York, and Mr.  
D'Agostino wanted me to go up and further talk to him. I did.

Mr. DeWind: What was your function in all these talks? What were you supposed to do?

Mr. Caudle: Well, now, what was done, Mr. DeWind, is classified, and I cannot tell  
you, sir. But I want you to know that what was done was reported to  
Admiral Sowers, to General Bedell Smith, to Mr. Alan Dulles, and to Mr.  
Gordon Gray.

Mr. DeWind: Well, were you in any sense an official . . .

Mr. Caudle: No, sir.

Mr. DeWind: . . . of the United States Government, acting officially?

Mr. Caudle: No, sir. No official status, whatsoever.

Mr. DeWind: Did you prepare any written report on this?

Mr. Caudle: No, sir.

Mr. DeWind: You just talked to people?

Mr. Caudle: I talked to people, and I arranged a conference for the Minister of Defense  
here in Washington.

Mr. DeWind: You say you arranged a conference?

Mr. Caudle: I did, at his request. He wanted to meet Mr. Gordon Gray, the head of  
Psychological Warfare, and he did. .



Mr. DeWind: You mean the Italian Minister of Defense had you arrange that through you?

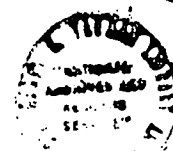
Mr. Caudle: Yes, he is a warm friend of Mr. D'Agostino, and Mr. D'Agostino knew him when he was in exile in New York when he had a little Italian paper there and his wife worked in a millinery store.

Mr. DeWind; So you had these conferences with the Minister of Defense and came back and talked to people, but you prepared no report?

Mr. Caudle: No, sir.

Mr. DeWind: You were not officially delegated for the purpose?

Mr. Caudle: Not a bit in this world. I went over there as an American citizen without status, whatsoever.



COMMUNICATIONS TO  
DIRECTOR OF  
PSYCHOLOGICAL STRATEGY BOARD  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

PSYCHOLOGICAL STRATEGY BOARD  
WASHINGTON

December 6, 1951

*Gray*  
*Hand 9.9.51 12/11/51*

Admiral Sidney W. Souers  
The White House  
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Sidney:

I would guess that you agree with me that when Dr. Allen is sworn in as my successor the occasion should be characterized by the greatest dignity possible. You may recall I was sworn in at a meeting of the National Security Council, and that the President personally handed me my commission. I would hope that the same procedure could be followed in Dr. Allen's case. I would appreciate your thinking about this matter and giving me your advice as to what I should do, if anything, in order to see that the necessary preparations are made.

Sincerely,

*Gordon Gray*  
Gordon Gray  
Director

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Sidney W. Souers

Gray

August 27, 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. GORDON GRAY

For your information I am attaching hereto a memorandum prepared by Mr. Douglas Fairbanks containing his views with respect to public reaction of the British and Europeans.

SIDNEY W. SOUERS

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Papers of  
Sidney W. Souers

Gray

December 15, 1950

Dear Gordon:

I have read with great interest the March issue of Popular Government, just received, published by the Institute of Government, University of North Carolina.

Much of this information about you was unknown to me so my high regard and great respect for your splendid ability and devotion to the interest of our country had to be based on your outstanding and selfless service in government. Your great contribution to the welfare of the Nation is a matter of record, and your departure was a distinct loss.

It is fortunate that you will be in a position in your new capacity to continue your public service, and certainly you are a perfect choice for the head of North Carolina's great educational institution.

With every good wish for you, Jane and your delightful family.

Sincerely,

SIDNEY W. SOUERS

Honorable Gordon Gray, President  
University of North Carolina  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

January 14, 1953

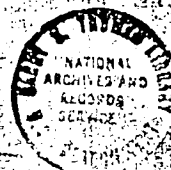
My dear Mr. President:

On January 10, 1950 you honored me with an appointment as a Special Consultant to assist you from time to time on such assignments in the foreign-military field as you might give me.

It has been both a privilege and a pleasure to have served you in this field to the limit of my capacity. The problems you faced often seemed to me to defy solution. Yet, with your broad knowledge of history, your constance of purpose, your sound judgment, and above all, your unfailing courage, you have succeeded in solving them. If I have been able in any degree to lighten these heavy burdens, I am grateful for the opportunity.

Last month you agreed that my appointment as Special Consultant to you should terminate January 15, 1953. I am sure, however, that you realize that I will never set a terminal date to any personal service I can perform for you in the future.

Respectfully,



SIDNEY W. SOUERS

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 17, 1953

Dear Sidney:

The Distinguished Service Medal which I presented to you recently gave official recognition to the outstanding service you have given our country. Before I leave office, I want to express my personal appreciation of your work.

You have been a constant source of strength, encouragement and friendly advice, beginning with our association in setting up what is now the Central Intelligence Agency, extending through your help in establishing the National Security Council, and continuing in your present role as Special Consultant on National Security. No President ever had a more trustworthy, loyal and capable associate and I shall never forget it.

You always have placed first the good of the country without thought for personal favor or privilege. I am certain that the great contribution you have made in the field of our national security will continue to bear fruit for years to come. I told the staff the other day that you were "tops" and I meant it.

Sincerely yours,



A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Harry S. Truman". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline.

Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers,  
The White House.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

The President of the United States takes pleasure in presenting  
the DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL to

REAR ADMIRAL SIDNEY WILLIAM SOUERS  
UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE

for service as set forth in the following



CITATION:

"For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government of the United States in a duty of great responsibility from July 1944 to November 1952. With a solid background of several years of experience as an Intelligence Officer in the United States Naval Reserve and qualified professionally and intellectually to render a vital service to the cause of national security, Rear Admiral Souers, as Assistant Chief of Naval Intelligence in Charge of Plans and Deputy Chief of Naval Intelligence during the period July 1944 to January 1946, served as a representative of the Secretary of the Navy on a special committee whose recommendations with respect to the formation of a government-wide central intelligence culminated in the creation of the National Intelligence Authority and the Central Intelligence Group. Postponing a return to private life, he became the first Director of Central Intelligence and remained with this group from January to July 1946, during which time the new organization was firmly established. Responding to a request of the Atomic Energy Commission within a few months after his return to private life, Rear Admiral Souers conducted a thorough survey of the intelligence requirements of the Commission during the period May through August 1947 and submitted a plan resulting in the creation of an intelligence unit within the Commission and the coordination of the activities of that

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unit with the Central Intelligence Group. As First Executive Secretary of the New National Security Council from September 1947 to January 1950, he utilized his vast knowledge of the problems of national security and his marked ability to achieve cooperation among all groups operating in this field to successfully integrate the functions of the Council with those of other governmental agencies and to coordinate all governmental activities in the field of internal security. After accomplishing his mission of establishing the National Security Council on a sound basis, he relinquished his role as Executive Secretary and became a special consultant to the President of the United States on problems affecting the nation's security. His brilliant administrative ability, keen foresight and tireless efforts toward the fulfillment of a strong and effective security program reflect the highest credit upon Rear Admiral Souers and the United States Naval Service."


*Harry S. Truman*

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON

6 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Souers

This is the music that Winchell  
talked about last week. Will you  
give it to the President when you see  
him.

  
J. F.

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Papers of  
Sidney W. Souers

*Heflebower*

January 20, 1950

Dear Roy:

Your very kind letter of 9 January is very much appreciated. As one of our original staff members you played a large part in helping us get squared away in the early days.

While I have been relieved as Executive Secretary of the National Security Council, I will continue to spend considerable time in the same general field, and have as my office the room (224) in which the early deliberations of the staff were held. Also I have for my secretary Rose Gardner, so I feel quite at home.

I am pleased to note that you have been awarded your full colonelcy which was well deserved. I hope you will give me the pleasure of a visit with you when you get to Washington.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

SIDNEY W. SOUERS

Cpl. Roy C. Heflebower, Jr.  
Headquarters 49th Fighter Wing  
Misawa Air Force Base  
APO 919  
San Francisco, California

*% Postmaster*

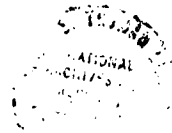
Broadcast by Frank Bourgholtzer  
Monday, January 16, 1950 - 6:30-6:35 pm EST  
Radio Station WRC

At a ceremony in the so-called Fish room of the White House this morning James S. Lay, Jr., was sworn in as executive secretary of the National Security Council. The Council thereby moved into a new phase of its existence.

The first executive secretary of the Security Council was Admiral Sidney Souers who worked on the Security Council idea from its inception, through its formulation into law by Congress and has now completed his work of shaping the Council into a new element in American Government.

Admiral Souers first thought of the Council as a counterpart of a similar institution in Great Britain. The British version was headed for a quarter of a century or more by one man who held his job through all sorts of changes of administration in the British government. However, when Souers took over the direction of the National Security Council he had to modify this concept. He had, himself, a lifelong record as a voting Democrat and was too closely identified with partisan politics, or so he thought, to be that kind of enduring director. He knew quite well that a new President like Thomas Dewey, for instance, would never have considered keeping him on as executive secretary. But at the same time he felt it extremely important that the Council have the long-range continuity that one competent career man in the top job could provide.

So he compromised and got Jim Lay to be assistant secretary of the Council. He'd known Lay during the war when they both worked on coordinating intelligence. He knew Lay as a careerist in government, unidentified with partisan politics, eminently qualified for the kind of work required of the Security Council and temperamentally the kind of long-enduring career man the Council should have. In the last two years Souers has kept Lay on a career level, while the painful organization of the



Council took place.

This organization was rough going for awhile because the Department of State and the Department of Defense were and are two very strong and self-willed agencies. Coordinating their activities in the field of foreign policy was a gigantic task. Souers and Lay went about it by getting the staff people in each department used to working together. By getting people all the way down the line in both departments to realize that foreign policy and military policy must follow the same path. That has been done. There have been changes at the top of both state and Defense Departments since the Council began working, but the people at the lower staff levels are pretty much the same. If Republicans took over, these staff people still would be pretty much the same. The two departments are now geared to work together with and through the Security Council. So Souers has stepped out and Lay today takes over. And the hope is that Lay can now fulfill the original dream of a Council director who is a career man, divorced from partisan politics, performing the catalytic job of the Council on a professional basis.

Jim Lay, incidentally, had his wife and three daughters with him at the ceremony today. The President said he'd like to steal one of the little girls—Carolyn, aged 9, a blonde, Pat, aged 7 (who said she used to be a redhead but is getting blonde now,) and Emily, aged 4, another blonde. They all thought the President's idea was pretty funny.

The President today designated Sidney W. Souers, Executive Secretary of the National Security Council, as Special Consultant to the President on matters relating to the national security. Effective January 1, 1950, Mr. Souers will be succeeded as Executive Secretary of the National Security Council by James S. Lay, Jr., who now holds the position of Assistant Executive Secretary.

The President appointed Mr. Souers to his present position when the Council was first established in September 1947, to assist in its organization and development. With the work of the Council well advanced, Mr. Souers is being relieved of that duty so that he may be of assistance to the President in a staff capacity on such problems in the general field of national security as may be assigned to him by the President.

Mr. Lay has been Mr. Souers' assistant during the entire two years' existence of the National Security Council. Prior to that he was in the Department of State and the Central Intelligence Agency subsequent to his relief from active duty as an Army officer in October 1945. During that time he served as the first Secretary of the National Intelligence Authority, which was superseded by the National Security Council. For the last two years of the war he was Secretary of the Joint Intelligence Committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

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

## THE JOINT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

01441

5 December 1947

## MEMORANDUM TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE:

Subject: Central Intelligence Agency ✓

It became evident this morning when you and I were before the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, that that Committee is going to delve into the intelligence situation vigorously. I indicated, and I judge that you agreed, that in this connection they should turn to the Central Intelligence Agency, and I believe they will do so soon.

Now I fear that CIA is not yet in a good position to meet this call. They have been studying the situation of directives, and particularly their relationships with the Atomic Energy Commission. In this connection, they have an intelligence advisory committee which meets next Monday, but it seems to be quite divided. As to the question of whether CIA should be a small coordinating body or should be itself operating widely, I attach two memoranda from my staff which indicate to me that there is a considerable amount of confusion present as things now stand.

The CIA takes its instructions from the National Security Council. In view of what occurred this morning and the imminence of vigorous inquiry, I believe that Mr. Souers probably should be alerted and that the Security Council ought soon to pass on some of the policy questions involved. If you agree, then I suggest that it might be well to pass this memo on to him with your comments. Of course, I shall be glad to aid in any way that the Research and Development Board may be involved in this whole matter.

  
V. BUSH.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority: NSC 83-19  
NSC LETTER 2-20-64  
By: HLT Date: 3-12-64

Review of this document by CIA has determined that

☒ CIA has no objection to declass  
☐ It contains information of CIA  
interest that must remain  
classified TS S C

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

~~SECRET~~  
*Log # 16339  
Copy #1*  
**Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT**

TO : Dr. V. Bush

FROM : Mr. Ralph L. Clark

SUBJECT: CIA Situation.

DATE: 3 December 1947

1. With further reference to attached memorandum, Mr. Beckler, Dr. Brode, and I had lunch with Mr. Evans of the State Department to discuss this subject.

2. Another meeting of the IAC is to be held on Monday, 8 December, to discuss these directives and indications are that no agreement will be reached. The difficulty seems to be fundamental differences in philosophy between the two groups in that the heads of the intelligence operating agencies feel that CIA should be a small, high-level, strategic intelligence integrating organization, evolving what they call "national intelligence" from information supplied by the operating agencies, while CIA proposes to be a conglomerate of operating and evaluating functions with considerable authority over the other operating intelligence agencies.

3. The Intelligence Advisory Committee mentioned in Mr. Beckler's memorandum is, of course, not provided for by law, but in the original draft directives prepared by CIA it was proposed to have the Director of CIA reconstitute it as an advisory committee to the Director of CIA. The committee proposed by the present IAC would be established by Executive Order almost in the form of a governing committee for CIA. An Executive Order would be required as it is contended that the Security Council has no authority to establish such boards or committees. The Intelligence Advisory Committee proposed by the heads of the operating agencies would possess a great deal of power to influence the actions of the Director of CIA.

4. Someone at the highest level should define the objective of CIA in relation to the production of strategic intelligence in support of the activities of the Security Council and delineate relationships between CIA and the operating agencies in such manner that the work of producing information, detailed intelligence, and integrated strategic intelligence can proceed.

5. The situation has Dr. Brode completely stymied. It is blocking his attempts to recruit and organize his staff, and preventing RDB from obtaining any useful intelligence from CIA.

Review of this document by CIA has determined that

- ☒ CIA has no objection to declass  
☐ It contains information of CIA interest that must remain classified at TS S G  
 Authority: HR 70-2

☐ It contains nothing of CIA interest  
 Date 22 Jan 82 Reviewer 049244

*R. L. Clark*  
 RALPH L. CLARK  
 Director, Programs Division

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NLT-83-19By HC NLT Date 3-2-84~~SECRET~~

847



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CROSS

meb

## CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name: WEBB, James E.  
Acting Sec. of State.

Date: 11/10/49

Organization:

Address:

Regarding: Letter to Mr. Hassett stating since they are planning to use Dr. Berkner in a continuing part-time capacity as Scientific Consultant, and since in this work it will be necessary to secure the active assistance of the Board of Directors or Trustees of such institutions as the Carnegie Institution, the National Academy of Sciences, etc., a letter similar to the one he attaches would be most helpful. - - - HST wrote letter to Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, 5241 Broad Branch Road, N.W., Washington 15, DC (Dear Dr. Berkner) 11/15/49, stating now that the Military Assistance Program has been approved by the Congress and Ambassador Bruce has undertaken its administration, he should like to express his appreciation for his very great contributions to the development of this important work. States he is glad to learn through Secretary Acheson that he will continue to serve the Department of State as a consultant in the scientific field.

See: 335-B

100

## CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name: CONANT, Dr. James B.  
President,

Date: 1/4/51

Organization: Harvard University,

Address: Cambridge, Mass.

Regarding: Letter to the President stating as Chairman of the National Science Foundation Board, he has been directed to present to the President the Board's recommendations for Director of the Foundation. Recommends Detlev W. Bronk, Albert Baird Hastings, and Lloyd V. Berkner. —D.D. ack. 1/16/51, asking him to forward other names recommended to the President. —Letter to Mr. Dawson from Charles Dollard, Pres., Carnegie Corporation of New York, New York, N. Y., 1/20/51, submitting copy of the Minutes of the Jan. 3 meeting of the National Science Board. —Telegram to Mr. Dawson from James B. Conant, 1/22/51, stating names have been submitted. —Memo to William T. Golden, Bureau of the Budget, from D.D., 1/24/51, asking for his advice. —Memo for the Record from Mr. Friedman, 1/24/51, discussing qualifications of each. —Memo for Dr. Steedman from Martin L. Friedman, 1/31/51, attaching biographical sketch of Mr. Lloyd V. Berkner. —Memo for Mr. Dawson from D.D., 2/1/51, stating Berkner has agreed to accept the Presidency of the Associated Universities, Inc., but suggests that he be offered position anyway. —Pen note: Berkner has agreed with Mr. D. 11:30 a.m. 2/7/51, js. —2/7, Talked to Conant and asked for 3 more names. —Letter to the President from James B. Conant, 2/13/51, transmitting list of additional names as official recommendations of the National Science Foundation. —Memo for Mr. Dawson from William T. Golden, 2/16/51, recommending Dr. Roger Adams and Dr. Alan T. Waterman. —Memo for Mr. Dawson from the President, 2/20/51, stating believes Dr. Roger Adams of the University of Illinois is the best bet and asks to see him. —Talked to Adams 2/27. He will advise 3/2. —Advised 3/2, he could not get away. —I. Cratz advised 3/8 that it was ok by both Senators to go ahead with Waterman. —Note to the President from D.D., 3/7/51, asking him to appoint Dr. Waterman. —Nomination sent to the Senate on 3/12/51, for Alan T. Waterman, of Connecticut, to be Director of the National Science Foundation for a term of six years.

neb

## CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

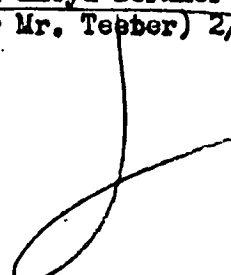
Name: TEETER, Mr. John H.

Date: 2/19/51

Organization:

Address: 47 Beaver St.,  
New York 4, N. Y.

Regarding: Letter to Mr. Dawson endorsing Detlev W. Bronk and Lloyd Berkner as candidates for Director of the National Science Foundation.—DSD ack. (Dear Mr. Teeber) 2/23/51, thanking him for his suggestions.



See: 192-E - End. Bronk

X 18-R

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INITIALS

NO. 00

May 2, 1951

My dear Dr. Bronk:

I am pleased to learn of your willingness to serve as a member of the Science Advisory Committee of the Office of Defense Mobilization and it affords me sincere pleasure to appoint you as a member.

As you know, Dr. Oliver E. Buckley has accepted the Chairmanship of this Committee. In discussing the creation of this Committee and its functions with him and Mr. Charles E. Wilson, we were in agreement that the Committee should be established within the Office of Defense Mobilization so that it will be in a direct position to participate in the mobilization program as it affects scientific research and development.

Shortly the first meeting will be called and you will hear from Mr. Wilson's office concerning further details.

Very sincerely yours,

(Sgd) HARRY S. TRUMAN

Dr. Detlev W. Bronk,  
President,  
National Academy of Sciences,  
2101 Constitution Avenue,  
Washington 25, D. C.

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NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

26 April 1951

THE WHITE HOUSE

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RECEIVED

His Excellency  
Harry S. Truman  
President of the United States  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

In reply to your letter of April 19, I shall  
be glad to serve as a member of the Science Advisory  
Committee of the Office of Defense Mobilization and  
will do everything in my power to further this im-  
portant undertaking.

Respectfully yours,

*Detlev W. Bronk*

Detlev W. Bronk  
President

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JUNE 7, 1946

The President today announced the resignation of Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, USNR, as the nation's first Director of Central Intelligence.

President Truman said he accepted the resignation with reluctance, pointing out that he was prompted to do so only because of the long service which Admiral Souers, a Naval Reserve officer, had given at a sacrifice of his private affairs.

Lieutenant General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department General Staff, and wartime chief of the 9th U. S. Air Force in Western Europe, was named to succeed Admiral Souers.

The President credited Admiral Souers with having taken a substantial part in the planning which resulted in the creation of the National Intelligence Authority and said he had prevailed upon Admiral Souers to remain on the job until the new organization was well under way. This having been accomplished, the President felt that Admiral Souers' personal desire to return to civil life should be recognized. The President said that Admiral Souers' contribution to the cause of national security reflected great credit on his foresight and administrative capacity.

Rear Admiral Souers has been a specialist in intelligence matters throughout his period of active duty and during an 11-year term as a reserve officer prior to 1940. In 1946 he was awarded the Legion of Merit for distinguished service as Deputy Chief of Naval Intelligence.

Lieutenant General Vandenberg has been Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department General Staff, having charge of intelligence. During the war he commanded the 9th Air Force in Europe, having previously served as Chief of Staff, 12th Air Force. He saw action in North Africa and Sicily.

Rated as a Command Pilot and Combat Observer, Lieutenant General Vandenberg holds the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal.

Lieutenant General Vandenberg is 47 years of age and a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, class of 1923.

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THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

WASHINGTON

8 June 1946

My dear Mr. President,

Thank you for your letter of June 7th, relative to the appointment of Lieutenant General Vandenberg as Director of Central Intelligence. The Navy is sorry to see Admiral Souers leave but pleased with your appointment of General Vandenberg because he has given complete cooperation to the Navy and has worked very closely with our Chief of Naval Intelligence during the period that he was Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, in the War Department.

Sincerely yours,

*James Forrestal*  
James Forrestal

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.



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892-6

April 30, 1947

My dear General Vandenberg:

nf — The Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army has requested your return to assume important and necessary duties with the Army Air Forces. I regret losing you as the Director of Central Intelligence, but the reasons presented me are so cogent that I have acceded to his request. Your task has been exceptionally well performed, and all my good wishes go with you to your new post.

25-U

I have directed Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter to relieve you as of May 1, 1947.

Very sincerely yours,

(Sd) HARRY S. TRUMAN

Lieutenant General Hoyt S. Vandenberg  
Director of Central Intelligence  
Washington 25, D. C. #

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FILE MEMORANDUM  
August 9, 1947

892-0

On July 26, 1947, the functions, etc. of the National Intelligence Authority including the Intelligence Advisory Board and the Central Intelligence Group, was transferred to the newly formed Central Intelligence Agency and correspondence filed 1290-B

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CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY  
PASADENA 4

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 11, 1952

Mr. John R. Steelman  
Executive Office of the President  
17th Street and Park Avenue, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Steelman:

As you know, the Science Advisory Committee of the Office of Defense Mobilization, of which I am now Chairman, has been keeping in touch during the past year and a half with problems relating to the effectiveness of the nation's defense research program and to methods for improving channels for providing to key officials in the government adequate scientific information and advice. On November 7, 8 and 9 the Science Advisory Committee had an extended discussion during a meeting held at Princeton, New Jersey in which an attempt was made to sum up our thinking on these problems. Our conclusions are long-range in nature and they relate to future organization of the Department of Defense and of the National Security Council. We have suggestions, for example, as to how the chairman of the Research and Development Board of the Department of Defense might attain additional help in his role as scientific advisor to the Secretary of Defense. We also have suggestions that if the National Security Council is changed as to how it might be provided more effectively with scientific information necessary to national planning.

Since we understand that the President-elect is now considering problems related to the future of the Department of Defense and the National Security Council we feel it important to transmit to him or to his advisors our thoughts and suggestions on the above matters.

It would be appreciated if you would inform me whether you or the President would approve the proposal that I discuss these problems with the President-elect or his advisors at as early a date as I can make contact with him.

Naturally the future of our Committee will be discussed for discussion and action.

*Translation*

"Sidney W. Souers, 'Gray Eminence' of American Foreign Policy and Brains of the All-powerful National Security Council"

"Made His Fortune Selling Napkins to Hotels"

"Behind each important statesman there is usually a 'gray eminence'. The 'gray eminence' of Roosevelt was in a certain fashion Harry Hopkins; that of President Truman is Sidney W. Souers, a man whose name probably does not sound familiar to our readers - nor to the majority of North Americans. Sidney W. Souers, secretary of the National Security Council, a recently created coordinating organism for North American foreign policy, has an interview every morning with President Truman in the White House at nine o'clock sharp. At times the morning interview lasts only a few minutes; sometimes hours, according to the circumstances. Mr. Truman calls him familiarly 'Sid' and he (the President) listens to him with great attention. Every day the President and Sid read three typewritten pages, under the heading of 'very secret', which the Central Intelligence Agency, the Secret Service of the United States, sends them and which comprise the political history of the last twenty-four hours. When in the three pages there is something important Mr. Truman and Sid usually have a long talk. When there is nothing important, they limit themselves almost to a smiling word of departure.

"The role of Sidney W. Souers gives him a great influence over the National Security Council, and as is already well-known, whoever imposes his ideas on that Council imposes them on the foreign policy of the most powerful country in the world, and as a result (imposes them) on the entire world. The reader can get an idea of the importance of this Council, in which the Secretary of State is nothing more than a simple worker, by considering the words which Truman devoted to it: 'I do not understand how other Presidents managed things without the National Security Council'. It is true that they were badly managed, because the foreign policy of the United States had no consistency and fixed path until the Council of which Sid is the brains was created two years ago.

"In the two years that have elapsed since the creation of the Council, all of the important decisions relative to North American foreign policy have come out of this Council, and in them Sidney W. Souers played an outstanding part, as (for example) in the declaration by the Western powers on the eve of the Italian election promising (Italy) the return of Trieste, preceding in this way the offer that the Russians had made to Togliatti in the same vein so that he could exploit it in favor of the Communists during the electoral campaign, a fact which was known to Truman and Sidney through one of the daily bulletins of the Central Intelligence Agency. It also was the National Security Council which, against the opinion of the military, decided to resist the blockade of Berlin.

"We have been saying that the brains of this supreme organism is Sidney W. Souers, Truman's 'gray eminence'. According to the famous Alsop brothers, Sid's face is typically American: 'Even though he might disguise himself as a Hindu maharaja or an English officer of the Guard, everybody would recognize him immediately as an American from the Middle West'. Sid studied at Miami University in Ohio; he did not take part in the first World War because of a physical deficiency, and in 1920 he worked in private business, obtaining the exclusive franchise as a supplier of napkins for a certain number of hotels in the states of the South.

"During the last war, he was attached to the Secret Service of the Navy. When the war ended, Souers was the chief of the Central Intelligence Agency, and from that post he went in 1947, when the National Security Council was created, to take the position of secretary. Since the 10,000 dollars a year that he earns as an official is not sufficient for his needs, he supplements his job as Truman's 'gray eminence' with that of a supplier of napkins for hotels of the South.

From "Pueblo", Madrid, Spain. Issue of 30 July 1949, page 3.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

December 22, 1949

Dear Sid:

Now that I have come to a thoroughgoing understanding with you about your continued active relationship to the great work which you have been doing, I can with less misgiving acquiesce in your wish, long known to me and to your associates. Nevertheless, it is with reluctance and with sincere regret that I accept, effective at the close of business on January 15, 1950, your resignation as Executive Secretary of the National Security Council.


You had unique talents and endowments among the qualifications that have made your work outstanding. First and most essential was high personal character and a particular devotion to the national well-being. In your keeping through all the years of your work, both in war and in peace, the secrets of your country bearing upon top national security problems of critical importance, have been inviolate.

But integrity — indispensable in security — was only one of your qualifications. Besides a native intelligence and a mind of incisive sharpness, you brought to the secretaryship of the council the wide experience gained as a Rear Admiral in the war and in the direction of big enterprises in civil life. Thus, in government work, particularly in the field of co-ordination, you have utilized and brought to bear special aptitudes acquired in commercial experience.

Your reports and recommendations, based upon facts gathered from a wide induction, always reflected sound judgment, discretion, objectivity and a fully balanced sense of values. Not the least of your contributions has been the wise foresight through which your assistant, Mr. Lay, has been thoroughly indoctrinated in the work which you have been doing and which he will now take over as your successor.

I know how necessary it is for you to spend additional time in connection with your personal business affairs after a decade of public service. However, the best thing about your resignation is your generous compliance with my request not only to stand by for consultation on security problems but to continue to retain quarters in the White House Executive offices.

Gratefully yours,

// 

**QUERS, SIDNEY WILLIAM** (WILLIAM) Mar. 30, 1922. United States Government official. Address: b. c/o National Security Council, Executive Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; 5841 Devonshire St., St. Louis, Mo.

On June 7, 1946, President Harry S. Truman accepted "with reluctance" the resignation from national service of Sidney W. Souers, the Louis insurance and cotton and linen trades active who, as a naval reservist on active duty from July 1946, had directed intelligence in the Caribbean theater, become Deputy Chief of Naval Intelligence, risen to the rank of rear admiral and subsequently, beginning January 23, 1946, had organized the nation's first Central Intelligence Office. Within ten months, however, former Admiral Souers was back in public life: on September 1947, he took oath of office as executive secretary of the new National Security Council created by the National Security Act of 1947, two months earlier. The officially defined function of this body is "to advise the President with respect to the integration of intelligence, foreign, and military policies relating to the national security so as to enable the national security services and other departments and agencies of the Government to cooperate more effectively in matters involving the national security." The council, moreover, now operates the Central Intelligence Agency. Among duties of the executive secretary is that of "advising" the President daily on "that branch of world affairs termed 'military-political.'" In a letter to Souers tendered his resignation May 15, 1950, President Truman's press secretary stated that Souers would remain as a special consultant to the Executive on security matters.

the son of Edgar Daniel Souers, a cotton farmer, and the former Catherine Rieker, Sidney William Souers comes of old German-American stock; his great-great-grandfather on his father's side settled in Pennsylvania a few years before the War of Independence. Sidney Souers was born in Dayton, Ohio, on March 30, 1892. For his college education he began (for one year, 1911-12) at the University (Laayette, Indiana) but completed his higher education at Miami University (Oxford, Ohio) in 1914, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His first position of graduation was reporting for the New Orleans (Louisiana) Item; but after some months of newspaper work he turned to the Company in the same city. Five years later (1920) he was elected its president; this regional vice-president of the Piggy regional grocery chain, with offices in Memphis, Tennessee. In July, 1923 he assumed the duties of executive vice-president of the company and Trust Company in New Orleans, holding both positions until 1926, when he left his task of reorganizing the Piggy regional grocery chain; and in 1928 he was, as well, named Commissioner of the Port. He remained in both posts until July 1930, when he



SIDNEY W. SOUERS  
U. S. NAVY

moved to Nashville, Tennessee, to become vice-president of the First and Fourth Banks in that city.

During the autumn of 1930, Souers was called to St. Louis, Missouri, to become financial vice-president of the Missouri State Life Insurance Company, and has since made that city his permanent home and voting place. In September 1933, after three years with that concern, he joined the General American Life Insurance Company (which succeeded to the business of the Missouri State Life Insurance Company) as vice-president; and he has been the executive vice-president and a director thereof since 1937. His constantly expanding activities have also included membership in the first board of directors of the Aviation Corporation (New York) and a directorship in the Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Chicago; as well as the presidency of the Southern Ginning Company of Kentucky, Missouri, the vice-presidency of the Missouri Mercantile Company in Delta Realty Company of Catron, which controls some ten thousand acres of cotton land in the southeastern section of the State. Souers is likewise financially prominent in the linen field, as the chairman of the board and chairman of the financial committees of both the National Linen Service Company of Atlanta, Georgia, and the Linen Service Company of Texas, with offices in Dallas. He is, in addition, a member of the Life Underwriters Association of the United States and a director of the Joint Stock Bank of Denver, Colorado. It was while serving as Commissioner of the Port of New Orleans that the future rear admiral and intelligence specialist joined the United States Naval Reserve. Commissioned a lieutenant commander on April 29, 1929, he was, in 1932, after he had moved to St. Louis, named senior intelligence officer for that general area. In this capacity, according to

## SOUERS, SIDNEY W.—Continued

official Navy Department statement, he handled "duties involving investigations, the development of the intelligence organization, the procurement of officers, and public relations." Thus, when called to active service on July 22, 1940, he was assigned as intelligence officer for the Ninth Naval District, Great Lakes, Illinois, until February 3, 1942, when he was transferred in the same capacity to the Sixth Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina. On October 4, 1942, Souers was dispatched to the Tenth Naval District, with headquarters at San Juan, Puerto Rico, and as intelligence officer for the Caribbean Sea Frontier, achieved noteworthy results in developing countermeasures against enemy submarine action. His achievements attracted the attention of Navy (later Defense) Secretary James V. Forrestal, and brought him not only promotion to the rank of rear admiral (December 18, 1943) but also assignment to Washington as Assistant Director of the Office of Naval Intelligence, commencing July 24, 1944. On November 8, 1944, he was appointed Deputy Chief of Naval Intelligence. In recognition of more than ten years of meritorious service, former Admiral Souers holds the Legion of Merit, the Commendation Ribbon, the Naval Reserve Medal, and is also entitled to the American Defense Service, American Area Campaign, and World War II Victory medals.

On January 22, 1946, Truman, acting in part on recommendations made by Souers and Major General W. J. Donovan, former Director of the Office of Strategic Services, issued a directive establishing a National Intelligence Authority. This was to be composed of the Secretaries of State, War, the Navy, the President's personal Chief of Staff, and (as a non-voting member) the Director of the new Central Intelligence Group, the purpose of which should be "to function as a clearing house for all Federal foreign intelligence activities" and to "undertake such services of common concern as the National Intelligence Authority determines can be more effectively accomplished centrally." To this post, Souers was appointed on the next day (January 23) and proceeded to administer it until June 7, when he resigned to return to his private business interests in St. Louis. In May 1947, he was recalled to Washington to set up an intelligence service for the Atomic Energy Commission.

On September 26, 1947, when the National Security Act became effective, the National Intelligence Authority ceased, its responsibilities being taken over by the then created National Security Council, comprised of the President, the State, Defense, Army, Navy, and Air Secretaries, the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, and others as designated from time to time by the President. The Council's Executive Secretary is appointed by the President, and must be a civilian. On the suggestion of Secretary Forrestal, Souers, no longer on the Navy's active list, was recalled from private life to fill this key position, being appointed

thereto on August 29, 1947; he entered officially upon his new duties on September 26. Routine procedure of the National Security Council has been described fully by Joseph and Stewart Alsop (New York Herald Tribune, September 19, 1948). The Central Intelligence Agency, also established by the National Security Act and functioning under the broad direction of the National Security Council, prepares a daily "top secret" intelligence digest for the President, who is also personally briefed each morning by Souers. Late in 1948 Souers was widely mentioned as a probable successor to Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy as the President's Chief of Staff, but eventually it was decided that this position should be permitted to lapse in time of peace.

After fifteen months of service as executive secretary of the National Security Council, Souers offered his resignation, which President Truman accepted December 21, 1949, to become effective January 15, 1950. According to the New York Herald Tribune, "he was resigning to devote more time to personal business interests." Charles Ross, the President's press secretary, "emphasized, however, that Mr. Souers . . . will remain as a special consultant to the President on security matters."

A Democrat in politics and a Presbyterian church affiliation, he also belongs to the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and is a member of the Naval Reserve Officers Association, the Army and Navy Council of St. Louis, and the Navy League of the United States. His clubs are the Missouri Athletic Association, the Farmers Club in St. Louis, the Boston Club in New Orleans, and the Army-Navy Club in Washington. Mrs. Souers is the former Sylvia Nettell, of Stanton, Missouri; their marriage took place on May 28, 1943. Though long a resident of Missouri, Souers is not, it is said, "an old Truman crony" but a "new and close friend" who "enjoys the complete confidence of the President and the chief policy makers." Souers has been described as "a broad-minded kind of man . . . businesslike and cheerful," who "scarcely regards himself as a superbrain in making foreign policy," but rather as "a shaper of attitudes and actions." A Washington correspondent has said he prefers to be addressed as "Mr. Souers" rather than by his former naval title.

## References

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- U S News 24:42+ Ap 2 '48 por
- National Encyclopedia of American Biography, Current vol G, 1945:16
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- World Biography (1948)

ried in Philadelphia, Nov. 10, 1935, to Selma, daughter of Hyman Ehrlich, and they have two children: Linda Rose and Salo Maurice Belkin.

**RUSSELL, Robert Price**, oil executive, was born in Worcester, Mass., July 16, 1898, son of Ernest and Ella (Price) Russell; grandson of Elias Harlow and Harriet (Lee) Russell; great-grandson of Elias and Comfort (Rundlet) Russell; great-great-grandson of William Russell, and a descendant of Robert Russell, who came from Scotland about 1641, settling first in Salem, Mass., then in Andover, Mass., where he married Mary Marshall, and finally in Bethel, Maine. His father was a banker. After attending high school in Holden, Mass., Robert P. Russell entered Clark University, where he was graduated B.A. in 1917. For a short time thereafter he was an instructor in chemistry at the University of Michigan and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute before enlisting as a private in the U.S. marine corps for



service in the first World war. After the war he attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he received an M.S. degree in 1922. Remaining at the institute, he was research assistant and associate in the research laboratory of applied chemistry in 1922-23, divisional director of that laboratory in 1923-25 and assistant professor of chemical engineering and assistant director of the research laboratory of applied chemistry during 1925-27. In 1926 he collaborated with Prof. Robert T. Haslam in writing "Fuels and Their Combustion." Entering private business in 1927, he spent three years in the employ of the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana as research director at the newly established Esso laboratories in Baton Rouge, La. He then transferred to the Hydro Engineering & Chemical Co., Elizabeth, N.J., where he was vice president and director until its dissolution in 1945. In 1933 he was also elected a director of Standard Oil Development Co. He was vice president from 1934

to 1937 and executive vice president, 1937 to 1944. Since Oct. 6, 1944, he has been president of the company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey). Besides directing the work of his company's 2000 engineers, chemists and technical specialists, he coordinates their efforts with those of workers in the Esso laboratories in Baton Rouge, La., and London, England. In addition to being president of Standard Oil Development Co. he is an officer and director in several other Standard Oil subsidiaries or affiliates, being a director and vice president of Standard Catalytic Co., a director of Hydrocarbon Synthesis Corp., Jasco, Inc., the International Catalytic Oil Processes Corp. and the Ethyl Corp. In the interest of his companies he has traveled extensively and during the second World war went on several missions as a special consultant and technical observer for the U.S. army and the war department. These include trips to England in 1942; to the south Pacific area in 1944 and to England and France in 1945. On the last he was survey director of petroleum, chemicals and rubber for the U.S. strategic bombing survey. He also devoted much time to technical work for the U.S. government and had an important part in the development of new weapons using petroleum, such as the flamethrower, the incendiary bomb and the smoke generator. During the war the Standard Oil Development Co. worked on the development of synthetic rubber and, according to William M. Jeffers (q.v.), U.S. rubber director, expedited the manufacture of this product by one and a half years. Mr. Russell has contributed numerous articles to scientific publications. In 1938 the French government made him a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in recognition of technical assistance given in aviation gasoline production. Mr. Russell was awarded the 1946 gold medal of the American Institute of Chemists for his contributions to the petroleum industry and the war effort. He also received the Medal for Merit for his work as chief of division 11, national defense research committee, and as consultant and adviser to the chemical warfare service; and the Medal of Freedom for work in the European theater during the war. He received an honorary D.Sc. degree from Clark University in 1946. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, American Petroleum Institute, Society of Automotive Engineers and Kappa Sigma. In religion he is a Unitarian and in politics a Republican. He was married in Statesboro, Ga., Mar. 12, 1923, to Nan Mell, daughter of Dight Olliff, a banker of that town. They have two sons, Richard Olliff and Mercer Price Russell.

**SOUERS, Sidney William**, business executive and naval officer, was born in Dayton, Ohio, Mar. 30, 1892, son of Edgar Daniel and Catherine (Ricker) Souers, grandson of John and Elmira (Schnech) Souers, great-grandson of Joseph and Barbara Ann (—) Souers and great-great-grandson of John and Magdala (—) Souers, who came from Germany about 1770 and settled in Pennsylvania. His father was a cotton planter. He was a student at Purdue University in 1911-12 and was graduated A.B. at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1914. After being employed by the New Orleans Item Publishing Co. in 1914-16, he joined the Mortgage Securities Co., New Orleans, subsequently becoming vice president and then president, 1920-25. He was president of the Piggly Wiggly Stores, Memphis, Tenn., 1925-26; executive vice president of the Canal Bank & Trust Co., New Orleans, 1924-30; vice president

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of the Fourth & First Banks, Nashville, Tenn., July-November 1930, and financial vice president of the Missouri State Life Insurance Co., St. Louis, 1930-33. He was also a commissioner of the Port of New Orleans from 1928 to 1930. During 1933-37 he was vice president and from 1937 until January 1941 was executive vice president of the General Life Insurance Co. of St. Louis. Ordered to active duty in the U.S. navy in July 1940, he resigned as executive vice president of the General Life Insurance Co. in 1941, continuing as a director and member of the executive committee. He was also president of the Southern Ginning Co., Kennett, Mo., a member of the first board of directors of the Aviation Corp. and a director of the Denver (Colo.) Joint Stock Land Bank. He is now chairman of the board and finance committee of the National Linen Service Corp., chairman of the board of the Linen Service Corp. of Texas; a partner in the Delta Realty Co., a company which farms 10,000 acres of cotton land in southeastern Missouri, and a director of the General American Life Insurance Co., St. Louis. Appointed a lieutenant commander in the U.S. naval reserve, Apr. 29, 1929, he subsequently progressed in grade until his promotion to rear admiral, Nov. 2, 1945, to rank from Dec. 18, 1943. From 1932 to 1940 he was senior intelligence officer in St. Louis, handling duties involving investigations, the development of the intelligence organization, the procurement of officers and public relations. Called to active duty in July 1940, he was designated assistant district intelligence officer, 8th naval district, Great Lakes, Ill. On Feb. 3, 1942, he was transferred to duty as district intelligence officer, 6th naval district, Charleston, S.C., serving in that assignment until Oct. 4, 1942, when he became district intelligence officer, 10th naval district, San Juan, Puerto Rico, and intelligence officer of the Caribbean sea frontier. In July 1944, he was assigned duty as assistant director, office of naval intelligence, and in November 1945 became deputy chief of naval intelligence. On Jan. 25, 1946, he was appointed director of central intelligence in the newly created national intelligence authority established by President Truman in a directive dated Jan. 22, 1946. It is composed of the secretaries of state, war and navy, with a director of central intelligence to coordinate and function as a clearing house for all federal foreign intelligence activities. The director of central intelligence has at his disposal the staffs and organizations of all government intelligence units overseas and is empowered to undertake "such service of common concern as the National Intelligence Authority, determines can be more efficiently accomplished centrally." For his services Admiral Souers was awarded the Legion of Merit and the commendation ribbon. He is a director of the national council of the Reserve Officers Naval Service, a member of the Life Underwriters Association, Army and Navy Council of St. Louis, Navy League of the United States, Delta Kappa Epsilon, the Boston Club of New Orleans and the Missouri Athletic Association and Farmers Club of St. Louis. In religion he is a Methodist and in politics a Democrat. He was married in Miami, Fla., May 28, 1943, to Sylvia, daughter of John Edward Nettell, a farmer of Stanton, Mo.

**SCHWARTZ, O[harles] Wadsworth**, radiologist, was born in Suffield, Conn., Sept. 16, 1891, son of Charles and Emily (Wadsworth) Schwartz and grandson of George and Emily (Barrot) Schwartz. His grandfather, a native of southern

Germany, came to America about 1815 and settled in Albany, N.Y. His father, head of the firm of Schwartz, Dupee & Co., Chicago, stock and commodity brokers, was an early member of the Chicago board of trade and one of the founders of Washington park in Chicago. Wadsworth Schwartz received his preparatory education at the Westminster School, Simsbury, Conn., and was graduated Ph.B. at the Sheffield scientific school of Yale University in 1914 and M.D. at Harvard University in 1919. His internship was served at the Peter Bent Brigham hospital, Boston, in 1919-20. Since 1921 he has been in private practice in New York city, specializing in radiology. In 1922 he organized the X-ray department of the Neurological Institute of New York and for nearly twenty years was its director. He is now consultant to the department. He is also consultant in radiology to the Hospital for Special Surgery and the New York City hospital and



director of radiology at St. Agnes hospital, White Plains, N.Y. Since 1935 he has been associate professor of clinical radiology at the college of physicians and surgeons, Columbia University. He is chairman of the examining committee for radiology in New York county under the workmen's compensation law and of the committee on radiology of the New York County Medical Society. He has made numerous contributions pertaining to radiological diagnosis of diseases of the head. He is a fellow of the American College of Radiology and the New York Academy of Medicine, a diplomate of the American Board of Radiology and a member of the American, New York State and New York County medical associations, American Roentgen Ray Society, New York Roentgen Society (president 1934-35), New York Clinical Research Society, Sons of the Revolution, U.S. Power Squadron, New York Electrical Society, Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Rho Sigma, the Yale Club, New York city, the Larchmont



FROM: Dr. Willy Smith  
UNICAT Project

1700 Nureyevs Ct.  
Pouquonville, FL 32779  
DATE: June 20, 1989

TO: Parties interested in MJ-12

6/27/89

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I want to call to your attention the following book:

THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT  
by David Wise and Thomas B. Ross  
Random House, New York, 1964

On pages 260-261 of this book mention is made of a SPECIAL GROUP created early during the Eisenhower administration under secret ORDER 54/12. This group was known as the "54/12 Group".

Through Interlibrary Loan I obtained a copy of the book, and out of curiosity I checked in the index for the names of the members of MAJESTIC-12. I found that five of them were specifically named:

Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter  
Secretary James V. Forrestal  
General Hoyt S. Vandenberg  
Rear Adm. Sidney W. Souers  
Mr. Gordon Gray

While Mr. Gray was named briefly in a footnote on page 187, information about the role played by the other four was given for all of them on the same page 93.

The anomaly I noted, and which prompts me to send this memo, is that while the other eleven members of the MAJESTIC-12 Group are properly addressed according to their titles and merits in the BRIEFING DOCUMENT, Rear Adm. Souers is referred to as "Mr.", either by error or by derogatory intent. If the author of the MJ-12 document was indeed Rear Adm. Hillenkoetter, he knew better than anybody else that Souers was also a Rear Admiral. Why then the slur?

The text in this book also shows what is already known: that some members of the MJ-12 knew each other and not precisely in a superficial way.

I am also enclosing with this mailing four pages from the March 1966 issue of FLYING SAUCERS, courtesy Mr. Jim Moseley, who only published two of those pages in SAUCER SMEAR. In my opinion, Jim drew the incorrect conclusions as Adm. Hillenkoetter's letter to Dr. Menzel, dated one year before (Sept. 19, 1963) speaks for itself. If anyone knows what the group known as the "Ends of the Earth" was, please share the information with us.

Encl.

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FILE NAME: MJ-12.TXT

STANTON T. FRIEDMAN  
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June 27, 1989

Dear Willy:

This will be brief in response to yours of June 20 which arrived today (and I have a plane to catch)

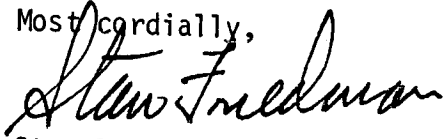
I had seen the Wise book years ago. I was well aware of the 5412 group as mentioned in my IUR paper about the MJ-12 Debunking Fiasco.. Gray was on it towards the end of Ike's second term when Gray was the Special Assistant for National Security... Even in TOP SECRET memos from him, no info is given about specific activities though 5412 is mentioned.

I cannot agree that the title of Mr. is a slur on Souers. As you will note from the enclosure he was a civilian. He was not regular Navy but had been a reservist. Hillenkoetter was indeed regular Navy. As you will further note the Executive Secretary of the NSC was required to be a civilian...so Mr. is neither an error nor derogatory...simply factual.

I have a great deal of information about all 13 of the MJ-12 people... see my MUFON paper enclosed along with an as yet unpublished piece the 13th man...and you also might enjoy the Pica Type Fiasco...

Hastily and with appreciation for your interest and trusting that you have seen my several articles about MJ-12,

Most cordially,

  
Stan Friedman

Incidentally, the "propriety" of the title of the other 11 is questionable since Montague was not a 4 star general, Hillenkoetter was not a full admiral etc. Titles were often used as a matter of respect and were often not fully accurate as anybody can determine by reviewing lots of material at the various archives. Note the enclosed pages from the Truman White House appointment book... not consistent nor fully accurate...similar problem with Jimmy Doolittle, who was reserve not regular army but was often called General.. and rarely Dr. though he <sup>had</sup> a PhD from MIT. STF STF

I would suggest that before putting things on the computer about MJ-12 you might check with me... I have spent a great deal of time on the project and find there is much misinformation floating about. STF