



MSI PATCH SHEET

Truman, Pres H.S.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HL7 (PSF-Jatell.) 11.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

STATUS OF THE U.S.S.R. ATOMIC ENERGY PROJECT

OSI/SR-10/49

1. 1944 Dec. 24 and 25 1944 1944

E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
~~C.I.A.~~ ~~4-16-79~~
 General's Dept. letter, ~~Nov 15 1972~~
 By ~~MT-26~~ NARS, Date ~~6-6-79~~

HARRY S. TRUMAN LIBRARY
Papers of
HARRY S. TRUMAN
PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY FILE

~~TOP SECRET~~

Copy #1 of 2 of Series "B".

1 July 1949

Status of the U.S.S.R. Atomic Energy Project

The Joint Nuclear Energy Intelligence Committee makes the following estimate of the status of the U.S.S.R. Atomic Energy Project:

(1) In the 1 January 1949 report it was stated that the earliest possible date by which the U.S.S.R. might be expected to produce an atomic bomb was mid-1950 and the most probable date was mid-1953. The information now available substantiates these dates in general, although new information indicating one method which the Soviets are following suggests that their first atomic bomb cannot be completed before mid-1951.

(2) Based on evidence that the Soviet effort is directed toward producing a plutonium bomb, on current estimates of the amount of uranium available, and on the assumption that their plants will operate at reasonable efficiency, the maximum number of atomic bombs the Soviets could stockpile after a mid-1953 initial date is 60 by mid-1955 and 150 by mid-1957, by which time it is estimated that currently known uranium sources would be exhausted. The maximum number of atomic bombs the Soviets could stockpile after a mid-1950 initial date is 130 by mid-1955 and 150 by mid-1957.

It must be emphasized that estimates of bomb stockpiles depend very strongly on the amount of uranium ore available to the U.S.S.R. If the current ore estimates are revised, the bomb stockpile will be changed correspondingly. It is anticipated that various low-grade sources of uranium may be developed within the U.S.S.R., but it is impossible to estimate whether or on what scale such a development program will be carried out.

~~TOP SECRET~~

HARRY S. TRUMAN LIBRARY
Papers of
HARRY S. TRUMAN
PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY FILE

Truman file.
3/18/53.

★ ★ ★

(8)

T-5 file Telephone + Appt. file, top 5.

= 8 July '47 (Tues.)

President meets w/ Hon. W. Stuart Symington, 12:45 PM.
& then goes to lunch.

= 9 July '47 (Wed)

Hubert
called for appt
in previous
log.

President's 1st appt. of day (10:30 AM) is with
Sen Carl A. Hatch of N. Mex. No Appt. is listed for 10:45,
indicating 1/2 hr. appt possible. (This would be unusual.)

Phone log: July 9th 47

Matt
Connelly log.

11:48 AM. Genl. Vandenberg's Off. (Mr. White 5246)

11:49 Mr. Bill Hillman.

11:50 ~~Mr.~~ Mr. O'Leary - (Air Forces.) 74783

11:54 Genl. Doolittle - out. Secy. Hy.

11:55 Cong. Hardy Va. 500 - Ret. call 12:30

11:57 Miss Milner (has 3718, out.)

3:00 Genl. Bradley - Miss Pittson (sp?) out.

3:36 Genl. Vaughan

4:03 Gen. Norstadt ⁽⁵¹⁴⁾ ~~(514)~~ has 2904 out Miss ^{Jutelia (sp?)} ~~Justicia~~

Ross log.

12:15 Mr. Fellenzthal ✓ ansd 12:30

President's
log.

9:40 AM Secy. Forrestal

4:18 PM Chas Murphy + Pres. ofc. right away OK.

Genl. Vandenberg, Doolittle, or Symington do not show up at any other
point in logs July 1 - ~~21~~ 21st 1947. Neither does any ref. to Air Forces.

(3)

T-6 file. (Telephone Logs)

+ 9/23/47. (President's tel. log.)

- 1:50 PM. Van Bush Baltimore

NB. Call in directly to the President, not through one of the Secretaries.

+ 9/24/47 (Appointments)

- 11:30 AM. Hon. James Forrestal, Secretary of Defense.
Dr. Vanneman Bush.

11:45

12:00 The Secy of Agriculture

et.

(Phone log - ^{with} Connolly)

- 2:23 PM. Secy Forrestal

(Phone log - Ross.)

- 10:30 AM. Secy Forrestal

) apparently do set up meeting.

- (Phone log - President)

- 12:24 PM. Secy Forrestal

told NB. "wants to talk before lunch." 12:31 OK

- 2:43

Secy Forrestal

told West. ✓

2:55 OK.

NOTE ✓✓

*The "Mr. LEO" in Genl. Van's file was "MR. STEPHEN F. LEO"

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1947

10.00 -
10.15 -
10.30 -
10.45 - Hon. Joseph F. Guffey
11.00 -
11.15 - Hon. Adolph A. Berle, Jr.
11.30 - The President will receive members
of the Executive Committees and
Committee Chairmen of the County
Home Demonstration Agents Association
and of the National Association of
County Agricultural Agents.
11.45 -
12.00 -
12.15 -
12.30 - Mr. John Ben Sheppard
12.45 - Hon. W. Stuart Symington
1.00 - (LUNCH)

11:00 -

10:42 - Hon. Joseph E. Connelley

10:30 -

10:12 -

10:00 -

RECEIVED JULY 8 1945

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

Math Connelley July 8 1945

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
8:50a	Dr. Houser Exec Ofc 334	" 10 15
9:30	Mrs. Spears - Sen. Underhill's Ofc	" RB
9:38	Mur	" RB
9:45	George Schoeneman	"
10 -	Carl Morris Ohio	" Sg.
10:10	Mr. Doxey Agri. 5476	" 11:26" 11
10:15	Mrs. Blendenburg	" Sg.
10:18	John Steelman	"
10:20	Adm. Sidney Sorensen	"
10:25	Secty. Foster Corv.	" 10 15
10:30	Miss Pruitt Agri. 6158	" RB
10:37	Sir. Webb Out	"
10:50	Sen. Wheeler	"
11:15	Col. Lewis Johnson (Miss Brown out)	" hold RB
11:16	Carroll Phillips Na 3016	" RB
11:18	Miss Young out	" RB
11:21	Miss O'Donnell	" RB
11:21	Ayers (Nichols out)	"
11:22	Bowley out	" RB
11:24	Miss Loretta Larkin	"
11:24	Woodward out	" RB
11:30	Dr. Steelman	" wcl

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-4847

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

Matth Connelley July 8, 1947

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
11:31 a	Miss Lynn Cony	" R.K.
11:40	Amb Corrigan to Venezuela	✓ "
11:42	Miss Herndon, Sen Kellogg's ofc	"
11:44	Woodward out	" R.B.
11:45	John J Tillman.	"
11:59	Col. DON Peppers Ex 4/120	✓ 478. d a line ^{add 5:30}
12 -	Col Holland	" R.B.
12:05	Mr Henry Simpson St Ls.	" Alma
12:30	Mr Barringer	" R. B.
12:35	Mrs Mike Fredericks	"
12:45	Sen Mc Mahon	"
1:44	D.P. Gleksiv	" R.K.
2:40	St. Edelstein #310	✓ 3:10 ok R.B.
2:46	Marshall Canfil - Kansas City	✓ 3:16 ok "P"
2:54	Dill Hillman	✓ lock
3:01	Joseph Major Re 7500-72116	✓ 3:25 ok
3:10	Woodward	" R.B.
3:20	Miss Ruppert	" R.B.
3:22	Sen. Carter	" R.B.
3:24	Mr Rhodes Dem. Com.	" R.B.
3:25	Steelman's ofc out	" R.B.
3:29	Adm. Foskett's ofc	" R.B.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-4847

WASHINGTON

NAME <u>Math Connolly</u>		
DATE <u>July 5</u> , 19 <u>47</u>		
TIME <u>10</u>	NAME <u>Math Connolly</u>	ANSWER <u>47</u>

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-4847

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON
—
TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

Poss *July 8* 19*47*

[illegible]

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-9847

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

TIME.	NAME	ANSWER
	<i>The President</i>	<i>July 8, 1947</i>

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16--9847

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1947.

- 9.45 - Hon. Alben W. Barkley, Ky.
- 10.00 -
- 10.15 -
- 10.30 - Press & Radio Conference
- 10.45 -
- 11.00 - Dr. Edwin G. Sauer, et al
- 11.15 - Sen. William B. Unstead, N. C.
Mr. J. G. Gibbs
- 11.30 - Cadet Jack L. Capps
- 11.45 - The President will receive the
National Committeemen, Committeewomen, and the State Presidents
of the Young Democratic Clubs of
America.
- 12.00 - Hon. Frank P. Corrigan, American
Ambassador to Venezuela
- 12.15 - The President will sign proclamation
declaring Friday August
1, 1947, AIR FORCE DAY.
- 12.30 - The Secretary of State
- 12.45 -
- 1.00 - (LUNCH)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

Matthew J. Connelley July 10, 1947

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
2:30a	Hayes Car at 15- th St entrance of Hotel at 8 th St	Told Hay
8:35	(teacher) formerly Gertrude Buchanan 2740 Mrs. S.M. Allen of Pleasantville near K.C.	" Alma
9:20	Comd Edelstein	" 1245
9:27	Cong. Hardy Cap. 500 - 24 422 702 / 310	" 1148
9:34	Mr. Reinflisch. St. 70 Shoreham	" 1245
9:35	Mr. Knapman 1245 R.B. " 1245	" 8864
9:37	Genl Marshall Carter	" R.B.
9:40	Mr Woodward	"
42	Mr. Neil Helm	"
59	Sen Macfarlane	"
10 -	Mr. Woodward	"
10:10	Barney Dickman	"
18	Sen Mumpstead - Off	" R.B.
20	Mr. Blunk (Statter)	" Ret 1245
27	Sen Hill	" R.B.
29	Sen Burkley (Mrs Chance)	" R.B.
30	Mr Woodward 1150	" R.B. "
34	Gov. Keenan RE - 2740	" Ret 1230
35	Cong Allen - La. 591 -	" Ret 1245
37	Genl Carter -	" 1145
11 -	Cong Mc Connell's Off	" S-g
11:05	Miss Ramsay Out. Int.	" R.B.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-4847

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

Matthew J. Connelley July 10, 1947

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
11-14a	Atty Gen out	live 12/35
11-18	Emmett Scanlan	" R.B.
11-20	E. Scanlan - Di 3 000-453 out	11-23" R.B.
11-21	E. Ayers out	live
11-34	Atty Gen	"
35	Secty Snyder Out	"
37	Cong Morris Chla	R.B.
45	Paul Sullivan out	in way line
48	David Finley Art gallery	" R.B.
49	Mr Con. Frazer	" R.B.
55	Mr Myron Taylor	R.B.
58	Orated Allen and Mr. ...	in way
12 -	Col Peppers	Car
02	Glen Boehn	" R.B.
03	Leonard Reinsch Att. Sec	228" 1230
04	Cong Spence	" 1234
10	Col Allen Pope 114.30	403P cancelled
30	Genl. Custer	" R.B.
1235	Mr. Biffle Gene Butler	"
1245	Mr. Vanish. Just.	"
1247	Rene Graham Out	"

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-9847

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

Matthew J Connelley July 10, 1947

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
1-	Joe Keenan	" RB
1:35 P	Miss E. E. Swanson	wel
1:45 P	Herbert Blunk Statler	out 3:25 PM
2:15 P	Cong. Allen (La) Cap. 591	3:35 PM
2:45 P	Miss Krauss - Biffle's Off	3:20 PM
2:50 P	For Vardaman's Off	Klar
3:13 P	Milton Kronheim. At. 8006	3:28 PM
3:15 P	Miss Lynn Cohn	" A.E.
3:32 P	Judge Marvin Jones	"
3:36 P	Tom Campbell	" A.E.
3:43 P	Randolph Hughes Ex 8400	✓
3:44 P	Stanley Woodward	" R.B.
3:45 P	Cong. Zimmerman	" S.G.
3:47 P	James M. Inearney	" A.E.
3:54 P	Gen Vaughan	out
4 PM	Chief Justice Vinson	"
4:02	Cond Edlestein	" A.E.
4:03	Colleen Roberts	" J/V
4:30	Stanley Woodward	" RB
4:32	Tom Evans	" RB
4:36	John Sorellow. Out	"
4:37	Cond Edlestein	"

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-4847

WASHINGTON

Matthew J. Connelly		July 10	1947
TIME	NAME	ANSWER	

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-4847

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

Secy Ross July 10, 1947

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
1010	Stanley Woodward	"
11-	Mr Redding Out LWC	" 11/30
1102	Chas Campbell 2x 8325 Out	" 11-25 OK
11-27	Sam Brightman Dem Com.	"
11-28	Mrs Taylor Ashton	out "
29.	Pete Brandt SL-1088	Welsh "
30	St Louis Star Times-Re 1870	"
32	Lucy Jones	"
33	Miss Blackburn	"
34	Good Carter	RRB
40	Mr. Biffle - N. N.	" 11-10
230	Mr Battison Out	"
4:07	Barnet Hovers (Post) out	"
425	Donal Daughan -	"
445	Redding -	"

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM[illegible]

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
12:25	Ralph Allen - Los A	not avail
9:21a	Arthur Cushing - Omaha Neb	Ca
10:10	Jim With - Out	"
12 noon	Mrs Lillian Cooley Mill	Ca
1 -	Hobart Burns Los Angeles Calif.	Ca
1:17 P	Mrs Joseph M. Rottapel Chicago	SS. Herman
3:30 P	Stanley Woodward	out "
5:30 P	Melton Chgo	wiring
7:15 P	Mr Vinson Balto Md	writing
11:45 P	Ray Ade - Huntington Ind	called Collect

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1947

- 10.00 -
- 10.15 -
- 10.30 - Sen. Carl A. Hatch, N. Mex.
- 10.45 -
- 11.00 - Msgr. John Patrick Carroll-Abbing
- 11.15 - Hon. Burton K. Wheeler
- 11.30 -
- 11.45 - H.E. Senor Dr. Enrique
Garcia Sayan, the Foreign
Minister of Peru
Hon. Norman Armour, Assistant
Secretary of State, et al
- 12.00 - The President will receive the
National Committeemen, Committee-
women, Chairmen and Vice Chairmen,
from the States of Arkansas,
Kentucky, Louisiana, Oklahoma,
Tennessee and Texas.
- 12.15 -
- 12.30 - Mrs. Ogden Reid
- 12.45 -
- 1.00 - (LUNCH)
- 3.00 - The Secretary of the Treasury
Hon. James E. Webb, Director,
Bureau of the Budget

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President July 9 1947

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
8:37a	Secty Snyder <i>spot war 3581</i> out	8:55 dk
8:37a	Dir Webb - out	" <i>reco.</i>
8:56	Dir Webb out	"
8:57	Wsher out	"
9:40	Secty Forrestal	"
11 -	Miss Mary Ann Schmitt (Albany Ind)	"
3:00	Judge Collett - Kansas City <i>Apr 16</i>	3:28 " <i>ok</i>
3:01	Sen. Hatch <i>Dem Clock Rock</i>	3:20 " <i>ok</i>
3:02	Sen. Barkley <i>" Cap 1212</i>	3:25 " <i>ok</i>
3:52	Floyd B. Logan <i>Cherrydale Kansas</i>	write
4:18	Chas Murphy <i>to Pres. of right away</i>	ok
6:50p	C P Harris <i>Austin Tex</i>	Wiring
7:05p	Mr. Baughard <i>Flat River Mo</i>	WC Sec
7:30p	Mr. Rex <i>Reading Pa</i>	Wiring
8:15p	Arthur Bernard <i>Cushing Omaha Neb</i>	W Sec
8:18p	Harold Wright <i>Nyc</i>	not avail

11:12 - Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
 11:00 - Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
 10:42 - Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
 10:30 - Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
 10:12 - Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
 10:00 - Hon. J. Edgar Hoover

RECEIVED JUL 9 1946

THE WHITE HOUSE
 WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

Walt Connally July 9, 1946

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
9:00a	Wm. A. Horn	Klar
9:25a	Phyllis Smith	coming in
9:40	Mr. John Quinn	" Klar
9:45	Wm. A. Horn. Altman Ill.	" Klar
9:47	Mr. Rhodes - Dem. Com.	" RB
9:49	Atty. Rojek of Chic (Annap) S.C.	
10:10	Burney Dickman (Stallw)	1022
10:12	Joe Gordon	" RB
10:14	Mr. Webb	"
10:15	Miss Milner	" RB
10:17	Mr. Woodward	" RB
10:20	Mr. Bond Miss Runt	" RB
10:24	Grace Stewart	" RB
10:25	Mr. Dunbar. Food & Drugs	" RB
10:34	Erny Smathers - 475-Rel	"
10:37	Neil Helm	" R.B.
10:38	John Quinn	" RB
10:40	Long McMillan S.C.	715-1344
10:49	Adl SOWERS 941616-329-1243	

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

Math Connel July 9, 1945

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
11:55	Sen White	Hutchinson RB
	" Sandenburg Jr	" RB
	" Barkley - Blance	" RB
Reg 11:56	Cong Hallack - Shy	" RB
	" Martin - Mrs Griley	" RB
	" Rayburn Mrs Charn	" RB
11:24	Cong. Madden Cap 423	" 12 ²⁵
11:28	Adl Foshett. Out	"
11:29	Eric Johnson - (Movies)	" RB
11:35	Mr Ross	"
11:37	Clark Clifford	"
11:38	Bill Hillman	"
11:40	Mr. Breckenridge (Blair House)	" RB
11:45	Sen Meyers (Jack Hayes)	" RB
11:46	Mr Paul Fitzpatrick Buff 64	" 12 ³²
11:47	Cong T. H. Morris Off	" RB
11:48	Sen Sandenburg's Off White	" RB
49	Bill Hillman	" RB
50	Mr O'Leary - (Air forces) 74783	" RB
54	Paul Doolittle - Out Secty NY	" RB
55	Cong Hardy RA. 500 - (At cell 1230)	" RB
57	Miss Milner (ran 3718. Out)	" RB

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-9847

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

Matth Connolly July 9th 1948

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
12	Mrs Diamond Agri	"
1204	Miss Diamond	" RB
1205	Bill Boyle Em. 3732	4:24 ok
1210	Speaker Martin's Off	" RB
1213	Merle Young	" RB
1220	Mr. Baker 1312 Out	"
1241	Miss Stewart out	" RB.
1243	Jim Philbin	" RB.
1254	Eben Ayers	"
1:03 P	Herbert Miller Geo. Wash. Univ.	" RK.
1:10 P	Cong Fulton (Penn) 752	3:49 P ok B.G.
1:15 P	Donald Nelson Los Angeles Apr 18	2:54 ok
1:33 P	Cong Madden	" RK
1:48 P	Steve England	nel
1:55 P	Rep. Rankin	nel
1:59 P	Cong. Hardy (Va)	nel
2:19 P	Gen Carter	" J R
2:20	Sister Anna Miriam Morrison	4:10 ok sg
2:33	Neal Helm Mayflower 454	2:46 ok
242	Cong Jno. Mc Millan	" RK.
245	Lou Barringer Di 3000-536	rm da
251	Neal Helm	"

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-4847

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
	Math Connolly	July 9, 19

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
12 -	Cong Huller's	
3:00	Gen Bradley Miss Pitman out	"
3:01	Secty Snyder	"
3:02	Sen Myers of Pa.	✓ 4:23 1/2"
3:20	Joseph Terrizzi	✓ 4:26 1/2" RK
3:27	Cong Rankin	✓ 4:31 1/2"
3:27	Major Clark Vet. Adm 515	✓ 4:29 1/2"
3:36	Gen Vaughan	✓ 3:54 1/2"
3:42	Judge Martin Jones	miss Van Hise
3:55	Sen Johnston (S.C.)	"
3:58	Eben Ayers	✓ 4:28 1/2"
3:58	John Steelman	out "
4:01	Miss Milner	" RB
4:03	Gen Horstatt War 2904	out miss " RB
4:13	Mr Rhodes Dem Com	out " RB
4:14	Chairman Goodloe R 7C	out " "
4:14	Dr A. Sakell	" Sg
4:22	Dair Webb	" "
4:26	Don Latham Ex 2831	out "
4:45	Eben Ayers	
4:47	Col. Allen Pope n y.	cancel
4:50	Tom Evans Statler	out (not registered)

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
4:54 P	Cong Fulton out	"
4:55 P	Steve England Ho 7371 out	"
4:57 P	Sister Anna Miriam mi 9694 out	"
4:58 P	George Schweneman out	OK ✓
4:58 P	Send Lucas	"
5:12 P	Mr Ross	OK
5:16 P	Zorn Evans Statler 1001 out	OK ✓
5:22 P	Dr Steelman	OK
8 P	Chas Denny atl City 76 thru state out	OK
8:15 P	Arthur Bernard Cushing Omaha	we not see
9:33 P	Pm 9	OK am
11:30 P	Bice Joyce (EM 3732)	gfd

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-9847

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

July 9, 1967

	ANSWER
	11

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1947

10.00 -
10.15 -
10.30 -
10.45 - Sen. Harley M. Kilgore, W. Va.
11.00 - Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, Chairman,
Council of Economic Advisers
11.15 - Hon. David A. Morse, the
Under Secretary of Labor
11.30 - Hon. James Forrestal, Secretary
of Defense
Dr. Vannevar Bush
11.45 -
12.00 - The Secretary of Agriculture
12.15 -
12.30 - The President will receive Members
of the Board of Directors of the
American Overseas Aid and United
Nations Appeal for Children
12.45 - Hon. George Schoeneman, Commissioner
of Internal Revenue
Mr. Vernon H. Gaston, Pres. Natl. Assn.
of Employees of Collectors of Internal
Revenue.
1.00 - (LUNCH)
3.00 - Cabinet
4.00 - Hon. Robert Lovett, Under Secretary
of State
Hon. William Benton, Assistant
Secretary of State

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

Assatt *LP 24* , 19*47*

ANSWER

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
258	Grace Tully	"
302	Woodward	out here 320 p
338	Geo. Elay	out "
359	Mr. Schoen	State 2722 out " Cowles

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-9847

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

Math Connolly Sep 24, 1950

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
9:16a	Howard Hunter	11 KIB
9:50	Choseneman Int Rec. - 3rd	11 102a
9:59a	McJarris Morse transferred	11 KK
10:00a	Lawrence Richey No 0576 out	"
10:02a	Mr. Ringland	11 K K
10:10a	Lera	11 K K
10:25a	Admiral Louens	"
10:26a	Joe Major	11 KIB
10:49a	Steelman	11 RB
10:59a	Miss Schucraft	out 11 KIB
11:15a	Thomas Maher	11 K
11:18a	Sen. Connally	11 KIB
11:25a	Cong Bloom	out 11 RB
11:28a	Miss Marie (Sen Barkley's of)	" RB
11:29	Sen. Mc Clellan	"
11:30	Miss Bradley (Speaker Martin's of)	"
11:35a	Cong Eaton Co 7200 out	RB
11:36a	Miss Mary Heekin	" AE
11:38a	Mr. Minor state out	" R.B.
11:44	Mr. Luman Sen. White's of	" R.B.
11:47	Miss Gull Dr. House's of out	" RB
11:48a	Miss Connolly	"

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-5847

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

Mat Connel *Apr 24* 19*45*

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
11:49 ^a	Steelman out	"
11:50 ^a	Tom Maher	incl 4:24 ^{ok}
11:58 ^a	Raymond Foley Re 7500-71128 out	"
12:01 ^p	Eben Ayers out	"
12:03 ^p	Miss Diamond	" R.B.
12:18 ^p	Miss Derby	" R.B.
12:20 ^p	John Donohue Boston Apr 45 ✓	
12:20 ^p	Mrs. Saenz (Mex Emb)	" Sg
12:24 ^p	Mrs. Pitts Cong Hallways	" R.B.
12:28 ^p	Sen. Vandenberg Grand Rapids Mich.	"
12:56 ^p	C. Gifford out	"
1:53 ^p	Sen. Bridge of C	" R.B.
1:54 ^p	Gov. Lane Annapolis Apr 24 ✓	"
2:00 ^p	Watt	"
2:15 ^p	Chuck Linceney Fed Trade 4:24 ^{ok}	"
2:23 ^p	John Forrestal	"
2:24 ^p	Com. John J. Kane Pittb ✓ 4:24 ^{ok}	"
2:25 ^p	Miss Foley	"
2:35 ^p	Miss Ford na 3870 3:33 ^{ok}	" R.B.
2:37 ^p	Arthur Swannick na 8994 5:15 ^{ok}	" R.B.
2:40 ^p	Mrs. Shaddock Sen Taft ofc	" R.B.
2:43 ^p	Gov. Lane Annapolis Apr 14 ✓ 4:24 ^{ok}	" R.B.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-4847

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

Math Connell Sep 24 1947

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
2:47 P	Hassett	" J.R.
2:55	Albert Goss	" K
2:57 P	By Jolly	3:35 R.B.
3:07 P	L. E. H. Gatt of K.C.	4:05 R.B.
3:46 P	Miss Diamond Equ out	" R.B.
3:56 P	Arthur Hill Ex 1344 out	" R.B.
3:58 P	Miss Ford out	" R.B.
4:02 P	Low Barringer	" R.B.
4:07 P	Sen Lucas	"
4:10 P	Miss Derby	" R.B.
4:13 P	Woodward	" R.B.
4:16 P	Judge Joynt Statler W 524	4:25 He
4:28 P	Tom Maher	"
4:30 P	Tom Webb	"
4:34 P	Jim Lillis	"
4:36 P	Dr Edward Pruden Dan 2206 out	" R.B.
5:00	Justice Laws - Di 2854 of changes hi 3832 out city ca	da R.B.
5:1	Don Barringer out	" R.B.
5:2	Miss Eaton (Commerce) out	" R.B.
5:3	Aggr Secty	" R.B.
5:4	Steelman Secty Lacy	" R.B.
5:5	Arthur Hill - Ex 1344 out	" R.B.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 10-0847

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

Walt Connel Sep 24, 1967

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
5-10	Miss Shucraft (Lavetts) out	RB.
5-11	Raymond Foley	"
5-12	Chief Groener - Court Appeals Re 3811	no. H03333
5-14	Geo Allen	out out weam
5-45P	Harry Carlson Meredith	" in city 972
5-55P	Jerry O'Donovan	" no" 972
5-59P	Ag. Cld M/C	OK
6-32P	Ray Myers NYC weam	972

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

Poss

ORANDUM
Leb

24
~~23~~
~~22~~

19

[illegible]

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-4847

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
1019a	Secty Anderson	out "
1020a	Robt Mooreland Sparrows Point	106
12:24 P	Secty Forestal	wants little ^{12.31} ok
2:43	Secty Forestal	told west ^{2:55} ok
4:55	Sgt. Severytt (will not go to Pool)	out "
6:28p	Wm Rayburn Rockport Tex	OK
9:02p	J. J. Dunkin Bham Ala	not av



THOSE FLYING SAUCERS: ARE OR AREN'T THEY?

9 Apr 1950 NYT

Everybody, Including the President, Is Puzzled and Many Guesses Are Made

By JOSEPH NOLAN

The mystery of the "flying saucers" was accorded renewed attention last week, this time even by President Truman himself. The President said he was just as puzzled as the next fellow by the latest flurry of reports about weird and wonderful sights in the sky.

A police chief in Illinois swore he saw a "strange disk-like object, reddish in the center, with blue lights on the outer edges." Residents of an Ohio city reported "two bright lights in the sky," each trailing a streak of orange flame. Other "saucer" stories popped up in such widely scattered points as Turkey, Argentina, Germany, China and Chile.

The reports were reminiscent of the ones that made the rounds back in the summer of 1947. In June of that year, a business man named Kenneth Arnold, piloting his private plane in Washington State, spied nine shimmering disks cruising along in the vicinity of Mount Rainier. He told his story to the newspapers and pretty soon people all over the country were seeing "saucers." Some of them looked like "shiny chromium hub caps off a car." Others resembled "an ice-cream cone topped with red." Still others suggested a teardrop, a doughnut, or a ball of fire.

The Air Force inaugurated "Project Saucer" to investigate and evaluate the reports. Experts at Wright-Patterson Air Force base in Dayton, Ohio, spent two years sifting almost 400 cases. Their conclusion, made public last December, was that all of them could be accounted for in one of three ways: (1) misinterpretation of various conventional objects like balloons, meteors, or birds in flight; (2) a mild form of mass hysteria; (3) pure hoaxes.

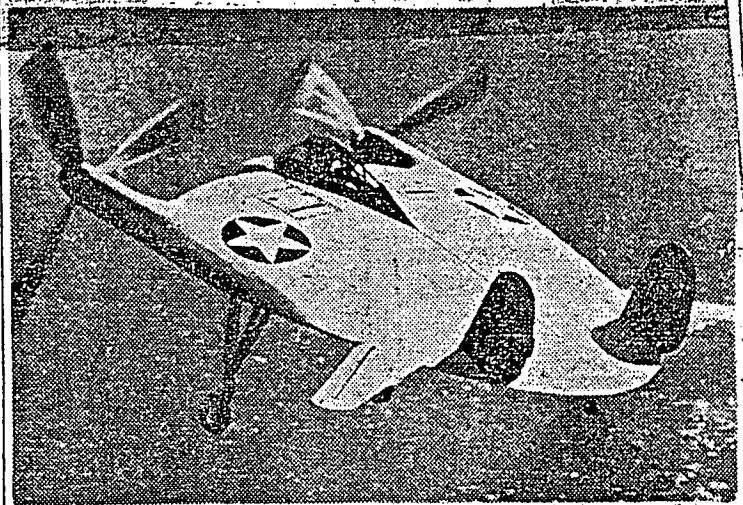
More Theories Than "Saucers"

But if the Air Force figured that its official report would put an end to speculation, it was underestimating the public curiosity and imagination. If anything, the theories have multiplied. Some represent an elaboration or variation of the Air Force findings, while others are distinct Buck Rog-

was advanced recently by True Magazine. It has a counterpart in stories making the rounds on the West Coast to the effect that one of the disks crashed and that a body was thrown free of the wreckage, the body of a monkey-like creature about three feet tall. The Air Force insists that its investigations "lend no support to the view that the 'saucers' may come from another planet."

Despite the frequency with which the flying disks have turned up, most people have trouble discussing them with a straight face. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, in a rare moment of whimsy, suggested that perhaps they were caused by a Russian

COULD THIS BE ONE?



The V-173, experimental fighter the Navy developed during the war.

discus thrower who didn't know his own strength.

Speaking as a psychologist, Prof. G. Milton Smith of the College of the City of New York, offered this theory: "The explanation of the saucers is obvious—they originated in Scotland, where the Loch Ness monster caused such a sensation several years ago. The sea serpent, angered by a lack of attention, has

been discharging eggs at super-sonic velocity by lashing its tail about. These eggs have been floating through the stratosphere and as they descend toward the earth their rotary motion has flattened them into the shape of disks. The glowing effect reported by some observers is undoubtedly due to frictional changes at various altitudes."

But if the Air Force figured that its official report would put an end to speculation, it was underestimating the public curiosity and imagination. If anything, the theories have multiplied. Some represent an elaboration or variation of the Air Force findings, while others have a distinct Buck Rogers flavor. Here are some of the ones that have been put forth to explain the celestial crockery:

Secret Weapon. The magazine U. S. News and World Report says in its current issue that the disks are aircraft of a revolutionary design—a combination helicopter and fast jet plane. It says well-documented accounts show these planes to be 105 feet in diameter and circular in shape, with what appear to be jet nozzles all around the outer rim. Indications are, according to the magazine, that the "saucers" are being developed by the Navy. This story brought emphatic denials from the President and from Defense Secretary Louis Johnson. Mr. Truman said that if there was any such project in the works, he had not heard about it. Igor Sikorsky, noted aeronautical engineer and a pioneer in helicopter design, commented: "I doubt very much that at the present stage of our knowledge we could combine a helicopter and a jet plane in this fashion."

Could They Be Russian?

Soviet Missiles. Reports of "flying saucers" in Alaska and in Scandinavia gave rise to speculation that the Russians might be experimenting with some strange new rockets. Proponents of this theory recalled that the Nazis were far ahead of us in the development of guided missiles, and that some of their top scientists are now working for Russia. Air Force investigators looked into this prospect, but reported they could find no substantiation.

Weather Balloons. Military authorities believe a good many "saucer" cases are attributable to weather observation balloons and radar target balloons. The United States Weather Bureau and the armed forces have occasion to use various types of these balloons to gather information on atmospheric conditions. The radar balloons dangle a six-cornered target of aluminum foil which frequently catches the sun's rays and could be mistaken for a flying disk.

Planets or Meteors. Among scientists there is a strong suspicion that some of the perplexing sights that have been reported may be traced to meteors flashing across the sky, or to the planet Venus, which is the nearest major planet to the earth. When one of the mysterious disks was spotted in Kentucky, an astronomer was summoned and he identified it positively as the planet, which at that time happened to be particularly close to the earth.

Seeing Things

Optical Illusions. The experts point out that the sun, the stars and the senses are in the habit of playing tricks on us. Prof. C. C. Wylie, University of Iowa astronomer, gives this example: "In driving west in the morning hours, if an airplane crosses the road some distance ahead, the sunlight reflected from its windows may obliterate the outline of the plane, giving the appearance of a round or oval and brilliant spot of light moving in the sky." Some illusions become even more vivid when a person is in an airplane.

Interplanetary Visitors. The "saucers" carry scouts from another planet, intent on learning the ways of the earth. This theory

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, INTELLIGENCE
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 16, 1949

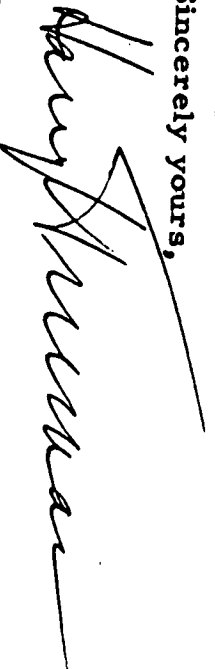
Dear Bob:

I certainly appreciated your letter of the
thirteenth very much and thank you for
your testimony before the Senate Committee.
It was a pleasure to get to read the statement
which you made to that Committee.

I hope everything is going well with you and
that you are having a happy and prosperous
time.

Please remember me to Mrs. Patterson.

Sincerely yours,



Honorable Robert P. Patterson
One Wall Street
New York 5, New York

We miss you around here.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 15, 1947

Dear Bob:

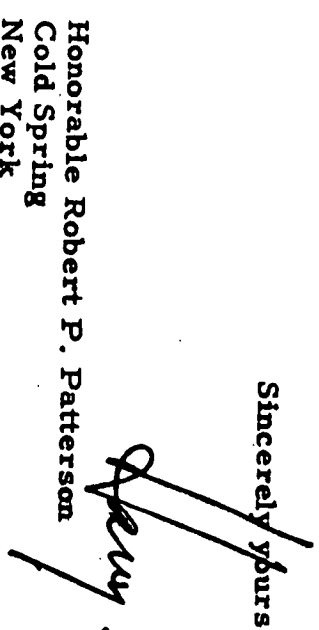
I am enclosing you the letter dated July
eighteenth, written on my regular stationery
with the electric typewriter in nonfading ink.

We certainly miss you around here. At every
Cabinet Meeting since you left somebody has
remarked on your absence.

You will never know what a contribution you
made to the welfare of the country during your
years as Secretary of War after I became
President.

Please remember me to Mrs. Patterson and all
the rest of the family.

Sincerely yours,



Honorable Robert P. Patterson
Cold Spring
New York

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 6, 1948

Dear Judge Patterson:

This is in acknowledgment of your letter of September thirtieth, addressed to the President. He was very glad to comply with your request, and sent a letter to the Reverend Dr. Darlington under yesterday's date.

With personal good wishes,

Always sincerely,

Bill Hassett

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Honorable Robert P. Patterson,
Patterson, Belknap & Webb,
One Wall Street,
New York 5, N. Y.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 26, 1949

Dear Bob:

You don't know how much I enjoyed the visit with you the other day. It was certainly a pleasure to see you and have a chance for a frank talk.

I appreciate also your letter of the twenty-second on the subject which we discussed.

I hope everything is going well with you and that your family are in good health. I also hope that you will always drop in to see me when you are in this part of the world.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Truman

Honorable Robert P. Patterson
One Wall Street
New York 5, New York

*This is black type on
pale green*

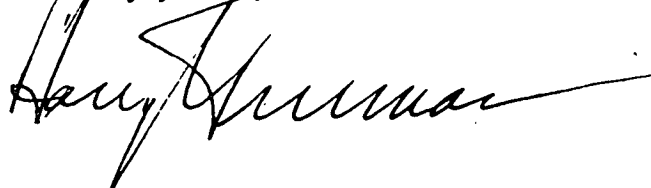
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 1, 1947

Dear Dr. Bush:

I appreciated very much your good
letter of September twenty-sixth and I hope
things will work out in a satisfactory manner
this coming season.

Sincerely yours,



Dr. Vannevar Bush
Chairman
The Joint Research and Development Board
Washington 25, D. C.

*This in blue (bright blue) type on
pale green*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

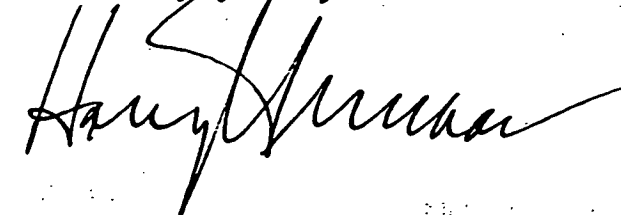
December 23, 1946

CARNEGIE
INSTITUTION
DEC 24 1946
OF WASHINGTON

Dear Dr. Bush:

I appreciated very much yours
of the nineteenth, containing the memo-
randum prepared by you and Mr. Cox on
the Presidential staff. It is most
interesting and I am happy to have it.

Sincerely yours,



Honorable Vannevar Bush
1530 P Street, Northwest
Washington 25, D.C.



Harry S. Truman Library

Independence, Missouri 64050

August 11, 1987

Mr. Brian Parks
19615 Mildred Avenue
Torrance, California 90503

Dear Mr. Parks:

Thank you for your letter of August 3 in which you make a Freedom of Information Act request for a Presidential briefing given to President-elect Eisenhower by President Truman on November 18, 1952. Enclosed is a sanitized copy of notes on the meeting between Eisenhower and Truman. You may wish to appeal the sanitization of this document by submitting a request for a "mandatory declassification review." If you wish to do this, please complete the enclosed citizenship form and return it to us requesting that we submit a mandatory review request to the appropriate agencies in your name.

Sincerely,

BENEDICT K. ZOBRIST
Director

Enclosures

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR FOR MUTUAL SECURITY

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

NOV 21 1952

NOTES OF MEETING OF THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL EISENHOWER

The White House, Tuesday, November 18, 1952

The President opened the meeting by reading from the memorandum he had prepared, outlining his purpose in requesting the meeting.

The President then handed to General Eisenhower a two-page memorandum prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, outlining certain problems which would have to be dealt with by the incoming Administration. He stated that this memorandum was for information and for consideration by General Eisenhower and his advisors.

The President asked the Secretary of State to outline certain matters which required either immediate attention, or which General Eisenhower should have actively in mind.

Before Mr. Acheson spoke, General Eisenhower asked whether he should take notes, or whether he would be given memoranda on the points to be raised. Mr. Acheson agreed to give General Eisenhower a memorandum covering these matters.

(Senator Lodge took rather voluminous notes and Mr. Dodge made summary notes.)

(1) Korea.

The development of the United Nations discussions over Korea, particularly as they relate to the prisoners-of-war issue. He explained

HARRY S. TRUMAN LIBRARY
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE PRESIDENT

- 2 -

the threatened break in the solidarity of the majority of the United Nations resulting from the compromise proposals put forth by India a few days ago. The British, Canadian and French representatives have indicated a readiness to work out some modifications of the Indian proposal which would give a better public appearance, but these would be in fact a surrender of the principle on which we had stood, namely, a free choice on the part of the prisoners of war.

Mr. Acheson made the following three points explaining why the Indian proposal or any modification thereof would be unacceptable to the United States Government:

- (a) It would be a surrender of the position which the United States had taken on the moral issue;
- (b) The Soviets would gain their objective of ending in the future security to Soviet or satellite troops in the event of their surrender;
- (c) We would have to transfer the prisoners of war by force to the control of some newly established United Nations committee. This would weaken our position in Korea, and would leave a dangerous situation behind the lines.

(2) Iran.

Mr. Acheson outlined the impasse with which we were faced, both with Mossadegh and the British Government.

HARRY S. TRUMAN LIBRARY
PAPERS OF HARRY S. TRUMAN

- 3 -

(3) NATO.

(a) Mr. Acheson described the problems arising at the December 15 NATO meeting, caused primarily because the military programs submitted by the European NATO members are not covered by financial capabilities to carry them out.

(b) Mr. Acheson explained the position of several of the governments regarding the EDC Treaty. Adenauer's Government had proposed consideration by the Bundestag late in December with the hope for action in January. The Netherlands Government had indicated a willingness to act promptly thereafter, whereas Belgium and Luxembourg had indicated they would await French action.

Mr. Acheson explained that considerable opposition had developed within France, and that on his return to Paris recently, Mr. Schuman had made an unfortunate statement to the press to the effect that it would take the French Government several months to study the implications of the Treaty and the Government was not yet prepared to explain its position. The Schuman statement had led to an adverse vote by the Bundestag on Adenauer's proposals for early consideration. In other European governments, such a vote would have caused the resignation of the government, but under the German Constitution, the Adenauer Government continues until a successor government is organized. This is not possible in the present Party line-up.

The Adenauer Government will therefore continue. Mr. Acheson said the chances were good for a reconvergence on some basis favorable to the Adenauer position, because there had been fifty abstentions, most of which he thought would eventually support Adenauer. However, this delay in German action might well face us with difficult problems regarding the and

HARRY S. TRUMAN LIBRARY
PAPERS OF HARRY S. TRUMAN
FBI PROPERTY - 31 JAN 1964

[REDACTED]

of the Occupation, planned for the first of the year.

(4) Southeast Asia.

Mr. Acheson mentioned the increasing demand in France for French withdrawal from Indochina, although he stated this was not the position of the French Government at the present time. He explained that our contribution to Indochina was now about one-third of the total expenditures, and this might well increase to fifty percent. Our objective has been to encourage the French to more vigorous military action, and to strengthen the Indochinese Government. At the present time, there were many Indochinese who were not taking a position because they could not tell who would come out on top.

(5) Mutual Security Program.

Mr. Acheson explained that the Administration was reviewing our foreign aid programs, both as to the amount of total aid and as to the division between our own military effort and the assistance we were giving to others.

(6) U.S. Commercial Policy.

Mr. Acheson stated our current economic policies are also under review, and he explained that the economic bases of our alliances are being reviewed. He stated that the British have a new draft Imperial Economic Conference, the results of which will have a bearing on our policies. He explained that the Trade Agreements Act will be up in June 1953 for consideration, that we have been losing smaller battles on the

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

question

HARRY S. TRUMAN LIBRARY
PAPERS OF HARRY S. TRUMAN
PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY'S FILE

[REDACTED]

question of specific tariffs, "Buy American" proposals, etc. It therefore appears essential to devise an over-all program which might obtain general agreement.

Mr. Acheson handed to General Eisenhower a possible statement by General Eisenhower, supporting the United States Government position in the Korean debate in the United Nations. An immediate response from General Eisenhower was requested, but General Eisenhower indicated that he would see Mr. Eden on Thursday and would take the occasion to discuss both the question of Korea and Iran.

Mr. Acheson told General Eisenhower that he felt it was important for him to broaden his liaison with the State Department so that as many as possible of the men on whom General Eisenhower will depend would become familiar with the subjects which will have to be dealt with shortly after January 20th.

The Secretary of the Treasury said that, at the appropriate time, he would be glad to discuss with Mr. Dodge or anyone else whom General Eisenhower designated the matters which had been raised by his memorandum.

The Secretary of Defense stated that further matters, particularly the Korean trip, were to be discussed between General Eisenhower and himself in the Pentagon immediately following this meeting.

Mr. Harriman told General Eisenhower that he was prepared to inform whomever General Eisenhower designated about the matters within his responsibility. General Eisenhower turned to Mr. Dodge and said that this should be arranged.

[REDACTED]

HARRY S. TRUMAN LIBRARY
PAPERS OF HARRY S. TRUMAN
PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARIAT'S FILE

PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARIAT'S FILE

The President gave General Eisenhower a copy of the proposed press release. General Eisenhower asked whether the President would agree to the elimination of the paragraph referring to Korea. He said that he "would be ready to consider shooting from the hip", but would prefer to consult his associates on the proposed longer statement on Korea given him by Mr. Acheson. The President agreed.

Senator Lodge suggested the elimination of the last paragraph.

General Eisenhower wanted that suggestion to the elimination of the first two sentences, and the retention of the last sentence which he said he liked. The first two sentences, he thought, weakened the statement as they were obvious. The President agreed.

At General Eisenhower's request, the President agreed to issue the statement through the White House facilities for both himself and General Eisenhower.

W. A. Harriman

JOHN S. THURMAN LIBRARY
PAPERS OF HENRY D. THURMAN
PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Mr. President

THE FIRST PUBLICATION
FROM THE PERSONAL DIARIES, PRIVATE LETTERS
PAPERS AND REVEALING INTERVIEWS

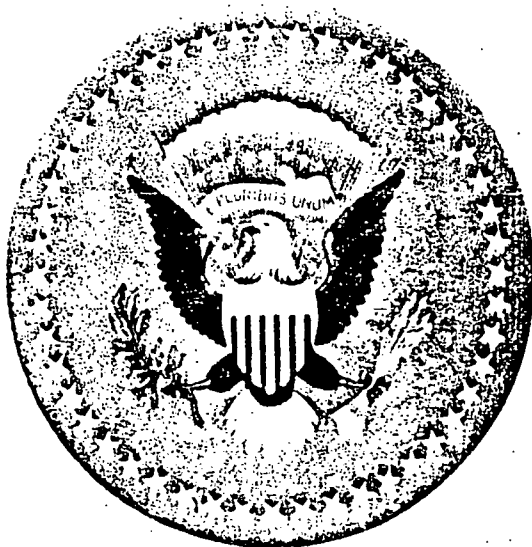
OF

Harry S. Truman

THIRTY-SECOND PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

By WILLIAM HILLMAN

Pictures by ALFRED WAGG



FARRAR, STRAUS AND YOUNG · NEW YORK

DIARIES, PRIVATE MEMORANDA, PAPERS

Japan. That there are more than 1,000,000 Japanese soldiers in central China. That Russia, Britain and United States have recognized the Central Government under Chiang Kai-Shek. That Stalin says the Chinese Communists are not. We are merely winding up the war.

November 27, 1945—Longhand memo attached

Phone Mrs. Roosevelt to be one of our five delegates to Assembly of the United Nations Organization.

She said Yes. November 27, 1945.

February 18, 1947—The Secretary of State (Marshall)

The more I see and talk to him, the more certain I am he's the great one of the age. I am surely lucky to have his friendship and support.

→ October 30, 1947—Longhand memo attached—to discuss—the Secretary of State.

1. When to present the Marshall Plan to Congress
 - (a) How to implement an administrative setup.
 - (b) Where should the Administrator be located?
2. The military implications of a satellite attack
 - (a) Do we need a plan to meet this.
 - (b) Should we proceed to make one.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

To discuss the Sec. of State.

1. When to present the
Marshall Plan to Congress.

(a) How to implement
an administrative
set up.

(b) Where should the
Administration be located?

2. The military im-
plications of a ~~state~~ ^{state} ~~to~~ ^{the}
attack.

(a) Do we need a plan
to meet this.

(b) Should we proceed to make
one?



Harry S. Truman Library

Independence, Missouri 64050

October 22, 1987

Mr. Jean Sider
17, rue Ferdinand Buisson
92110 Clichy
France

Dear Mr. Sider:

Thank you for your letter of October 13, 1987.

In accordance with your request we have enclosed copies of the title page and page 150 (the counterpart of page 184 of the French edition) of the English edition of Mr. President by William Hillman. Also included is a copy of the original of President Truman's note of October 30, 1947.

Sincerely,

BENEDICT K. ZOBRIST
Director

Enclosures



Harry S. Truman Library

Independence, Missouri 64050

November 5, 1987

Mr. Jean Sider
17, rue Ferdinand Buisson
92110 - Clichy
France

Dear Mr. Sider:

Thank you for your letter of October 26, 1987.

President Truman's handwritten note concerning the Marshall Plan and the military problem with a satellite was found attached to the President's appointment calendar for October 30, 1947. We have enclosed a copy of this page from the White House Appointment Files. You now have a complete copy of the original document since the handwritten note consisted of only one page.

Sincerely,

BENEDICT K. ZOBRIST
Director

Enclosure

Volume I
THE UFO-FLYING SAUCER INVESTIGATION

BY NEIL H. BRANDT

INTRODUCTION

The possibility that earth is being visited by UFO's piloted by intelligent beings from another world, is absolutely the most incredible and momentous development in the course of human history. The average citizen is unaware of how many press releases and statements by highly placed government and military officials concerning UFO's are published from time to time. After having made an in depth study of the UFO phenomena and having collected a vast ammount of published information, I present my findings to you. HERE ARE THE FACTS! YOU BE THE JURY!

WHAT THE POLLS SAY

In 1973 the GALLOP POLL announced that 51% of the American public believe in the existence of UFO's. Following is a question from a 1975 ROPER POLL:

Q. "From time to time in recent years, there have been reports of people sighting unidentified flying objects (UFO's). Do you believe that those UFO's are real or don't you believe in them?"

The percentage of UFO believers was highest among the better educated and higher income groups. The percentages of those believing UFO's are real were as follows;

- 53% living in western United States
- 51% with a college education
- 51% between the ages of 18-29
- 48% white collar workers
- 47% earning \$18,000 and over
- 47% earning \$12,000-\$18,000
- 38% earning \$6,000-\$12,000
- 24% earning \$6,000 and under
- 39% with a high school education
- 21% with a grade school education

WHAT THE POLITICIANS AND HEADS OF STATES SAY

UNITED STATES CONGRESSMAN---KENNETH ARNOLD, IDAHO----The UFO story begins on June 24, 1947, when Kenneth Arnold sighted 9 disc shaped objects in formation near Mt. Ranier, Washington, while flying his private airplane. Kenneth Arnold, who in a few short years would be elected to the United States Congress as a House Representative from the State of Idaho, described the motion of the unidentified flying objects as looking like "A SAUCER SKIPPING ACROSS THE WATER". In further reports and later sightings, the description was condensed to "FLYING SAUCERS". Congressman Arnold had coined a term that would become known in almost every language of the world. His sighting appeared as the lead story on the front page of newspapers across the nation.

UNITED STATES PRESIDENT---HARRY S. TRUMAN---APRIL 4, 1950 PRESS CONFERENCE---"I can assure you that flying saucers...are not constructed by any power on earth."

W.Y.T.
5 APR 50 P. 24



433
 To
 Congressional Research Service
 The Library of Congress
 202-287-5000
 8679

Washington, D.C. 20540
 STATEMENT BY HAROLD C. NELVEA
 BEFORE THE
 HOUSE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
 MARCH 17, 1987

Mr. Chairman, this hearing concerns a bill, H.R. 145, the Computer Security Act of 1987, which, if enacted, would have the effect of countermanding policy set by a presidential order, NSDD 145 of September 17, 1984. It is my pleasure to be here, at your invitation, to discuss neither the immediate bill nor the particular NSDD, but, rather, the whole family and phenomenon of National Security Decision Directives (NSDDs).

Proclamations and executive orders. Most Members and staff of Congress are probably familiar with two kinds of presidential directives--proclamations and executive orders. Generally speaking, most of the proclamations we see today are quite innocent expressions of policy. They usually are used to declare a day, week, or month of special observance, such as National Dairy Week. Presidential proclamations are at best hortatory so far as the public is concerned unless they are based on statutory or constitutional authority. In this regard, proclamations have been used by Presidents to declare a formal state of national emergency, activating otherwise dormant extraordinary statutory powers for use in responding to an exigency.

Executive orders are generally directed to, and govern actions by, Federal officials, civil servants, and agencies. Private individuals are usually affected by them only indirectly. However, there are graphic exceptions to this maxim. For example, executive orders were used in 1942 to send thousands of Japanese-Americans to detention camps and in 1952 to seize the Nation's steel mills and place them under Federal supervision.

434

Presidents have issued proclamations and executive orders, or their approximations, since the beginning of the Federal Government in 1789. A numerical accounting system for these presidential directives was begun in 1907. More important, since the passage of the Federal Register Act in 1935, it has been required that "presidential proclamations and Executive orders, except those not having general applicability and legal effect or effective only against Federal agencies or persons in their capacity as officers, agents, or employees thereof," (44 U.S.C. 1505(a)) be published in the Federal Register. In addition, these presidential directives are also reproduced in annual and cumulative volumes of Title 3 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

During the past 70 years, some 40 confidential or security classified executive orders have been occasionally issued. These were not published, but they were accounted for in the numbering system. There is no indication that Congress had difficulty gaining access to these classified executive orders. To date, approximately 5,600 proclamations and 12,600 executive orders are in the numerical assignment system.

The House Committee on Government Operations produced the first congressional study of presidential proclamations and executive orders in December, 1957. The Committee's continued interest in these presidential directives was evident most recently in its August, 1982 report (H. Rept. 97-731) on security classification policy and EO 12356. There the Committee recommended:

- that plans to revise an executive order as important as the one setting security classification rules "be announced publicly" in advance of the alteration effort;
- that proposed changes of an executive order as important as the one setting security classification rules "be circulated publicly for a period of at least sixty days and that public comments be accepted and considered by the President;"

- that proposals to revise an executive order as important as the one setting security classification rules "be provided to the Congress with sufficient time to permit interested congressional committees to consider the proposals, to hold hearings, and to prepare comments;" and
- that the presidential adviser "or other official charged with policy responsibility" for preparing revisions of an executive order as important as the one setting security classification rules "provide written findings detailing the problems that any proposed . . . changes are intended to solve, and written explanations to the Congress and to the public of the purpose and scope of any proposed changes. If the findings or explanations are classified, then a classified version should be provided to congressional committees and an unclassified version should be made public."

National Security Decision Directives. If there is a problem with such recommendations, it is that they are shortsighted. They should not be limited to executive orders. Indeed, much of what I have said here about executive orders is not always true of other kinds of presidential directives, particularly the shadowy, wide-ranging, potent policy instruments in the National Security Decision Directive series.

Most of us working on Capitol Hill probably became acquainted with an NSDD for the first time in March, 1983. It was then that a Department of Justice memorandum concerning a presidential directive "to strengthen our efforts to safeguard national security information from unlawful disclosure" became public along with the text of the particular directive. Press inquiries established it was NSDD 84. The text of this policy instrument soon proved to be highly controversial and objectionable to a great many Members of Congress. Subsequent efforts to modify NSDD 84 are very familiar to members of the Committee on Government Operations, so I shall not elaborate further.

Today, we are only slightly better informed about NSDDs. Since 1981, probably about 200 of these instruments have been issued, but it seems that

only five of them have been publicly disclosed, in whole or in part, while most remain under security classification. Further, it appears that congressional committees have not been particularly successful in gaining access to these directives.

The NSDDs of the moment are the latest version in a series of policy directives associated with the National Security Council since its creation in 1947. At first, they took the form of study papers which concluded with statements of policy. Their subject matter was United States external relations, a mixture of foreign and defense considerations resulting in national security policy. During the Truman and Eisenhower Administrations, they were given "NSC" designation, presumably indicating National Security Council materials and sequentially assigned an identification number. About 6,000 of these documents are thought to have been produced during the Truman and Eisenhower Administrations. All of them were security classified.

Concerning the secret status of these kinds of presidential directive the May, 1976, final report (S. Rept. 94-922) of the Senate Special Committee on National Emergencies and Delegated Emergency Powers had this to say:

In recent years, the National Security Action Memorandums of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson and the National Security Action Directives of President Nixon represent a new method for promulgating decisions, in areas of the gravest importance. Such decisions are not specifically required by law to be published in any register, even in a classified form; none have prescribed formats or procedures; none of these vital Executive decisions are revealed to Congress or the public except under irregular, arbitrary, or accidental circumstances. For instance, the 1969-1970 secret bombing of Cambodia has recently come before Congressional and public notice. The public record reveals very little about how the commands for such far reaching actions were issued. What is most disturbing is lack of access to any authoritative records in these matters. In short, there is no formal accountability for the most crucial Executive decisions affecting the lives of citizens and the freedom of individuals and institutions.

During the Carter Administration, these policy instruments were called Presidential Directives. About 100 of them are thought to have been created.

The Reagan Administration has designated its presidential directives in this series National Security Decision Directives. About 200 NSDDs are thought to have been produced thus far. They and the tradition in which they stand have some disturbing characteristics.

- They are not ad hoc, irregular deviations from the norm. Instead, they comprise an on-going system of declared U.S. policy statements.
- They are, with rare exception, secret policy instruments, maintained in a security classified status, and apparently are largely unavailable to Congress.
- In those unusual instances when they are available to the public, they are not published in the Federal Register and must be requested in writing.
- They appear, of late, to be extending to more diverse and varied subject areas than was true in the past.

Detailing this last point, NSDD 84 prescribed conditions for the use of classified information by executive branch personnel; NSDD 145 set national policy on telecommunications and automated information systems security (and also created an inter-agency committee which spawned National Telecommunications and Information Systems Security directives, another series of fugitive policy instruments); NSDD 189 concerned scientific, technical, and engineering information transfer policy; NSDD 196 dealt with counterintelligence matters; and NSDD 197 addressed the reporting of agency employee contacts with foreign nationals from countries hostile to the U.S. In addition, press accounts have reported that NSDDs have been used in providing aid to Contra forces in Latin America and authorizing \$50 million for Argentina to train Contra guerrillas, as well as to inaugurate a disinformation campaign against Libya to give the impression that a U.S. attack was to occur and to set U.S. policy that a "regime

change" was sought in Libya.

While it may be contended that all NSDDs set national security policy reflect an expansive concept of national security which seemingly has the reach and contents of these directives have produced some surprises the highest levels of the executive branch. For example, Secretary of State George Shultz refused to comply with the polygraph examination provision NSDD 196--a suggestion he had not seen the directive prior to its approval the President. Moreover, President Reagan indicated he had not been aware the polygraph provision when he signed the NSDD. This situation seems to demand that greater care be taken in the preparation of NSDDs.

Addressing the protected status and diversity of these kinds of directives the 1976 report (S. Rept. 94-922) of the Senate Special Committee on National Emergencies and Delegated Emergency Powers observed:

The problem is exacerbated by the classification of sensitive, important Executive decisions, classification which in most cases prevents even Congress from having access to these documents. While no one would wish to prevent sensitive documents from being classified for reasonable cause, the absolute discretion given to the Executive in this area has led to abuse. It has permitted and encouraged inclusion in this category of many documents in no way connected with essential national security. Moreover, not only are their contents kept secret, but even the extent of such documents is unascertainable.

Accordingly, the Special Committee recommended, as a minimal correction, modification of the Federal Register Act, saying:

Amendment could be made to insure the publication of all significant Executive directives, however denominated, in the Federal Register. At the same time some thought should be given to establishing a system whereby classified rules and orders, by whatever name called, would be registered.

Until Congress grapples with these problems directly, it will be confronted with a continuing veil of secrecy and will be unable to conduct effective oversight of the Executive branch.

Mr. Chairman, National Security Decision Directives, while arguably necessary, clearly pose a problem for a free and open society.

[Handwritten signature]



Harry S. Truman Library

Independence, Missouri 64050

June 23, 1987

Mr. Stanton T. Friedman
79 Pembroke Crescent
Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 2V1
Canada

Dear Mr. Friedman:

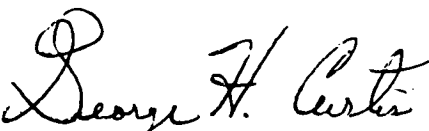
Thank you for your letter of June 17, 1987.

We have made a further search of our files and have been unable to find a copy of the briefing document dated November 18, 1952, a copy of which you enclosed with your letter.

Our regulations do not permit us to pass on the authenticity of documents or handwriting. We are enclosing a list of appraisers compiled by the Society of American Archivists. One of these appraisers might be willing to pass on the genuineness of the November 18, 1952 briefing document.

President Truman's appointment records indicate that his only meeting with Dr. Vannevar Bush between May and December 31, 1947 was on September 24, 1947. Dr. Bush was accompanied at that meeting by Secretary of Defense James Forrestal. There is no indication in the files as to what was discussed at the meeting.

Sincerely,


for BENEDICT K. ZOBRIST
Director

Enclosure

The appraisers included on this list were suggested to the Society of American Archivists' Committee on Collecting Manuscripts and Personal Papers by archivists and others for whom these persons have done satisfactory appraisal work. It must be understood, however, that inclusion on this list does not in any way constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Society of American Archivists or by the Committee. The list has been compiled for information purposes only, and as a service to those who may need an appraiser.

Please contact the appraiser directly concerning his/her credentials and rates (an hourly or daily rate is preferred over a charge based on a percentage of the total evaluation arrived at; expect to pay travel and other expenses). Good appraisal work is not inexpensive. One should speed it by providing a quiet place for the appraiser to work and by seeing that the materials are sorted, arranged, and listed before the appraiser arrives. If he/she must undertake this basic work in order to evaluate the collection, you will be charged for his/her time.

Originally, each appraiser was contacted and asked whether he/she wished to be included on this list, and what his/her specialties were. The names of some appraisers familiar to many archivists do not appear on this list at the request of the appraiser. Names preceded by an asterick did not respond to our letter about this revision by our deadline.

Additional copies of the list may be secured by sending a stamped, self-addressed business-size envelope to: The Society of American Archivists, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

APPRAISER

SPECIALITIES

APPLEGATE, Howard L.
1410 Stallion Lane
West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380
(215) 692-8034

19th & 20 century American manuscripts, archives, and personal papers. Special fields include: business history, politics, religion, industrial design, ethnicity, transportation, and photographic collections.

ASH, Lee
66 Humiston Drive
Bethany, Connecticut 06525

rare books and manuscripts especially in the fields of medicine, natural history, science, literature, history, bibliography-medieval to modern periods.

BROADFOOT, Winston
2001 South Lake Shore Drive
Chapel Hill, N. C. 27706
(919) 942-2726

Americana, especially books and manuscripts of all periods. Has "qualified as an expert witness in federal tax court," holds the J.D. degree, and is a "Certified Property and Casualty Underwriter," with "extensive experience with insurance claims."

CLARK, Thomas P.

see SOTHEBY PARKE BERNET, INC.

*COHEN, Aaron L.
Guidon Books
7117 Main Street
Scottsdale, Arizona 85251

Western Americana and Civil War.

COHN, Mrs. Louis Henry
House of Books, Ltd.
667 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10021

CUSHMAN, Helen
55 Fremont Avenue
Park Ridge, New Jersey 07656

DIEHL, Luther L.
4030 Yaqui #2
Flagstaff, Arizona 86001

ESTES, David E.
258 Heaton Park Drive
Decatur, Georgia 30030

FAIR, Anthony

FILBY, P. William
8944 Madison Street
Savage, Maryland 20863
(301) 792-7051

*GARDINER, Avis & Rockwell
60 Mill Road.
Stamford, Connecticut 06903

*GARNETT, Anthony
Fine Books
Box 4918
St. Louis, Missouri 63108

GILLIAM, Franklin
21 Post Street
The Brick Row Book Shop
San Francisco, California 94108

*GOLDWATER, Walter
University Place Bookshop
821 Broadway
New York, New York 10003

*GRAVES, Harold E.
500 Kappock Street
Riverdale, New York 10463
(212) 546-3157

HAINES, Robert D., Jr.
Argonaut Book Shop
792 Suter Street
San Francisco, California 94109

HANLIN, Frank S.
84 Penfro Drive
Iowa City, Iowa 52240

late 20th century literature and poetry.

business records and archives; photographic
collections.

general literature; manuscripts; broadsides;
science fiction; fine bindings; Americana;
history; limited editions; pulp literature.

books, esp. rare books; manuscripts and letters
in fields of English and American literature,
the social sciences, and the Confederacy;
archives; documents; photographs.

see SOTHEBY PARKE BERNET, INC.

Manuscripts of all periods, especially tenth
and other early centuries; books of all periods,
sheet music. Interest particularly in gift
appraisals.

American manuscripts and personal papers,
especially of the 18th century; also early
newspapers, books, and prints.

literature; modern first editions; illustrated
books; fine arts; literary manuscripts, etc.

English and American literature; Texas;
Latin America.

Africa and the Negro; political and social
material; literature; early printed books.

English and American literature; Americana;
science; family papers; manuscripts and
personal papers.

Western Americana; American exploration;
voyages; cartography; fine and rare books
in general.

books; autograph materials, and archives.

HOFFMAN, Paul P.
3512 Clark Avenue
Raleigh, North Carolina 27607

X
HOYT, Robert A.
Robert A. Hoyt Associates
2343 N.W. Irving Street
Portland, Oregon 97210
(503) 222-2400

JENKINS, John H.
The Jenkins Company
Box 2085
Austin, Texas 78767
(512) 444-6616

KANE, Norman
c/o The Americanist
1525 Shenkel Road
Pottstown, Pennsylvania 19464

KIRSCHENBAUM, David
Carnegie Book Shop
140 East 59th Street
New York, New York 10022
(212) PL5-4861; -4862

*KLEINMAN, Samuel F.
Schuykill Bookshop
873 Belmont Avenue
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

KRAINIK, Clifford
Graphic Antiquity
Post Office Drawer 1234
Arlington Heights, Illinois 60006

LEBOWITZ, Milton
Larry Edmunds Book Shop
6658 Hollywood Boulevard
Hollywood, California 90028

*MacMANUS, George S.
George S. MacManus Company
1317 Irving Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107

MOLLOW, Joseph
Samuel T. Freeman & Company
1808 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

NASH, Lee
Authors of the West
191 Dogwood Drive
Dundee, Oregon 97115

18th and 19th century U. S. family papers;
southern history.

modern manuscripts; business and professional
papers; family papers and correspondence;
books.

all manuscript and printed material from every
period in English, Spanish, French, or German,
including literary, historical, and political,
public or private.

American and British literature; American
history, both books and manuscripts; archives
and business papers, etc.

autographs, manuscripts and archives; books;
family papers.

Photography. Specialist in all forms of
photographic imagery including negatives,
literature, and equipment, ranging from the
19th century daguerreotype to 20th century
masters.

archives; manuscripts; personal papers, etc.
pertaining to cinema.

general manuscripts and books, plus special
items.

Western American literature (fiction and
poetry); western Americana; Pacific North-
west Americana; books and manuscripts.

NEBENZAHL, Kenneth
333 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611

*PATTERSON, Jerry
176 East 77th Street
New York, New York 10021

RENDELL, Kenneth W.
The Rendells, Inc.
154 Wells Avenue
Newton, Massachusetts 02159
(617) 965-4670

RICHARDS, Paul C.
High Acres
Templeton, Massachusetts 01468
(617) 939-8981

*ROBINSON, Cedric L.
Bookseller
587 Palisado Avenue
Windsor, Connecticut 06095

X SACHS, Charles W.
The Scriptorium
427 North Canon Drive
Beverly Hill, California 90210
(213) 275-6060

SESSLER, Charles, Inc.
1308 Walnut Avenue
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

SOTHEBY PARKE BERNET, Inc.
901 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10020
(212) 472-3400

FAIR, Anthony
Head, Dept. of Books and
Manuscripts

*CLARKE, Thomas P.
Assistant Director

• STERN, Harry L.
Harry L. Stern, Ltd.
620 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611
(312) 787-4433

TRACE, Timothy
Red Mill Road
Peekskill, New York 10566

TUCKER, Laurence
64 Broad Street

rare books, maps, manuscripts, and prints
relating to the western Hemisphere; history
of cartography, exploration, voyages of
discovery; navigation; astronomy.

Americana (all periods); modern literature,
especially theatre.

"Correspondences, archives and individual
letters and documents in all fields, time
periods, and western languages. Brochure
on services and policy available upon request."

autograph letters, documents, manuscripts,
photographs, cartoons, entire archives or
correspondences.

general American history, particularly of
the New England states.

manuscripts, documents, letters of famous
people from all periods of history in-
cluding cinema material. Have experience
with music material.

European manuscripts of all periods.

Americana

rare books; antique maps; manuscripts;
general experience in almost all areas.

business archives and architectural
materials, Books and printed materials
in architecture, decorative arts, trades,
crafts, applied science.

PHOTOCOPYING ORDER FORM

NAME :

PHOTOCOPY IN
WILLIAM L. MOORE

DATE: 03/18/83

MAILING ADDRESS:

POBX 1845 PRESCOTT AZ 86302

Warning Concerning Copyright Restrictions

Under certain conditions specified in the law, libraries and archives are authorized to furnish a photocopy or other reproduction. One of these specified conditions is that the copy is not to be "used for any purpose other than private study, scholarship, or research." If a user makes a request for, or later uses, a copy for purposes in excess of "fair use," that user may be liable for copyright infringement.

[illegible]

ARCHIVIST:

Jeß

DATE: 3/18/83

3/18/83

TOTAL PAGES THIS SHEET:

PROCESSED: RB

DATE: 3-21



General
Services
Administration

Harry S. Truman Library
National Archives and
Records Service

Independence,
Missouri 64050

Enclosed are the reproductions of materials in the Harry S. Truman Library recently ordered by you. Should you have any questions concerning this order, please write us at the address given above. We thank you for your interest in the Library and hope that we will have an opportunity to serve you again at some future date.

NOTICE REGARDING COPYRIGHT RESTRICTIONS
ON THE USE OF UNPUBLISHED MATERIALS

Under the provisions of the Copyright Revision Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-553) unpublished works that were in existence on January 1, 1978, but that are not protected by statutory copyright and have not yet gone into the public domain, are under Federal copyright protection for a term lasting for the author's life plus an additional 50 years after the author's death. For works made for hire and for anonymous and pseudonymous works the term is 75 years from publication or 100 years from creation, whichever is shorter. Moreover, all unpublished works created before January 1, 1978 are guaranteed at least 25 years of statutory protection and in no case will copyright in a work of this sort expire before December 31, 2002. If the work should be published before that date, the term is extended by another 25 years, through the end of 2027. This means, in effect, that much of the unpublished material in the Truman Library's manuscript collections is under copyright protection at least until January 1, 2003. However, documents prepared by United States Government officials and employees as part of their official duties are not subject to copyright. Such documents are in the public domain.

The Copyright Revision Act gives statutory recognition to the judicial doctrine of fair use. This permits the reproduction of portions of copyrighted materials, whether published or unpublished, for such purposes as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship or research without such action constituting an infringement of the copyright. Responsibility for observing legal restrictions on the reproduction of Library materials rests with the researcher and his publisher, not with the Library or any of the members of its staff.

It should be noted that some persons who have given their papers to the Library have legally donated to the Government the copyright in any of their writings which may be in the Library. Researchers may obtain additional information concerning the copyright status of donated materials by consulting the Library's archivists.

Additional information concerning restrictions on the use of unpublished materials in the Truman Library may be obtained by writing to the Director, Harry S. Truman Library, Independence, Missouri 64050.

HARRY S. TRUMAN LIBRARY
National Archives and Records Service
General Services Administration



Harry S. Truman Library

Independence, Missouri 64050

January 7, 1988

Mr. Stanton T. Friedman
79 Pembroke Crescent
Fredricton, New Brunswick E3B 2V1
Canada

Dear Mr. Friedman:

Thank you for your letter of December 30, 1987.

The Records of the National Security Resources Board, 1947-53 (437 linear feet) are in the custody of the National Archives, Military Archives Division, in Washington, D.C. as part of the Records of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization (Record Group 304), NSRB's successor agency. Included in these records are subject and reading files of the Director of the Special Security Programs Office, 1951-53.

The Truman Library does not have copies of NSRB personal service contracts in its files.

Sincerely,

BENEDICT K. ZOBRIST
Director

1.

JT Friedman

At the Truman Library in Independence Missouri, February 1989

Trying to work my way through the Stewart Symington papers which have just been opened up this week. There's a total of 11 boxes and most of it was never classified it is very big, a lot of material on the battles between the army, navy, air force refunding and that sort of thing, but there are individual folders with Truman, with.... with Tooeys, Spaatz, the whole focus of this material is the focus 1946-1950... Symington was the first secretary of the air force under the reorganized defense dept. starting in 1947. He later went on to be a Senator and ran for president and died a couple of months ago.

There is a lot of correspondence between him and J. Edgar Hoover, head of the FBI. They apparently knew each other very well. It's hard to tell who was cultivating whom.

This is a bit of a diversion but at the Truman Library they have a folder called Unidentified Flying Objects with a list of different things included most of them given by me... MJ-12, 4 Scientific Papers, ... ^{Roswell} stuff. They have a bit of a disclaimer but there is a letter from Keyhoe, Donald Keyhoe, dated Feb. 3, 1959 to Truman asking for his views about how to break through the coverup, that sort of thing, including some information from the "NICAP Investigator" and listing people who have ^{been} witnesses and have made statements about UFOs etc. referring to Hillenkoetter whom Truman had appointed head of the CIA. Unfortunately there is no answer with the letter... Keyhoe apparently (it's hard to know what he thought) but he seemed to think that Truman wouldn't have been involved in a cover-up which is a strange thought indeed.

In the folder of the ^{TL}..... they have the two copies of the Skeptical Inquirer with the two articles by Philip Klass about the Operation Majestic-12 Documents rather than copies of those articles. They also have my "Debunking the Debunker" piece as a separate item and in one of the issues of the Inquirer, they do list the four Canadian groups that are members apparently of the ~~CSOP~~ ^{CNDP} the Canadian National Group; James E. Alcock, chairman, Glendon College York University, 2275 Bayview Ave. Toronto, Ont. They^e are the BC Skeptics, Barry Beyerstein, chairman, Box 86103, Main Post Office, North Van., B.C., V7L 4J5; the Ont. skeptics, Henry Gordon, Chairman, P.O. Box 505, Sta. Z, Toronto, Ont. M5N 2Z6, and the Quebec Skeptics Raymond Charlebois, secretary, CP 96, St. Elizabeth, Que., J0K 2J0.

In the winter 1987-88 issue, page 115 "about this issue" there is this comment. "Aerospace journalist Philip J. Klass's special report on the Majestic 12 crashed saucer documents deals with another aspect of the belief in alien visitation. This one is perhaps more pernicious because of the strong evidence of a conscious hoax involving creation of false "government documents." That might be actionable at some time.

Back to the Symington papers.

I noted that frequently that the designation "EYES ONLY" is used primarily to cover sensitive political issues not for national security reasons. It shows up in a number of places.

There is quite a bit of correspondence between Symington and Jimmy D^oLittle, and with supreme court Justice, William O. Douglas. Symington apparently knew him very well and some good background

on Symington who was known as the supersalesman that made his own money, but he was good at selling ideas, apparently convincing good people to go to work for him, that sort of thing. There was also correspondence between Symington and Vann^{er} Bush, interestingly enough. Symington was in the hospital, possibly pneumonia, in May and June and part of July 1947 at which time he was the assistant ^{rhe} Secretary of War for Air. In a letter dated June 23 he says; "I expect to report back to Washington the week after next, the first time since March." That's right around the time of the Roswell incident so he really wasn't fully active and in the loop maybe had just come back the very day when the story first broke. Hard to say from this letter, but that must be taken into account.

In the Spaatz file, letter "16 January 1947," interesting date format, fairly common one for Symington's office without a comma though. Memorandum for General Spaatz. "After my conversation with Dr. Bush, I think it entirely satisfactory to him to go on his board at least until Mr. Kenney gets off which may take many months."

It would seem advisable for me to be on this board, not only because you are on the NACA and General Eaker on the Aeronautical Board, but also because this question of overall research is becoming a matter of business finance and respective allocation also "new Department" consideration on the hill.

In any case, when I asked to be on this committee last summer after seeing Mr. Kenney , I was in Europe when the committee was formed - Judge Patterson said "no" with respect to replacing General Devers, but that we had full leeway as to whether you or

I would represent Air in the Committee. W. Stewart Symington, Copy cc Secretary of War. I am not sure whether this is the war council but again in connection with Bush. There is a single record of a telephone call from General Aurand 14 January. Ending notes are that General Aurand has just talked with secretary about the change membership of JRDB. The secretary is in contact with Bush and understands Bush is working on a proposal to have Mr. Kenney replaced on the committee by a naval officer. Dr. Bush wants only military people on the committee with him. The Secretary will inform of results of further conversations with Bush. Papers are still in the Secretary's hands." Secretary obviously refers to Symington here.

In the W correspondence file, letter to C.E. Wilson, president of General Electric, dated 18 July 1947. "I have been out for some weeks due to illness. Was back in Washington for a time last week, and now plan to be back permanently, shortly." So again he really wasn't in full harness those first two weeks of July at all.

Note from Symington to Harry Wismer, sports broadcaster, 9 July 1947, came to the office for the first time since March and I am only staying for a few days. They showed me a note from you of May 2. ... I am going back to St. Louis next week and then onto the coast for several weeks before returning permanently. There again clearly he was not in harness at the time of Roswell.

In May he writes to K.B. Wolfe headquarters, 5th Airforce. "My blood pressure has been creeping up steadily for the last few years to the point where I have heavy headaches nearly every day.

There was nothing to do but fix it and I took the double Splinch operation in Boston last March. The results have been better than good and I expect to get back to work within several weeks."

Correspondence with General R.E. Wood who is head of Sears Robuck and Company. I don't know what his military connection was.

February 5, 1989 Telephone Conversation with George Elsey 202-966-6119, 5351 MacArthur Boulevard, NW, Washington D.C. 20016

I called Mr. Elsey because he is one of the few remaining people who were first hand involved in the Tru~~x~~man administration in the late '40s and early '50s. I hadn't realized he was alive, although I had been familiar with his name, but in checking with the people at the Tru~~x~~man Library, somebody came up with his name and indicated they thought he was still alive. He sounded very sharp on the phone, I don't know how old he is, obviously he is not young. And what the people at the library had said was that somebody in his family, probably his wife, was an invalid. I don't know whether that is true, but he certainly didn't sound invalided. I tried MJ-12 on him, operation Majestic-12 on him, without indicating what it dealt with, I mentioned some names (he was aware of the people) and asked some questions about normal operating procedures, for example, he noted that Tru~~x~~man was briefed daily by a CIA rep, (rarely the director) in the presence, usually, of Sydney Souers and James S. Lay^(NSC). There would have been no secretary there, no notes; it would have been a closed group. He also noted that the White house staff was very small at that time, but there was very little contact, he thought, between Tru~~x~~man and various scientists, He knew who Hunsaker was, for example, and Bronk, but he didn't know of much contact, This would have been through the appropriate department, maybe at the Pentagon or the NSC or whatever. He did not think that he ever saw Tru~~x~~man typing anything. The notion that Bush^{and} Forrestal^b would have prepared something for Tru~~x~~man's signature was perfectly acceptable to him.

He had people waiting for him so our conversation was relatively brief, ~~He~~ did stress that Lay and Souers kept a very low profile, would not give interviews, ^{thought} ~~did think~~ that was out-of-keeping with their role, ^{He} agreed that Souers had quite a long and extensive relationship with Truman, Lay less so, but that Lay was very competent and non-partisan and patriotic if you will. He could not think of anybody, who was still alive, that was connected with that group. He noted, as I already knew, that Everett Gleason died several years ago, that Lay was dead, that Souers was dead. Couldn't come up with any other names at the moment. He did agree that it would be okay to send ^{him} ~~me~~ some information and to talk to him on my next visit through Washington, D.C. where I am certain I will be in the not too distant future, so I will try to do that. He worked with Averill ~~My~~ Harriman during the transition period from Truman to Eisenhower and ~~that~~ he then did some work with Harriman's brother, Roland, so that he did keep working in the political arena, I guess. They said their transition with Harold Stasson who took over the kind of role that Harriman had been performing, was quite friendly and prompt and no question that they made every effort to ease the transition.

Back to the Truman Library, Monday, February 6, 1989

After our conversation with William Moore, I'm checking with Stephen F. Leo. He was public affairs director for Symington, and close to him during Symington's time apparently in the late 40s as secretary of the Air Force. Bill's query was whether or not Leo was alive. I don't know yet, but there is a folder of memos to him, obviously he had Symington's confidence.

There is a big folder of correspondence with Professor W. Barton Leach at the law school at Harvard University, including in the 50s. Apparently he was an advisor of some kind. Interesting that in a letter from Leach to Symington 14 March 1950, they are talking about the Herald newspaper and Leach says "I suggest you operate through Bob Proctor, ^{his} law firm represents them, I believe and Proctor was the guy who represented Donald Menzel at the loyalty hearings just a few months later. Unfortunately Leach was 50 in 1950 so he is most likely not alive. There is a name given for Symington's secretary, Mrs. Virginia Laird in 1950, she might conceivably be younger and alive. A strong condemnation of Admiral Radford as brilliant but unbalanced by Leach well put together. As it turns out in a letter to ^{Dean} ~~Acheson~~ ^e said that he was a professor at Harvard Law School since 1931, this is dated 1949, Justice Holmes' ^{is} secretary 1924-25, Chief of Operations in ^{Bombing(?)} Division Army Air ^Force 1942-45. A well qualified individual. Leach made some recommendations about the scientist who had a group on weapons system evaluation for the Air Force. Karl Compton was involved in the setting up this group. Among the names are Dr. Lee A. Dubridge, director of Radiation Laboratory during the war, who I

think is still alive. He was about 50 in 1949. Dr. Lewis M. Ridenour age 35-40, Professor of Physics, University of Pennsylvania, Lewis Alvarez, he's dead. Dr. Walter O. Bartkey, Astronomer at the University of Chicago, now head of project CHORE, for the United States Air Force, I have no idea what that was, but I am interested. Dr. Ralph B. Johnson, age about 35, Operations Analyst with a fighter command. Presently with Atomic Energy Commission. He would be young enough, maybe to be still alive. And Professor John E. Burchard, age about 45. at MIT apparently. He was head of Division 2 in DRC terminal ballistics I suspect, that's NRDC. The person who was apparently nominated for the job was ^pPhillip M. Morse who had been involved with anti-submarine warfare.

In the Symington file there are plenty of original letters from Truman, some on green paper, some not, etc.

Under correspondence file P-general from John Elbridge Parker to Symington, he was President, Engineering Research Associates in St. Paul Minnisota, That's the outfit Menzel did a lot of work for early on and from which he left in a hurry for something highly classified in the summer of 1947. I doubt if Parker is alive but...

Stephen Leo one time at least in 1945, was at the Press Herald Express in Portland, Maine. There is plenty of correspondence between Truman and Bush starting in 1945 shortly after Truman came into ^{office} power as president with Bush offering, of course, the full support of the ORSD and other discussions. Toward the end, more about the wind down of the ORSD and what should be the functional

relationship between a Joint Research and Development Board and a government, that sort of thing. Bush was certainly well known to Truman and known as somebody who got a job done.

In the press release that went with the release Science The Endless Frontier, a report from Bush there is some background. Bush has been director of ORSD since it was established within the office for emergency management by executive order on June 28, 1941, prior to that Bush served as chairman for the National Defence Research Committee established by order of the council of National Defence June 27, 1940, and subsequently made part of the ORSD. Dr Bush is also chairman of Joint Committee for New Weapons and Equipment of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, prior to his war time service Bush served as a member of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and acted as its chairman from 1939-1941. Since 1939, Dr. Bush has been president of the Carnegie Institute in Washington from 1932-39, Dr. Bush was Vice-President of Engineering at MIT. He is an electrical engineer.

Just a little squib, June 14, 10:45, no year given, but stuff before it is 1945. "Dr. Vann^ever Bush, Director of ORSD has received a letter from the President to which he has prepared a reply. He asks if he may come over and deliver that reply to the President in person."

Reference is made to a book by James P. Baxter III, for short history of ^{OSRD} ~~OSRD~~. There is a file, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics 249-A. Letter from J.C. Hunsaker, 9, 1945, concerning recommendation for appointment to NACA. The heading indicates that Bush was ^{on it} ~~audited~~ at that time and that Lyman J. Briggs was

Vice Chairman. That changed pretty quickly. In 1946 J. Victory, secretary of the NACA asked for an appointment and got it and Dr. Hunsanger^{K met} with the President discussing membership of the Committee.

Ed Condon was on the committee by November 27, 1946 along with General Spaatz, Vice Admiral Arthur W. Radford USN.

May 26, 1948, Symington to the President recommended that Hoyt Vandenburg chief of staff US Airforce be appointed as a member of the NACA to take General Spaatz's place.

Letter is in the file making ^{ronk}Bach and ^oDolittle part of an expanded NACA and then October 21, 1948 after Bush resigned as chairman of the ^{and R+D Bd.}~~R&D Board~~ will be succeeded ^{by}Carl T. Compton, so Compton then was to take Bush's place. When Compton resigned as chairman of the Research and Development Board, it was recommended that William Webster his successor, be a member of the ^NACA. This is a letter from Hunsanger^K, Dated February 20, 1950. Among the names on the listings were James ^oDolittle, Bronk, Condon, Donald ~~P~~utt, and Hoyt Vandenburg. On October 19, 1950, ^{sake}Hunsanger wrote the President recommending that ^oDolittle and Bronk be reappointed for another five years since their terms expired December 1, 1950. There is a file ~~R~~esearch and ~~D~~evelopment board 12/85-8H. Compton resigned as head of the ~~R~~esearch and ~~D~~evelopment board Nov. 4, 1949, for health reasons, he was 62 at the time. The executive secretary was Dr. Robert F. Rinehart. I think he preceded Eric Walker.

There is Bronk's number 1656 papers of Harry S. Truman official file 12-89-1951-12-95-1948. That's called Central Intelligence Agency 1290-B. There is some correspondence from

Hillenkotter, got copies made of some of it.

George Elsey was apparently special counsel to the president at some point in time. And had worked in the map room as a very young naval officer during the war under Roosevelt. In 1951, July 18, at ^{Gordon} Gray's swearing in ceremony as director of the Psychological Strategy Board, one of the people present was Mrs. Arditha B. Johnston, Mr. Gray's Administrative Assistant. *also a copy* of an article on National Security Council's role in the US Security and Peace Program. World Affairs, Volume 115 #2, Summer 1952.

In box 194 President's Secretary's file, subject file, National Security Council, [Meranda Reports - 1] there's a bound roughly 20 page listing entitled "Chronological list of Policies developed for the National Security Council" Copy #1 TOP SECRET, It's been declassified. There were 3 interesting items, each page set horizontally, not vertically has ten items on it (maybe) with the date of the approval, then the number, then the title, then the classification. First page is Dec. 12, 1947. This was a ~~Top~~ Secret item. Dec. 12, 1947, NSCID #5 and the title is "Omitted for Security Reasons", Classification is ~~Top~~ Secret. Security reasons in a ~~Top~~ Secret security information volume. Second page there is a the third page June 17, 1948, NSC10/2 "Office of Special Projects" Top Secret. There is an amendment to NSCID-5 and it, too, is very incomplete. It just the only thing gives you the title is August 20, 1951 Amendment NSCID#5 is Top Secret. On all of these pages, only one thing listed as the office of Special Projects NSC10/2, wonder what that is. In box #195, folder subject

file NSC Report "Current policies of the Government... the National Security Volume #III, Organizational Policy. There is a big fat report, a huge volume actually, and it lists a brief summary of each of the National Security Council Intelligence Directives. Under National Security Council Intelligence Directive #5 it says, Omitted for Security Reasons. This is in a ~~Top Secret~~ security information volume. In another file folder, same box, subject "NSC Report Policy Government Relating National Security, Volume 4, 1951, another big fat volume page 176, National Security Council Intelligence Directives # 5, "Omitted for Security Reasons." Again the Top Secret Volume. Page 183, same volume is a listing of all the action numbers. Action # 534 says National Security Council Intelligence Directive #5 August, 28 1951. It's got a little 1 next to it, it means Memorandum. Still don't know what it is, also top secret.

I was surprised to find there were a number of volumes at the National Security Status Projects^{of} for example, as of Feb 5, 1951, Feb 26, 1951, these are bound with ~~Top secret~~, all the typing is of course Pica, they have been declassified up until April-June 1952, then there's a pink slip dated 1977 where some of the stuff is sanitized, same holds for July, September, 1952. Whole bunch of them were sanitized as of 1977 which implies 25 years which is interesting indeed.

Here are three books of particular interest at the Truman Library: "Science and Technology Advice to the President, Congress and Judiciary" edited by William T. Goldman, Pergamon Press. This is dated 1988 and it's got about 85 articles and William T.

Goldman^e apparently lives in Olive Bridge, New York, 12461 is the Zip Code. He is a *scientist, was close to Truman*

Side 2 *a 2nd book is*

And the Presidency by ¹¹ a guy named R. Gordon Hux^{oxie}. The subtitle is a "Study in National Security Policy and Organization." He is president of the Center for this study of the Presidency and his name has turned up in other places, too. And it's a big book, 466 pages plus bibliography and index and dedicated to Truman and Eisenhower, dated 1977. The third one is another fairly recent book, "Cloak and Gown" by Robin W. Winks. He is a Yale Scholar and the whole focus of this book is on Yale guys who were in intelligence work, but it is 602 pages. It's uneven, there are some good sections and he does have his note sections from page 470. It's pretty decent, academic in a way, and there are a lot of mistakes, not that he would admit it, but then lots of notes to his raised chapters and his list of secondary references (his bibliography) is quite extensive. Some things that I noticed in it I should put on my list of things to get into are Kenneth Campbell, "Bedell Smith's Imprint on the CIA", "The International Journal of Intelligence and Counter Intelligence II, 1986, pages 45-62. Cline "CIA under Reagan, Casey and Bush, Washington D.C., ^{Apocalypse or Acropolis} ~~Acropolis~~ Books, 1981, George C. Constantines "Intelligence and Espionage: an analytical bibliography" Boulder, Colorado, Westview Press 1983. Blanche Wiessen Cook "The Declassified Eisenhower: A divided legacy", Garden City, New York, Doubleday, 1981. William R. Corson "The

Armies of Ignorance: The Rise of the American Intelligence Empire"
New York, Dial Press, 1977. Arthur Macy Cox "The Myths of National
Security: The Peril of Secret Government.... Beacon Press 1975.

A.G. Denniston, "Government Code and Cypher School Between the
Wars" apparently a journal called "Intelligence and National
Security I (Jan. 1986) pp. 48-70. Harold C. Deutsch ^{the} "A Historical
Impact of Revealing the Ultra Secret" apparently in a journal
called Parameters Journal of the US Army War College, VII, December
1978, p. 2-15. Here is an interesting... ^{ten} Harold Edgar and Bennoc
Schmidt Jr. ¹¹ "The Espionage Statutes, Publication of Defence
Information" ¹¹ "Columbia Law Review" LXXII May 1973, pgs. 929-1087.
Konrad Ege "Introducing George Bush" in Counter Spy, 5, 1981, pages
3-7. S.R. Elliott. "Scarlet to Green: Canadian Army Intelligence
1903-1963" Toronto. Canadian Intelligence Security Association
1981. Tyrus G. Fain, Katherine C. Plant and Ross Milloy, Editors,
"The Intelligence Community: History Organization and Issues"
Public Document Series, New York, R. R. Bowker, 1977. Robert H.
Ferrell, Editor, "Off The Record: The Private Papers of Harry S.
Truman" ¹¹ New York, Harper & Row, 1980. Brian Freemantle, CIA, New
York, ^{ein} ~~Styme~~ and Day 1983. Roy Godson, Editor, ¹¹ "Intelligence
Requirements in the 1980s; Counter Intelligence", Washington, D.C.,
National Strategy Information Centre, 1982. Of course the book
that I have Walter Isaacson and Eban Thomas title "The Wisemen ^{Her}
the Six Friends ~~and~~ the World They Made" New York, Simon and
Schuster, 1986. Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, "The US Intelligence
Community: Foreign Policy and Domestic Activities", New York, Wang,
1973. William M. Leary, "The Central Intelligence Agency: History

and Documents", Tusculusa, Alabama, the University of Alabama, 1984. Ernest W. Lefever and Roy Godson, "The CIA and the American Ethic: An Unfinished Debate" Washington, D.C. Ethics and Public Policy, Georgetown University 1979. Newton S. Miler, "Counter Intelligence" This is in Godson's book "Intelligence Requirements of the 1980s", Counter Intelligence. Henry How Ransom, "Central Intelligence and National Security" Cambridge, Mass. Harvard University Press, 1958. The Chronological Files of the Records of the National Security Council, boxes 10-11-12, just loaded with yellow onion skin copies of memos typical day, 4-5 memos all over the place, some classified, some not, it truly was a paper mill indeed. That was August, 1950, probably a lot more later on as they get bigger.

Here are some more references from Wink, Jeffrey T. Richelson, "The US intelligence Community" Cambridge, Mass. Balinger 1985. John Sawatsky, "Men in the Shadows, the RCMP Security Service" Garden City New York, 1980.

Athan G. Theoharis, Ed. "The Truman Presidency, Origins of the Imperial Presidency and the National Security State" Stanfordville, New York, Coleman, 1979.

Ernest Bolzman, "Warriors of the Night, Spy Soldiers and American Intelligence" New York, William Morrow, 1985.

Robin W. Winks "Mod's Operandi" Boston, Godine, 1982.

These are all from Winks' Cloak and Gown

Brissell

There is a copy of a secret memo to Richard M. Jr. acting economic cooperation administrator, Washington D.C. October 2, 1951, from James S. Lay, "just in closing a progress report of the

National Security Council by the under secretary of state by the US civil aviation policy. You will be informed when it is scheduled on the agenda of ^{NSC} council meeting, so ^{Bissell} way back in 1951 was part of the action.

... Letter from Dr. ^{o/f} Ralph Alexander to General Marshall 1950 or so, Alexander is the guy mentioned by Tim Good as supposedly have ^{ng} Marshall tell him that there was a crashed saucer with bodies, etc. (I requested copies of it) In an accompanying letter from Leon Green at the University of Texas, Austin, who was apparently very grateful to Dr. Alexander for curing his daughter after 18 years of medical treatment that was unsuccessful, in a number of months, so was very impressed.

In a folder in Box 203 NSC meeting numerical list of NSC papers. Several pages into it, No 10 director of special studies 5248, discussed at the 11th meeting 10/1 Office of Special Projects 6/15/48 13th meeting 10/2 Office of Special Projects 6/18/49 13th meeting, 10/3 (1/9/51) memo approval 10/2 10/4 10/4 (1/16/51)-- memo approval 10/2 10/5 memo approved 10/2

In the same box there is also the minutes agenda the first meeting, the originals, Truman's instructions to the group as well. Historical documents.

February 7, Eisenhower Library. First discussion with Herb ^{phrasts} Philip Klass has never been here. They haven't had anything from him recently.. They had a number of letter requests about MJ-12, a few drop ins to whom they showed copies of a few items, but nobody who has done research on it. The general feeling is that the media never do. In Box #1, White House Office of the Special

Assistant for National Security Affairs Records 1952-61, NSC series Administrative sub series, there are folders for the NSC meetings, giving the minutes, the agenda, these are in many cases originals.

Of course there are plenty in Pica type and some pink listed, but more intriguing is the fact that there are red pencil marks through the security markings, upper right and lower right hand corners on many of these sheets and this is exactly the kind of mark that is on the original of the Cutler-Twining memo. I hadn't noticed this before, but one wonders about an analysis of the red pencil. Conceivably that could have been in a file either out here or someplace else where somebody was going to plant it or arrange for it to be planted made the same kind of mark that he would normally make with a red pencil. Xerox copies, of course, do not show this, that is why looking at originals is important. *Pankratz said they are orally instructed to use the red pencil*

A name that comes up of those who are present at the NSC meetings besides the usual names is Colonel Paul T. Carroll; he was the military liaison officer. The question is whether he is alive *(is not)*. There are of course not only things that are pinked slipped, but in the minutes of the meetings there are still various that are expurgated, not blacked out but little dots all over it dealing with Stalin's death, dealing with events in Iran, this is in 1953, declassification was done in 1984, 31 years later. Yet this material was still considered sufficiently sensitive as to justify continued classification.

By April 29, 1954, Paul T. Carroll, was a brigadier general and a white house staff secretary, whatever that means.

A name that turns up on May 6, 1954, Bryce Harlow,

19

administrative assistant to the president and Charles S. Thomas, secretary of the navy.

The NSC ^{meeting} on May 20, 1954 was a particularly long one or at least it had a lot of people there, including all the members of the NSC Planning Board. There are listed Robert R. Bowie, Department of State. Albert B. Tuttle, Department of Treasury, Brigadier General C. H. Bonesteel III, Department of Defense, Barret W. McDonnell, Department of Justice. Brigadier General Robert W. Porter Jr. Foreign Operations Administration, William Y. Elliott, Office of Defense Mobilization, Ralph W. E. Reid, Bureau of the Budget, Roy B. Snapp, Atomic Energy Commission, Major General John K. Gerhart, USAF Joint Chiefs of Staff, Robert Amory Junior, Central Intelligence Agency, and Elmer Staats, Operations Coordinating Board.

Some may be alive (Amory is)

On a Top Secret sign on sheet for the NSC agenda for the June 3, 1954 meeting is a signature Evelyn L. Roper or Raper? Worked for the NSC Apparently. Don't know who she is, but maybe she is alive. General Twining attended the meeting on Thursday, June 17, 1954. There is an agenda for one item and a list of minutes for Meetings on Wednesday, June 23, and then there was also a meeting on Thursday, June 24, covering a number of different items. ^{It} There is also of interest that all of the agenda sheets are typed with Pica ^{and} are three hole punched. Apparently (the originals) were kept in a ~~binder~~ three ring binder. How many people would know that? ^{and} It is interesting that the MJ-12 document pages clearly had been three hole punched and kept in a binder. There are lots of boxes

House office,
 in the White Office of the Special Assistant for National Security Affairs, FBI Series, in which there is a great deal of correspondence from J. Edgar Hoover to Cutler and to Anderson and to Gordon Gray about various things happening, security worries, communists everywhere... an awful lot of this stuff has been withheld under national security. Every demonstration of the FBI had informants telling them when the President was going to get letters from various people, an awful lot of material. No indication that it is related to my favourite subject. Certainly Hoover kept these guys jumping.

Pankratz
 According to Herb ... they have about 20 million pages of information here. About 300,000^t pages are classified. They have a dual set of boxes, that is the originals are kept in the classified vault rather than in the open stacks. When the stuff has been declassified completely, then it is in the open stacks. Otherwise if there are materials withheld, they^{staff} can go back to the originals. They xerox those and send them off to the NSC for review. They are not authorized to declassify NSC material. The vault requires a sign in and a sign out and knowledge of the combination. It's a big vault, there are about 600 pages max per box so 300,000 is ⁵⁰⁰ ~~hundreds~~ of boxes. ~~Several hundred boxes~~ at least. And it is like a bank vault and two tiers, two stories high. I may be able to get a tour, I don't know. There seems to have been a lot of declassification of NSC agenda and minutes, there are pink sheets but most items on them are crossed out, a few left, but date of declassification 1986, in a lot of cases.

Pankratz
 According to Herb the approach of using a red pencil to

put a line through the security markings is standard practice, for what he was orally told to do. This even more suggests that an insider handled the Cutler-Twining memo from wherever it might ^{have} been.

In the 1958 NSC series with the agendas and NSC agendas and minutes of meetings almost ~~of~~ everything has been withheld and there is a pink slip in most folders. There are a few innocuous items. I copied a few of these, but because it shows attendees at meetings like Major John Eisenhower, Gordon Gray and so forth.

There is a letter dated January 21, 1958 from Ike to Lyndon Johnson. The first paragraph reads as follows: "After careful consideration of the requests from your and several other committees for the so-called Killian and Gaither panel reports, I have concluded that I cannot properly furnish these reports to the Congress or release them for publication.

In reaching this decision I am mindful of the need for the branches of our government to cooperate with each other for the common good within the Constitutional framework.

and he goes on, but the point is that the were not provided to congress. Not to the general public. In Box #4, White Office OSANSA NSC series, administrative subseries, is a folder, budget NSC previous years Practices 1 in it, there is a big listing of the personnel in the office of the NSC and their salaries and costs and then there's a great note down the bottom.

"From the standpoint of turning ^{out} down the work to meet set deadlines (this is dated 8-1-53) it is vital to have three secretaries in the special staff, 2 now authorized, and 4 typists in the registry, 2 now authorized. In the big push on Solarium

and continental defense it was necessary to keep most secretaries and the typists working extremely late hours sometimes until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. This meant it was physically impossible for these people to report to duty again at 9 am which in turn left the men for whom they work regularly without help until the secretaries could come in. With the addition of one secretary and two typists it would be possible to arrange a crash ^{crew}~~crisis~~ for crash jobs. the overtime so that all the people wouldn't have to work overtime all of the time. and then they go on to say other things, but clearly, this was only in 1953,...

^{The} A budget for the NSC was increased from about ^{\$}220 thousand for a fiscal year '55 to ^{\$}792,000 for fiscal year '60. Not a lot of money for the amount of work they turned out.

A number of folders with material by Richard L. Hall NSC special staff, At least in 1954. In the folder in Box 5, NSC series, administration sub-series "Consultants/NSC (January-February, 1959) (6). There is a copy of a little booklet International Security, the Military aspect, it's the Rockefeller report on the problems of US Defence. Special Studies Report II of Rockefeller Brothers fund and this is dated ~~I believe its~~ 1958, published by Doubleday and ~~the~~ International Security, the Military aspect. Report Panel 2 of the Special Studies Project. Sounds a little bit like Solari~~m~~ in a civilian vein. In the National Security Council, General, Jan-June 1959 (5) there is a 74 page listing (only secret~~s~~ surprisingly) of NSC documents. Serially numbered, National Security Council documents dated Feb 17, 1959. Covers 47-58. It is interesting that under NSC 5412 it says¹¹5412

series (Annotation omitted for security reasons)". It would seem that it would be the only one ~~that was the committees~~ that passed on all covert activities. It is surprising that this is ~~Secret~~ rather than ~~Top Secret~~.

In Box 5 Folder National Security Council, General April - December 1960 (7) there is a 63 page report brought in by James Lay and Robert H Johnston "Organizational History of the National Security Council". June 30, 1960 transmitted to J. Kenneth Mansfield, Staff director, senate sub-committee ^{on} and national policy machinery, Washington. Unclassified. Robert ^A Emery Junior on March 23, 1953, had the ~~going~~ title of assistant deputy director for intelligence, Central Intelligence Agency. He was also an advisor to the Planning Board of the NSC.

In the box White House Office, Office of the Special Assistant for National Security Affairs, Records 1952-61, NSC Subject Subseries, box #1, several folders on atomic energy, and Memos originals do have big Restricted Data stamps with a sub heading "this document contains restricted data as to ^{defined by} the Atomic Energy Act of 1946. The Act was changed in '54, so the use of restricted, maybe they didn't have a new rubber stamp.

It is of interest that Beedel Smith was assistant secretary of state in the early days of the Ike administration and that is what he became after he was head of the CIA and Alan Dulles took over head of the CIA. Anyway, he wrote memos dealing with the question of use of nuclear weapons clearly still had Ike's full confidence and self worth and maintained his high security level.

Still in Box 1, NSC Series, Subject Sub-series under atomic

energy miscellaneous (1) (1953-54). There is a memo from James Lay to the secretary of State and the Secretary of Defence dated February 10, 1953 dealing with department of Defence participation in the weapons program. The original had secret and restricted data stamped on it. On the bottom it says "When separated from enclosure, handle this document as RESTRICTED/SECURITY INFORMATION. There is a red line through the restricted data and the word restricted on there. On the Cutler-Twinning memo "Top Secret Restricted/Security Information. Interesting verification of the use of this terminology.

In the NSC Series Subject Subseries, Box #7, whole bunch of folders dealing with the president's board of consultants and intelligence activities. First report to the President, etc. Everything still classified and ^{pink} sheets for everything.

In box #10 of the NSC Series Subject Subseries, there is a big fat report, Psychological Aspects of the US strategy; source book of individual papers. It was secret at the time. Apparently, there was no government agency listed. This was after the 1955 Geneva conference summit and the whole question of psychological aspects was brought up by Nelson Rockefeller. Panel members included chairman Frederick L. Anderson, Major General USA Retired; CD Jackson from Time Incorporated; Dr. L.S.A. Johnson, director Operations Research, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, Harvard University; Colonel George A. Lincoln, Professor social Sciences, US Military Academy; Dr. Paul M. A. Linebarger, school of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins; Mr. Stacey May, Consulting Economist; Dr. Max F. Milliken, Director Center for

International Studies, MIT; Dr. Philip E. Mosely, Director of Studies, Council on Foreign Relation; Dr. George Pettee, Assistant Director Operations Research, Johns Hopkins; Dr. Stevent Possony, Intelligence Specialist, Department of the Air Force; William Webster, Executive Vice President, New England Electric System.

On a late 1953 TOP SECRET memo from James Lay, the first page apparently, this is an original I am looking at, Had TOP SECRET printed in red upper and lower right hand corner, underlined. The second page they use a rubber stamp, different size, this is an indication of the non-consistency of what went on in the office.

In box #3 of WHO Office of the Special Assistant for National Security Affairs Records, Special Assistant Series, Presidential sub series, box #3, there are some folders with meetings with the President 1958, 1, 2, etc. it contains some excellent memos of conversations by Gordon Gray, clearly indicating how close he was to the president, and also that the president didn't want certain matters brought before the full NSC, covert activities, etc.

Two PHD thesis were given to me by Herb Pankratz, of the Eisenhower Library, dealing with ^{the} National Security Council and that sort of thing. They are ^{of} a very different quality. The first is titled

"The National Security Assistant and the White House Staff, 1947-1984: Foreign Policy Implications". By Joseph G. Bock who received his PHD from American University in 1985. It is 291 pages, ^{and} it's not very good. Apparently he didn't gain access to any of the National Security Assistant files. He only looked at the Staff Secretary files, the Eisenhower Library. He looked at papers at the ~~Trueman~~ Library, but again not NSC things. He has the serious mistake of thinking that James S. Lay was no longer executive secretary of the National Security Council after 1953. Apparently he was taken in by the fact that Lay, as all presidential appointees, submitted his resignation at the end of the ~~Trueman~~ term, that's standard form. Of course Lay was kept on until ~~toward~~ the end of the Eisenhower administration, January, 1961, then went to work for the CIA. But it isn't a very deep treatment, there are lots of typos all over the place. He spells Gordon Gray wrong half the time. It's not really an in-depth study at all. What it does have that is useful, however, are indicators of who is alive from that time period, at least at the time when he did his interviews in 1984, ^a specifically for example he did speak with George Elsey who I did know was alive, but he also talked to David H. Stowe in Washington in 1984. L Arthur Minnich, McLean, Virginia, was spoken with in 1984 as well. Apparently there is a folder in the office of the staff secretary's files box 1, by Minnich who dates back to ¹⁹53 anyway.

Bryce N. Harlow was also interviewed 7 Sept 1984 in Washington D.C. Bradley Patterson who was a deputy cabinet secretary interviewed in Washington D.C. 29 June 1983. Karl G. Harr who was vice chairman of the Operations Coordinating Board and was interviewed in Washington as late as 20 August 1984. John S. D. Eisenhower, President's son who was ^{A.J.} Good pasters's assistant and certainly sat in on a lot of important meetings, was interviewed in Kimberton, Pennsylvania, in 1983, Stephen H. Hess was a special assistant to the White House office was interviewed in Washington in 1984. Henry R. McPhee, was assistant, then associate special council of the President, was interviewed back then as well.

The other PHD thesis is "Organizing the White House for effective leadership: Lessons from the Eisenhower Years" by Phillip Gregor Henderson. Degree date, 1986, from University of Michigan. This is about the same size 293 pages. He also did some interviewing, Bradley H. Patterson, Andrew Goodpaster, then pointed out that there are Columbia oral histories from people that I mentioned but also from Robert R. Bowie who was heavily into the National Security Council I believe. He at least dipped into the following series of papers at the Eisenhower Library. The Dwight D. Eisenhower papers as ^{Ann} President ^{W.} Whitman file, (she was the secretary) in the following series.

Administration Series

Cabinet Series

International Series

Letter Series

Presidential Transition Series

Ann Whitman Diary Series

DDE Diary Series

Legislative Meetings Series

NSC Series

Press Conference Series

Speech Series

Also there is the Dwight D. Eisenhower records as President, White House Central Files, there are separate staff files for James Haggerty's diary, Bryce Harlow Records, Wilton B. Pearson's records, and then the President's advisory committee on government organization, Rockefeller committee, the White House Office, Cabinets, Secretariat Records, White House Office Branch Liaison Office, the Staff Research Group records, Office of the Special Assistant, and (these are the papers that ^{Bock} Hawk should have been looking at) The National Security Affairs, (Robert Cutler, Dillon Anderson and Gordon Gray) He only looked at the following series, the NSC Series, Administrative sub-series; the OCB series, Administrative subseries; Presidential sub-series; and Special Assistant Series, Chronological sub series. This leaves out quite a bit of material, ~~and then~~ he also looked at the White House Office, Office of the Staff Secretary records of Paul T. Carroll, Andrew J. Goodpaster and Arthur L. Minnick and Christopher H. Russell which include the Arthur Minnick series, subject series, alphabetical sub-series, and the White House sub-series.

To give an idea of the scope of the papers that are here and the difficulty of going through files, the finders aid headed White House Office, National Security Council Staff Papers 1948-1961, has sub headings of OCB Central Files Series, Executive Secretary Subject File Series, OCB Secretariat Series, Planning Coordination Group Series. We're talking about loads of boxes right there in addition there is a separate finders aide that says "White House Office, Office of the Special Assistant for National Security

Affairs, and the headings here include FBI Series, NSC series Administrative subseries, NSC series, Briefing notes series, NSC series, Policy Papers subseries, NSC series, Status of Projects subseries, NSC Series Subject sub-series, OCB series Administrative sub-series, OCB Series, Subject sub series, papers received since January 10, 1961 series, special assistance series, names subseries, special assistant series, presidential sub series, special assistant series sub series, and special assistant series chronological sub series. The total quantity of material ... apparently in 81481 and full... that was when it was received 12/27/82 was approximately 260,000 pages so that you can't go through it all. I am told that now they are roughly half way through in their review. They have added a number of boxes of material since I was here especially in the OCB series which is what they are working through.

Tape 2

On Thursday February 10, 1989, in the meetings with the President 1958 (4) and the Special Assistant Series, presidential sub-series more memos by Gordon Gray. Interesting the way he does things. On August 4, 1958 memorandum of meeting with the president 10:30-1045. Item 1. I informed the president of the 54*12 project involving... there is room for one word there... that's dotted out, so apparently he did keep track of those discussions but in very brief form.

On August 11th in the middle of a much longer item, he noted that they could have a if there were problems of great consequence, he could set the time of the regular NSC meeting ^{at} 9:30 and call a selected group together in his office at 9:00. This group would consist of the statutory members of the council, secretary of the treasurer, and chairman of the joint chief of staff. Depending on the subject matter to be discussed, others would be invited. In the case of cessation of nuclear testing for example, Dr. McCone, Dr. Kilian, and Mr. Strauss would attend. Such a meeting would not be described as a meeting of the NSC but simply a meeting of advisors to the president. This was in a Top Secret memo.

Some notes on May 25, 1955, by Gordon Gray noted that approval was given for secretary Gates to be a member of the 54*12/2 group. May 26, 1959 it is made clear that deputy secretary Gates was succeeding ^{the} late Donald A. Quarrels ^{Res} 54*12/2 group.

On May 26, 1959, in a memorandum in a meeting with the president 25 May 10:55 am Gray on the second page says Item 5, I discussed with the president several 54*12/2 projects which are

the subject of a separate memorandum. That memorandum isn't in this file and when I talked with Herb Pan~~er~~ratz and he had no idea where they might be. It is just the report numbered 54~~X~~12 is certainly around that's ... position paper. It is clear there were brief discussions about these things and that memorandums were written, but nobody seems to know where they are. They would be the record of covert activities.

Again notes of May 19 "I reported to the president on the 54~~X~~12 matter which is subject of a separate memorandum".

Again on May 12, "Meeting with the president May 11" "I then discussed certain 54~~X~~12^a activities which are the subject of a separate memorandum".

Robert Murphy in the state department on Tuesday, April 28, 1959, it was noted that Robert Murphy was designated a member of the 54~~X~~12 Group. That's Robert D. Murphy, deputy under secretary for political figures at the department of state. In 1960, Jan 7, James Douglas was named a member of the 54~~X~~12 group.

In a folder titled "Covert Acquisition of strategic Intelligence Information (1) April-August 1954 (Pink sheets have a total of 24 items and none of which have even been mandatory review requested. Mostly involving Hoover, FBI etc., concerning Soviet Embassy officials.

There are 20 on the pink sheet for the next folder #2.

There are 16 on the pink sheet in folder #3.

Lieutenant General John A. Sam^aford US Air^{Force} was the Director of National Security Agency at least ^{on} July 13, 1959.

There is a listing on the pink sheet of Science and Research

General (7 Sept 1959) it is in the subject Subseries box #7 item 3 on the Pink sheet isKillian, Re report on Research & ^{EL5} ~~Stemology~~, 3 pages dated 3/31/59 restriction is National Security White House/OSTP.

The Subject Subseries box #8 file security Oct 53-Oct 58 #2. On the pink sheet there is a reference to items 6 and 7. Six is a letter from Cutler dated August 18, 1954 and 8 is a memo Cutler to Attorney General March 15, 1954. That is one page Top Secret. The other one is also one page ~~Top Secret~~.

On July 29, 1955, note from Nixon to Dillon Anderson. Special Assistant for National Security Affairs. Dear Dillon, it would be very helpful to me if Bob King, my administrative assistant, could attend the debriefing sessions after National Security Council meetings. As you know he has ^{"Q"} ~~Acute~~ clearance and handles the NSC papers in my office.

The file on the ~~White House Office~~, Office of the Staff secretary, records of ^P ~~D.~~ T. Carroll, ^{A.J.} Goodpaster, L. Arthur Minnick, and Christopher H. Russell, 52-61. Total was 55,000 pages. Received April 14, 1967.

The finding guide for the ~~White House Office~~, Office of the Staff Secretary, Records has the following sections on it:

Cabinet series, National series, international trips and meetings series, L. Arthur Minnick series, Legislative Meetings, Subject Series, Alphabetical sub-series, Subject Series, Department of Defence subseries, Subject series, State Department series, Subject Series, ~~White House~~ sub-series, a lot of different categories.

L.E. Talbot was Secretary of the Air Force until August 1955 *on had*
 a bit of an ethics problem. But one wonders if he knew about MJ-
 12 and where his papers are.

There are classified logs for documents in and out, hand
 written starting with 1956 unfortunately, which means there are *others*
 some someplace else. Box #9 White House Office, office of the
 Staff Secretary, subject series alphabetical sub series, listed
 under classified *log*. For example Log # 2 document 621/56 Top
 Secret Original from one copy from Colonel Goodpaster to M/R maybe
 subject is meeting with Achilleon land and and special file
 reconnaissance project. On the log dated 7-27-56 log SS 69 dated
 document 1-56 Top Secret copy 59 from AJG (Goodpaster that is) to
 Secretary Gray Subject "1955 Blue Book (USRO)". This *Dis* position;
 returned #643. Next entry SS70 1/55 no indication of date
 received. Classification Top Secret. copy 77 from AJG to Secretary
 Gray subject "1955 White Book" USRO, return to #644.

#2 of classified logs November 1956 to March 1957 date of 1/22,
 date of document, no log number next to it. Date received 1/24 Top
 Secret Copy 33 OSO (USRO) to AJG; subject "1956 Blue Book" (PF-O) 57
 (1-15 Jan) January presumably. No disposition given, presumably
 it was filed.

Folder #5, 1-17-58 on 1-22-58, date of the document 1-58, date
 received 1-22, Top Secret #4 it says under copies from OSO (79-287)
 to Goodpaster "1957 Blue Book" and disposition "downstairs safe."

Classified Log #8, top of the page says 1959, date of document
 1-59, date received 1/9, classification Top Secret, copy 1 from USRO
 to AJG "USRO Blue Book 1958". Beneath that (TF-D) 59 (1).

On 1-18-60 classified log there is a document 1-60 date received 1-18-60 ~~Top Secret~~, one copy from AJG (Goodpaster presumably) to Captain E. C. Lytle I believe this is OSD rather than OSO subject NATO Blue Book 1959 annual review. Maybe that's it, what all of these are, a NATO Blue Book.

OSD could be office of the secretary of defence.

5-5 there is an item dated 4-27 where classification is given as ~~Top Secret~~ Special Handling. This is memo to DDE from Secretary.... Electronic Intelligence collection device CANES 4-27 from AJG copy returned to Dan Sullivan OSD.

9-12, 1960 there is a classification (as listed) TS Code. The subject special briefing book (Code). from JE to Captain Harden.

In the log sheet dated 12-15-60 there is an item date of document 1-58, no listing for date received, ~~Top Secret~~, copy #4 from AJG to Colonel George 1957 Blue Book TS-2368 apparently and then directly beneath it 1-59 TS-copy 4 same AJG to Colonel George 1958 NATO Blue Book.

On the sheet labelled 12-20-60 bottom item, date 12-28 Jan 1957, classification ~~Top Secret~~, copy #33 of 125, AJG to OSD Registry USRO Blue Book. Strange.

On the sheet 12-30, date of document 12-27 classification TS-T original from A. Dull to General G. Subject special picked up by somebody Beck or Back.

On a sheet 12-28 classification TS no copy No. AJG to Secretary somebody of defense can't read it, USRO data book.

There are numerous sheets in box #10 Sub series, Alphabetical sub series. White House OSS with destruction slips for classified

documents for JCS all begin with DA or JCS. Material in Box 14 there are three different sets of intelligence sets folders. First there is intelligence briefing notes mostly in the 59-60 timeframe then there are intelligence briefing notes sensitive there is seven of those then there are intelligence matters by several month period each, none from my time frame but interesting that there is this distinction made. In the regular intelligence debriefing notes most of them have been declassified, all the rest of them have pink sheets. Stuff marked sensitive is almost all pink sheeted. practically none of it has been declassified.

In a big fat subject file for NSC papers which is classified secret on page 46 it says 54X12 series. Title and annotation omitted for security reasons. Walter B. Smith was appointed consultant in the executive office of the President, special projects. Then (General Smith service on the special task force on disarmament). That is what it says on the finder's guide. He was also appointed to the Office of Defence Mobilizations special... advisor committee.

There was a lot of correspondence from Smith several boxes of his personal correspondence and official work isn't here.

..... declassified stuff isn't incorporated yet in the full files. There is a letter on 12 March 1953 to James Lay from Richard Drain, secretary of intelligence of the advisory committee, CIA. Mr. Robert Amery Assistant Deputy Intelligence has asked to forward to you for your information enclosed report "Report of the Scientific Pannel on Unidentified Flying Objects, Dated January 17, 1953. This report was prepared by a panel convened in January 1953

at the direction of the former director of Central Intelligence Walter B. Smith with the concurrence of the intelligence advisory committee. Copies are being transmitted defence director of federal civil defence administration and the chairman national resources board sincerely... this was a secret letter. and it only includes the summary pages and the Tab B and Tab c. Tab c ^{was} with a list of the members and Tab b was a list of the evidence presented. So they don't have the full report here. The cover sheet says comments, ¹¹ Dick Drain advises that this is simply for your information. You, of course, already have a copy but Mr. Amery ^a asked to send this one at the same time he asked for one for CD Jackson in response to your telephonic request to Mr. Amery ^o. It is simply for our information RHJ.

Apparently ~~is~~ RHJ that is Mr. Johnson, who is underneath Mr. Lay. I am having copies made, of course.

In June of 53 there was a National Counter intelligence Corps ^{PS} association in Hyatesville, Maryland. The organization included 5,000 of the army Counter Intelligence Corps back then. ⁹ In Donald Quarles' papers, 1952-59, box #6, personal correspondence ^{with} letter B #3, there is one little post card size card from Vannevar Bush. It's got a map on one side with his new address and the hand written notation after Dec. 15, 1955 shows where he is living in Belmont Mass at the time of his retirement and it just gives ^{on} the other side routes from Boston ^{and} how to get there. No other correspondence in the pile from him, but clearly you don't send cards giving your retirement address unless you know the person on the other end.

Quarles' secretary of the Air Force daily diary, Monday,

October 24, at 5:55 PM visitors in, Colonel Casey, subject: ^{big} Press Release on Flying Saucers. I believe the date of the press release ^{about Blue Book Special Report #14 (not named)} was the next day.

At 7:00 on Tuesday, October 25, Dr. Ormond Solandt, Chief of the Defence Research Board of Canada was in briefly, concerning a visit to Washington. Quarles extended a luncheon invitation. On Wednesday afternoon, 26th, 12:20 TCN it says, Robert Trippe Ross re flying saucer release, no clue as to what that was about other than the subject. Ross was in again at 3:15, then people from April from This Week Magazine, General Twining, Secretary Douglas. On the 27th there was a National Security Council Meeting at 10:15, 12:30 there was a luncheon with Dr. Solandt, Generals Twining, Everest, Partridge, Putt, Briggs, and Secretary Douglas.

October 31, lunch with Dr. Neumann and Dr. Libbey, two outstanding scientists. He was on Meet the Press Sunday, Nov. 6, 1955. There were various meetings with Gordon Gray at this time as well, along with General Twining.

Letter from Hoyt Vandenberg to Quarles on 18 Dec. 1952, thanking ^{him} for his services as a member of the Scientific Advisory Board.

There is a set of letters from Detlev Bronk to Quarles in response congratulations on being named Secretary of the Air Force. Quarles: Dear ^{Det.} Dick, great pleasure to receive your letter from Geneva, have your generous words and good wishes on my new assignment. While I am just breaking into it, I find it very interesting and challenging. I am sure you had a most stimulating experience in Geneva and I look forward to an early opportunity of

38

hearing more about it. This was August 29, 1955.

Truman Library, Nov. 15, 1982, Visit by S. T. Friedman

NB
P. 3.

There was a sticky wicket between Truman and Bush in '45 and '46, apparently, about the award of the Distinguished Service Medal which Truman felt should not go to civilians. The Medal of Merit was sent down for Bush but he refused to appear for it. Sometime earlier discussion between Patterson and Truman and so forth and a confidential memo. Interestingly, one of the few I have seen labelled confidential, which was declassified in 1975. In the appointments file Bush, June 14, 1945, 10:45 am; August 9, 1945, 10:15 am; August 17, 1945, 11:00 am; October 13, 1945, 11:45 am; November 14, 1945, 3:00 pm; November 15, 1945, 10:30 am; January 20, 1947, 4:00 pm; September 24, 1947, 11:30 with Forrestal; May 27, 1948, 12 noon, for Medal of Merit.

Cord file, Doolittle appointments, June 24, 1946, 12:15; July 10, 1947, 12:15, see Air Force Day proclamation; November 2, 1950, 12 noon, Harmon Trophy; February 20, 1952, 12:30 pm, Airport Location Board; May 16, 1952, Airport Commission.

There are three boxes under the title, Air Space Reservations, Box #860, #861, #862. These are designations of certain areas as being reserved to prevent people flying over them. On January 19, 1948 there was one on reservations over certain facilities of the United States Atomic Energy Commission. Proposed order dated December 23, 1947, provides that air space above the therein described portions of the U.S., namely the Clinton Engineering Works, Oak Ridge Tennessee, the Hanford Engineering Works, Washington, Los Alamos Project, Santa Fe, thereby reserved, set apart for national defense, air space reservation, within which no person shall now be in an aircraft except in the interest of national defense or by authority of the AEC. Violators will be subject to the penalties prescribed in the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, 52 stat, 973: Also involved was the Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Primary purpose is, interestingly enough, to protect the installations from hazardous aircraft and protecting the aircraft in flight from the hazard of fissionable materials. There was a big fuss in 1950 about people flying over the White House. More AEC stuff from May 23, 1950, same three places. Apparently larger areas, spelling out latitude and longitudes. There was also on February 28, 1951 for the Las Vegas Project, beginning at latitude 37° 16", longitude 115° 56", south to latitude 36° 41", longitude 115° 56", due west to latitude 36° 41", longitude 116° 13", due north to latitude 37° 16", longitude 116° 13", due east to latitude 37° 16", longitude 115° 56". The areas within are danger areas set aside already with AEC and Department of Air Force. September 26, 1951, air space reservation, AEC.

They have quite a bit of material under, "Records of the National Security Council," 1947 through 1953, but it has just been received from the CIA and is not in shape where it can be used. Box 1 has security regulations, Central Intelligence group, memorandum from the President, May 20, 1948 through August 31, 1950. National scientific intelligence estimate memorandum from the Director, 1947. Central Intelligence group, etc. Under the words daily summaries, weekly summaries from 1947 through 50. Intelligence memorandum from 48 through 51, in box 2. Box 3 is memorandum from the Director 1948 through 52. Memorandum from the President 51. Box 4 is memoranda for the President 52, and Box 5 has National Security Council determinations, 1 through 8, but no titles. National Security Council determinations, section 1 section 2 and no titles. 1947 is 13 through 16. 1948 is 18 through 22. Box 9 is a

chronological file, 1947, September through December, and then roughly three month periods from there on. Box 10 covers 49 through March-June 50. Box 11 covers July-August 50 through October-December 51, and box 12 January-February 52 through December-January 53.

There is a big mass of material that is listed in a Blue Book about the Truman Library under the Psychological Strategy Board, but it is not really available for review. There is a whole host of folder titles that came in from the CIA with some kind of an Army classification. Under 040, in box 2 there is Air Force, Atomic Energy Commission, Central Intelligence Agency, Commerce Department, Defense Department, and three folders, Department of the Army, Economic Cooperation Administration. Box 13, under the heading, 091.411, there are procedures for review of programs and major prospects under NSC10/5. An agenda for the 12th meeting of the PSB March 8, 1952, PSB responsibilities under NSC10-5. Intelligence requirements under NSC10/5. Register NSC10/5. Legislative background. Meeting of panel, actions taken. All these relate to NSE10/5. Box 14 there is, under one heading, agenda for PSB meetings, 1951-52, which might be interesting. Box 15, under 092.3, armed forces special weapons projects. Starting with box 16, under the category 095, there is an alphabetized list of names, none of which seem to me to be recognizable, except for Congressman Rooney and Edward O. Salotte, Dr. Walter Hadley, I have seen that name. Dr. George T. Nicholas, Catherine D. Durante, John K. Finger, Eli Ginsberg, Dr. Joseph Haysack, whole bunch of names. Rand Corporation is on the list. Box 22, file no. 319.1, report by PSB on the Status of the Psychological Program. 2 folders. #334, Air Force Special Weapons Project. Box 24, NSC, and NSRB and Panel A, B and C. Box 29 there is, under 352, Armed Forces Special Weapons Project. Box 29, item 373, Psychological Impact of Air Weapons Evaluated. Box 35, item 470, Rand Corporation Study Re Atomic Weapons, July 23, 1952, 2 folders. Item 471.6, Reanalysis of Dr. Possoney's Paper on Psychological Use of Atomic Energy. November 18, 1952, box 36, 040, Atomic Energy Commission, Air Force Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Department, Joint Chiefs of Staff. There is an item called Residential Movement Logs, maintained by the Secret Service. Box 1 is 45 through 48. Box 2 is 49 through 51. While at the Library Dennis E. Bilger was very helpful. He had actually drafted the earlier response from the Truman Library and they seemed genuinely puzzled. He had not really run across anything about UFO's. He had checked with some CIA people who were here on the Psychological Strategy Board. The Agency was involved early on, but that was about it. I think that if he finds anything he will let us know. He knows I want some security information, but that, unfortunately, is not really in any shape to be reviewed. I just do not have the manpower to go through all of this stuff quickly.

Interesting folder on Sydney William Souers. Very involved in intelligence, National Security Act. He was Executive Secretary of the National Security Council, created by the National Security Act, September 20, 1947. Letter dated 14 May, 1947, to Sydney from Admiral Lewis Dunfeld. Souers lived at 5841 Devonshire Avenue in St. Louis, Missouri. "As you know, the Army Air Forces are anxious to get Vandenberg back to relieve Baker, so it was necessary to get a new head for that agency. Eisenhower is anxious for it to be a Navy man this time. Admiral Lay felt that Hillencotter was the best man. Hillencotter wanted to remain in Paris. He felt that it was such an important job that he should subordinate his personal desires for the good of the country." Souers was much

involved with the NIA, National Intelligence Agency. Hillencotter was made head of the CIA on August 27, 1947. At least it was announced the previous week on a broadcast of Sunday, August 24, by Drew Pearson's son, Lester, I guess. Interesting letter from Souers to Dunfeld, September 25, 1947, "With the big boss out of the country no consideration has been given to the problem of greatest interest to you, but everything seems to be moving along satisfactorily. I am keeping in close touch with the situation, and will keep you advised of any developments." No hint as to what the big problem is. Big article in US News and World Report, 1948, April 2, discussing Souers and National Security Council. CIA's Hillencotter, etc. Interesting brief bit in Souer's files, correspondence in the 5372 general file. Letter with transcript of a program by Tris Coffin about the defection of a guy from West Germany, Jahn, and also Mueller and mind control work that the Russians apparently were doing, having picked up some Germans who had been involved who had agreed not to pass the information on to Hitler. I have no idea whether it is true or not, but a fascinating aspect. This whole business of mind control we keep hearing about.



Interesting material from Warner R. Schilling, who I believe authored one of the books that mentions Project Solarium. He was in the political science section at MIT, Department of Economics and Social Science and he had gone over with Souers and Louis Strauss, the genesis of the H-bomb program discussions in 1949, etc. Letter from John Osborne to Souers, August 27, 1963. "It seems clear that the hospital log did not name all of Mr. Forrestal's visitors. Sometimes, I am told, because the corps man who kept the log was told that certain visitors preferred to be anonymous. I guess in your case Capt. Raines did not provide your name and Mr. Forrestal did not ask for it." Osborne was working on a biography of Forrestal apparently.

There is a follow up letter from Souers to Osborne, August 19, 1963. "With respect to the log which was intended to register visitors to Forrestal during his hospitalization, it is not clear to me whether the entry made on April 13 covered my visit. I am not sure of the exact time of my visit with relation to Forrestal's death, but it is my recollection that it was somewhere around the 13th. This visit was brought about through the telephone call from Dr. Raines asking if I would be willing to make a visit to the hospital in order that I might reassure Mr. Forrestal as to the loyalty and trustworthiness of Dr. Raines and the other psychiatrists. He also thought that Mr. Forrestal would like to have me check the room for bugs. I most willingly volunteered to do this and was happy to have the occasion to see my old friend. Dr. Raines accompanied me into the room and immediately left and I had an understanding with him that when it was determined I had visited long enough they should provide an exit for me. Jim and I were alone during the entire visit. He became unsure of himself and no matter how strongly I tried to reassure him, he felt that there was a microphone hidden somewhere and that 'they' were still after him. During the period an orderly or nurse brought in tea and crackers and he promptly passed the crackers to me."

Robert Cutler who was involved in Project Solarium, used to live at 41 Beacon Street, Boston, wrote a book, No Time For Rest, about the NSA or NSC.

Took a quick look at papers of Lawrence R. Hafstad, Physics Lab, Johns Hopkins University. Middle of 47, very much involved in that Missile Committee of the JRDB. Took over as Chairman, apparently some place along the way. He was on the Committee on Guided Missiles of the JRDB. First meetings were around February 47.

Here is a 16 July 1947 memo from Hafstad to Admiral Lonnquest. "I have been hoping that it would be possible for me to join you on your proposed trip to Point Magoo and other western stations during the coming week. I find, however, that I am scheduled to make a trip to Princeton on Friday and leave Sunday for a visit to Los Alamos at the request of the AEC. I am afraid, therefore, that it is unlikely that we will be able to get together, at least on the western leg of the flight. On my return journey I am scheduled to leave Albuquerque on Thursday morning, arriving in Washington on Friday morning. I am a little bit unhappy about this, since with any appreciable delays I might miss the important Friday meetings. Since you, too, are returning about this time, it might be helpful and more certain if I could arrange to return with you. If convenient, therefore, please let me have your schedule and your return flight. I may be able to get in touch with you at White Sands. I would appreciate a chance to have an extended talk with you about our many problems. So I am hoping that we can get together on this trip. If not, I will see you at the meeting next Friday."

In the Hafstad file there is a thing called a "Keepsake in Honour of Vannevar Bush", published by MIT, July 15, 1959, for future reference.

There is a flight log for and flight reference for Kimball, but I did not have the date of his supposed UFO sighting when he was Secretary of the Navy. There is a whole folder on him.

A couple of big boxes of material from Lansing Lamont, dealing with his book about the first Atom Bomb explosion. He talked to all kinds of people, realized that much was not used in the book, but The Day of the Trinity was the title. Lots of transcripts of interviews from a whole host of people. He was apparently with Time magazine at the time.

I noted at the Truman Library a book called "Donovan and the CIA", a history of the establishment of the Central Intelligence Agency by Thomas F. Troy. It is a huge thing, 8 1/2 x 11 and 600 pages. It is unclassified, published by CIA, Center for the Study of Intelligence, 1981. No price appears on it. There are no index entries under flying saucers or UFO or unidentified flying objects or Doolittle.

November 16, I'm at Cloud County Community College in Concordia, Kansas. After my mid-day informal lecture, while sitting in the student activities lunchroom area, I was approached by a professor, Robert D. Smith, who teaches psychology here, who had heard my lecture, and told me that, while he was a student at Fort Hays Kansas State College, between 1949 and 1953, he was told a story by another student who claimed to have been a photographer who went out and took

pictures of a crashed saucer near Roswell, New Mexico, in the late 1940's. The student was reluctant to say much, apparently had to tell somebody. He was called out to take such pictures, did indicate there were bodies involved. As best the professor could recall, the man's name was Frank Zerbe. He is going to check to see if he has a year book. He took my name and address and will send me whatever he finds, if he finds anything. Meanwhile, I checked at Fort Hayes Kansas State College at (913) 628-4000. They had records of 2 Zerbes, one was a Mrs. Frances J. Zerby, class of 1970. The other was of a student who did not graduate, but who did attend in the fall of 48 and 49 and the spring of 1950, 51. His name was Conrad W. Zerbe. He gave as a reference his parents, Conrad W. Zerbe, Sr. in Lebanon, Kansas. I checked with information in Lebanon, (913), they have no record of any Zerbe's. I called the local high school, which has been the high school for students in Lebanon since 1924, (913) 389-1721. I spoke with a secretary. She was in the wrong place but would check her records. When I called back, she had already gone. I spoke with a Stephen Dumler, the principal. He had only been there 3 years, knew of no Zerbes in the area, would try to check a little bit on his records. They do keep a permanent file of people. Would not have much information, certainly would not know where he is now, might have birthdate, year of graduation, what courses he had taken, that sort of thing. So I will call back tomorrow. I will also follow up with Smith.

It is now November 17. I did call the high school and they had checked. They had no record on Zerbe, so apparently he did not go to school there. I did check with Fort Hays Kansas State College about one Gerry Crissman. Smith had given me his name as somebody who knew Zerbe and knew Smith and that Crissman was from up Lebanon way, which might have been how he knew Zerbe in the first place. Again, Crissman, there was a question of spelling and first name spelling, of Fort Hays Kansas State College. They were determined that he had attended, but just briefly apparently, about 1951, for one semester or so. The name is Jerold Chrisman. What they had for Chrisman only was from Bel Air, Kansas, which is up in Lebanon County. Checking information there there is one Mrs. Charles Chrisman listed in the book and I tried to call with no luck. I will keep trying that later on. It could be a relative. Meanwhile, hopefully Smith will come up with the town in Missouri that Chrisman is located in.

Follow up, November 25, back in Fredericton. I contacted Chrisman. Smith gave me the name of the town, Cassville, Missouri, in which Chrisman is located. I spoke to Chrisman and his wife. Unfortunately, neither one could remember Zerbe. They were at college at the same time at Fort Hays. They gave me the name of a couple of people. Chrisman's sister and brother in law back in Kansas who knew everybody in town. I called them, talked to the woman, she did not remember the name at all. She gave me the name of somebody else, Clara Bunker. I called her. She had no recollection of Zerbe either. In addition, I have called 3 major organization to which photographers belong and none of them had a Zerbe listed in their membership. So, at the moment we are at a kind of dead end, but I will continue.

Dr. John Carlson in Washington on November 20 suggested following up on who might have been involved in trying to decode the symbols on the Roswell wreckage. There was mention made of a couple named Friedman in Washington, D.C.

WM
171-
STF

①

Notes at the Truman Library on November 15, 1982.

S. T. Friedman

I have just reviewed some of the materials in the official file box 52-53, box #266, 1945. There are original copies, of course, between Truman and Bush in late 1945 concerning the setting up of appropriate vehicles, post-war, and trying to define Bush's role as a carry over from the Roosevelt administration, and how he should testify before Congress. Nothing really relevant, except to establish that Bush was, indeed, at the highest levels of official scientific work in the United States at that time.

In late 1946 to 53, folder, letter from Bush to Matthew J. Connolly, dated January 19, 1946, Bush was going away on a trip and he mentioned that "Mr. Calloway in my office will know how to get in touch with me at any time, should you find need to do so."

Here is the text of letter to Bush, signed by Harry Truman, dated January 20, 1947:

Dear Dr. Bush:

I take much pleasure in this opportunity of expressing to you my thanks for your service of now nearly seven years as a voluntary presidential appointee, first as chairman of the National Defence Research Committee, and, afterward, as Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development. It was your privilege and your responsibility to coordinate and direct the greatest unified effort of scientists with military men that the world has seen. The record, as written, in the result of the war is a proud one. The congratulations of your country go to you and your associates.

Very sincerely yours,

Harry S. Truman.

Similar letters, interestingly enough, went to, among others, Karl T. Compton, President of MIT; James Conant, President, Harvard; A. Baird Hastings, Harvard Medical School; Dr. Jerome C. Hunt, MIT; Dr. Frank B. Jewett, Room 2300, 140 West Street, New York; Dr. Roger Adams, University of Illinois; Dr. Richard C. Tolman, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena.

There is an hilarious little item about Operation Payoff, dated 19 January 1947, with estimate of the situation, situation of the estimate, operation plan, classified as "unmentionable". It is a get together once everybody went their own way.

Here is an important letter from Bush to Matthew Connolly at the White House, dated June 30, 1947.

Dear Matt:

I thought I ought to tell you my summer plans in case the President wished to

call on me for anything. I plan to leave about July 9 for my farm in Jaffray, New Hampshire. Then on the 23rd I am going up the Pacific coast for about a month. My office can reach me except during a couple of weeks when I now plan to take a fishing trip out of Seattle. There is nothing that I know of that the President is likely to want, unless the Science Bill passes Congress, in which case he might wish me to aid in assembling suggestions before he made appointments. If he did, the first thing to do would be to call on the various scientific organizations and the like for suggestions. And I can leave word behind here at the office so that this could readily be started during my absence. Since it would take the society some time to act, not much more would need to be done, I judge, until my return. However, if there is anything else you think that I might need to pay attention to, I can, of course, make other arrangements in one way or another."

Letter from the Executive Clerk, M. C. Lada, to Dr. Bush, dated December 29, 1947.

The President on December 26 signed an executive order, entitled, "Terminating the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and providing for the completion of liquidation," a copy of which is enclosed.

Another letter dated January 5, 1948, to Bush from Truman, mentioning the dissolution office order, "You assumed leadership in effecting a powerful partnership of civilian scientists and engineers with the Armed Forces, which made available new weapons, new systems and new means of controlling disease and caring for our wounded. With the members of your organization, you must find satisfaction having contributed to bringing about an earlier end to the war, and the saving of many lives. With the termination of your work as Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, I am glad you have accepted the Chairmanship of the Research and Development Board, that you will continue to share in helping to solve the critical problems we now face."

Similar letters were sent to a whole bunch of people who served on the OSRD. Some of the people to whom a letter was sent included Major General Henry S. Aurand, Director of Research and Development, War Department, General Staff, Room 4E-842, the Pentagon. There was Rear Admiral, Harold G. Bowen, 2819 Woodley Road, Washington. There was H. H. Bundy, Esq., Choutall and Stuart, 30 State Street, Boston, the Hon. Conway P. Coe, 10 E. Kairke St., Chevy Chase, Maryland, and, of course, to Karl T. Compton and James P. Conant, MIT and Harvard, Col. Lee A. Denson, Jr., Headquarters AFWESPAC, San Francisco, Dr. A. R. Dochez, Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was on the committee on medical research, at 630 W. 138 St., New York. There is Rear Admiral Julius A. Furer, United States Navy, Conn. Ave., Washington. Here's one - Dr. A. Baird Hastings, who was on the committee on medical research, Department of Bio-Chemistry, Harvard U. Medical School. And, of course, Dr. Hunsaker at MIT. Col. M. Irvine, Headquarters Alaska. Dr. Frank B. Jewett, 140 West Street, New York. Maj. Gen. Richard C. Moore, retired, Berkeley. Hon. Caspar W. Oomes, 2009 S. Street, Chicago. Also, Brig. Gen. Eugene A. Regnier, California. Interestingly enough, from the Committee on Medical Research, Dr. Alfred N. Richards, Chairman of that Committee at OSRD, Constitution Ave. NW.

Also, Col. Edward A. Routheau, he was Chief of the Scientific Liaison group, R&D Division, War Department, General Staff, the Pentagon. Comm. H. A. Schade, Arlington, Va. Also, from the Committee on Medical Research, Brig. Gen. James Stevens Simmons, Dean of the School of Public Health at Harvard, and, same committee, Rear Admiral Harold W. Smith, Cathedral Avenue, Washington. On just the NDRC, Captain Lybrand P. Smith, Department of Naval Architecture, MIT. Medical Committee - Dr. L. R. Thompson, Chevy Chase, Maryland, Dr. T. Calsack, Col. Gervaise W. Trickle at the Chrysler Corporation. Rear Admiral A. H. Van Keuren in Washington, Medical Research, Dr. Lewis H. Weed, the National Academy of Science. Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, retired, South Hamilton, Mass. Maj. Gen. Walter A. Wood, Jr., Washington, D.C.

There is about an inch thick file on NACA, starting in 45 or so. It was recommended in April 46 that Carl Spaatz, Commanding General Air Force, be appointed a member of NACA to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of the General of the Army, Henry H. Arnold, from Patterson, Secretary of War to the President.

On November 25, 1946, the President appointed Rear Admiral Leslie C. Stevens, NACA, as the Navy man. Letter dated November 27, 1946, to the President from Hunsaker recommends that the terms of office of Dr. Bush and Arthur E. Raymond which expire December 1, 1946 be extended for five years. Arthur E. Raymond is Vice-President in charge of Engineering, Douglas Aircraft, Santa Monica, broad knowledge of the needs of aeronautical science from the point of view of the airplane manufacturing industry, President of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences, Chairman of the NACA Committee on Aircraft Construction, Chairman of the Special NACA Panel on National Supersonic Research Centre. He shows admirable qualifications which warrant his reappointment. In the same letter it mentions that Bush has served on NACA since 1938, one year as Vice-Chairman, two years as Chairman. "He is a tower of strength, not only in planning fundamental scientific research in aeronautics, but also in correlating research policies involving other agencies, governmental and private, so as to avoid unnecessary duplication as Director of the OSRD and as Chairman of the Army/Navy Joint Research and Development Board. He brings to the meetings of the NACA an overall knowledge of the current scientific activities possessed by no other member. His continued membership will be of great value to the NACA, and also to the government in the discharge of his other governmental duties."

On 21 February, 1947, Forrestal recommends that Vice-Admiral Donald B. Duncan, US Navy, be appointed a member of NACA. 17 June, recommended that Rear Admiral T. C. Lonnquest be appointed Navy member of NACA to take the place of Rear Admiral L. C. Stevens. On August 21, 1947, from Hunsaker to the President, nominating John R. Allison as a member of NACA, as a representative of the civil aeronautics authority. Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg, Chief of Staff, US Air Force, was recommended for appointment to NACA by Stuart Symington, 26 May, 1948, to take the place of Gen. Spaatz. On June 23, 1948, letter from Hunsaker to Truman, pointing out that on May 26 the membership of NACA was increased from 15 to 17 and mentions that then Bush, who was serving as a member from private life was reappointed because he was Chairman of the R&D Board and then two significant appointments for new terms expiring September 1, 1950, Dr. James Harold

Doolittle. "Dr. Doolittle is uniquely qualified to serve as a member of the NACA. He is a graduate engineer with a degree of Dr. of Science in Aeronautical Engineering from MIT. He is a distinguished pilot with an outstanding military career. His services, ranging from combat pilot and research engineer, pilot to commanding officer of the North African Strategic Air Forces and the 8th, 12th and 15th Air Forces. He holds a high industrial post in the petroleum industry as Vice-President of Shell Union Oil Corporation. His personal contributions to aeronautics have been exceptional. He won the Schneider Trophy and the Thompson Trophy races. He served on the Army Air Corps Investigation Committee, the Baker Board of 34. He holds many decorations, including the Congressional Medal of Honour. He is a fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society and Fellow and Past President of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences. In short, he would bring to the Committee a trained scientific mind, outstanding knowledge and experience of the practical problems of aeronautics and unusual qualities of leadership." Second appointment at that time, Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, physicist/physiologist, Philadelphia, born New York City, 1897, Chairman of the National Research Council. "As flight speeds increase then the necessity of adapting aircraft to human limitations increases. Dr. Bronk is an outstanding scientist in the field of human physiology and medical research and Director of the Johnson Foundation, Medical Physics at the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Bronk was trained in Physics and then took up the study of physiology. He holds degrees in Ph.D. from the Univ. of Michigan and Sc.D. from Swarthmore. He has held the position of coordinator of research in the surgeon's office, Chairman of the Committee on Aviation Medicine of the National Research Council, Chief of the Division of Aviation of the Committee on Medical Research of the OSRD. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, Aeromedical Association, American Physical Society, American Physiological Society, and other scientific and technical organizations. His position on the National Research Council would contribute to bringing to bearing developments in other scientific fields of aeronautical research."

STF/cmc

Another interesting memo is about Dr. Theodore P. Wright who was a member of NACA since 1942. "Served with distinction as Chairman of important committee on aerodynamics," according to Hunsaker, dated Nov. 12, 1948. Then there is a letter from Hunsaker to the President, October 21, 1948. "Dr. Vannevar Bush has recently resigned as Chairman of the R&D Board. He will be succeeded by Dr. Karl T. Compton. In accordance with the law, I therefore recommend the appointment as a member of NACA of Dr. Karl T. Compton. I cannot let this occasion pass without expressing a sense of tremendous gratitude to Dr. Bush for the ten years of service as a member which includes three years as Chairman, 1938-41. He did a great deal to advance the science of aeronautics in addition to his many other invaluable contributions to the progress of science. We shall miss his wise council and forthright judgement and exceptional ability as a mediator and coordinator."

On March 22, Truman approved recommendation of Stuart Symington for Donald Putt, Brigadier Gen. USAF, to be appointed a member of NACA to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Edward N. Powers. Putt was very active in Air Force intelligence. October 19, 1950, memo from Hunsaker to Truman recommending extending the terms of Doolittle and Bronk from 50 to 55. It was approved by Truman on November 14, 1950. E. U. Condon resigned as Head of NBS; letter June 2, 1952, recommending that Allan Astin the new Director of NBS be appointed a member of NACA.

There is a big file 249-F, President's Airport Commission which was headed by Doolittle, about an inch thick. Note, June 9, 1947, Doolittle's address was Shell Union Oil Company, 50 West 50th Street, New York City. Letter from Truman to Bush dated September 25, 1947. "My dear Dr. Bush: I am happy to know that you are willing to continue in the public service as Chairman of the Research and Development Board, created by the National Security Act 1947. Your work as Chairman of the OSRD was of great importance to the Armed Services in the prosecution of World War II. Since VJ Day you have continued to render valuable service as Chairman of the JRDB, set up by the Secretaries of War and Navy. The coordination of our scientific efforts is one of the most important objectives of the National Security Act. It is a fortunate circumstance that in carrying out these objectives the R&D Board will have the benefit of your guidance. Sincerely yours, Harry Truman."

Acceptance letter, September 26, from Bush to the President. I want to assure you that I will give you the best service I know how to give during the coming year in the work of the R&D Board. (Interesting comment): "Both you and Secretary Forrestal appreciate, I know, my wish ultimately to be free of government duties in order to return more completely to scientific matters, and I am happy to have your assurance that you will look to the Secretary for a suggestion of a successor to take over my responsibilities after the organization is well launched. In the meantime, I shall be hard at work and I hope you will call upon me whenever I may be of aid to you, especially in relationship to scientific matters, for I wish to be useful whenever I may to you and to the Secretary." Letter from Truman to Bush, October 5, 1948, in accordance with your wishes, as expressed in your letter of October 1, I hereby accept your resignation as Chairman of the R&D Board, effective at the close of business October 14. While I have acceded to your request, I have done so with great regret and I know that this regret will be shared by many individuals who have worked with you and appreciate your contribution to the welfare of this country during the war years and since. The government will miss the benefit of

your continuing council and aid, but am happy that you will be available to provide us with informal assistance whenever the need arises. As you relinquish your duties, you carry with you my very best wishes. Very sincerely yours, Harry Truman."

There is a letter from Compton to the President, November 2, 1949, resigning because of health reasons from the Research and Development Board. Long, detailed letter.

Some notes on the personal files, folder 2309-2412. There was a request from Doolittle to Truman to address the Air Force Association, August 1, 1947. On the 9th of July, Connolly wrote Doolittle, Truman would be too busy. "Unfortunately, cannot make it." So clearly any conversation on the 8th or 10th could not have been about this. Number of notations in the appointments file mentioning Bush in the 45 era. Interesting at 10 o'clock on November 15, 1945, President's appointments included Clement Atlee, Prime Minister of Britain, MacKenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, the British Ambassador, the Canadian Ambassador, the Secretary of State, Admiral William D. Lahey, Dr. Bush, Dr. John Anderson, Mr. T. L. Rowan.

On July 10, 1947, the President's appointments, 9:45, Senator Barkley, President told him to look at his time. 10:30 Press and radio conference. 11:00 Dr. Edward G. Nourse, Chairman, Council of Economic Advisors, Leon H. Kaiserling, Vice-Chairman, John D. Clark, Member. Dr. Nourse phoned and asked for this. 11:15 Senator William B. Umstead, North Carolina, Mr. J. G. Gibbs, State Highway and Public Works Commission, Raleigh, North Carolina. Presentation of a table, 51 species of rare woods, natural colour. 11:30 Cadet Jack L. Capps, Company L, Second Regiment, Military Academy, presented a copy of the 37 Howitzer, Military Academy. 11:45 President received the National Committeemen Committeewomen. Young Democratic Clubs of America. 12:00 Frank P. Corrigan, American Ambassador for Venezuela. 12:15 the President will sign proclamation declaring Friday, August 1, 1947, Air Force Day. The following will be present: Hon. W. Stuart Symington, Assistant Secretary of War, Lt. Gen. Vandenberg, Acting Deputy Commander on the Air Force, Maj. Gen. Norstad, James H. Doolittle. 12:30 the Secretary of State usual Thursday appointment. Brazil is underlined. 1:00 lunch. On July 9, there is a notation that Sen. Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico had an appointment at 10:30. This was Wednesday. Phoned Mr. Connolly on Monday to ask for this. Wonder what that is about? Meeting at President's Wednesday, September 24 (Twining letter date), at 11:30, James Forrestal, Secretary of Defense, Dr. V. Bush, arrange at the suggestion of Secretary Forrestal. 15 minutes, apparently. May 27, 1948, 12:00, President awards the Medal for Merit, Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster to Van Bush and James Bryant Conant. Guests were Dr. & Mrs. James B. Conant, Dr. & Mrs. V. Bush, Dr. & Mrs. Richard Bush, Mr. Carroll L. Wilson, Mr. F. G. Facet, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Paul A. Shearer.

March 12, 1983, at the National Archives / *Research notes of*
S. T. Friedman

Interesting comment in NSC114:

Item 10, p. 4

"The estimates of Soviet atomic capabilities contained in NSC68 have been revised upwards. It is now estimated that ^{the} USSR will have in mid-1950 the atomic stockpile formerly estimated for mid-1954. The date when a surprise attack on the United States might yield ^{decisive} ~~precise~~ results has correspondingly advanced."

Item 12

"Review of the world situation shows that the danger to our security is greater now than it was in April, 1950. It is greater now than it was then thought it would now be. Fifteen months ago, 1954 was regarded as the time of maximum danger, and now it appears that we are already in a period of acute danger which will continue until the United States ^{and its allies} achieve an adequate position of strength." This was ~~Top~~ secret and dated July 1951.

Truman Library, March 19, 1983, in the ^{lar} Creek Clifford File

Box 11 under ~~Fols~~ ^{der} National Intelligence Authority

There are the original drafts of the setting up of the CIA and the National Intelligence Authority, things like that in 1947, [?] no dates on some of the items. Probably, the State Department had one plan, ^{and the} Joint Chiefs of Staff had another plan. The memos were originally ~~Top~~ Secret. ^M By mistake, there is a clipping here from the Washington Post, Monday, December 17, 1945, p. 9: "Truman To Get Intelligence Proposals Soon." This relates to these memos I was just talking about.

There is a memo for Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, from Harry Truman, dated May 16, 1946: "Admiral Souers ^{who has been} ~~was~~ serving as the Director of the Central Intelligence Group, will be leaving that position in a short time.

I discussed his successor with General Eisenhower and suggested to him that Lieutenant General Vandenberg is the proper man to succeed Admiral Souers. ~~now~~ ^{General} Eisenhower told me that he needed General Vandenberg and he recommended Major General Bonsteel ^e to me. It seems to me that Lieutenant General Vandenberg is the proper person for this position. He knows it from A to Z. He is a diplomat and will be able to get along with the State and Navy as well as the War Department, and it will not completely cripple General Eisenhower. We would like very much like to have Lieutenant General Vandenberg assigned to serve as the Director of the Central Intelligence Group." Harry S. Truman

There is a memo in a different folder from Carl Bendetsen, from the Office of the Secretary of Defense, which was James Forrestal, to Clark Clifford, perhaps Bendetsen is alive. Two people we really need to follow up on ^{are} W. Stuart ~~X~~ Symington, who was Secretary of the Air Force in 1947, and Major General Harry H. Vaughn ^a, U.S. Army, who was military aid to President Truman during this time period.

Another person who might be of interest to us is William E. Carpenter, Colonel, ^FUSAF, Deputy Director, Special Investigations, The Inspector-General, ~~of~~ ^FUSAF who wrote Stuart Symington on 22 September 1949 about appearing before some kind of Navy Board. His position is an interesting one.

Strange memo, blue, NR26, 24 August, 1948, from Clifford to Symington;
"President states he is not ready to talk ^{to} with you at this time on matter we discussed over telephone. He has additional investigation he wishes to make personally after his return to Washington. After he completes this investigation he will contact you and discuss it with you. I emphasize ^d the need for speed on the matter, but he states that it is complicated by a number ⁴ of factors, and he does not desire to act until his return to Washington. Will call you on Wednesday." Clark Clifford

7:35 p.m. Truman sent letter to General Hoyt S. Vandenberg on June 7, 1946, appointing him Director of Central Intelligence to assume his duties on June 10.

Clifford File Box No. 11, Under National Military Establishment, Miscellaneous

There is a copy of Public Log 253, 80th Congress, Chpt. 343, First Session, S758. Full title of the National Security Act of 1947 which covers all kinds of things including the Research and Development board, Joint Chiefs of Staff, ^{the} Munitions Board, the War Council, etc.

Man who might be of interest to us is John H. Ohly, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense, James Forrestal, ^{at least} based in April of 1948.

^{about} On April 22, 1949, Sydney Souers put out a memo for C. ^{Clark} Clifford and others of the field of internal security, and there was set up an interdepartmental committee on internal security. There were 2 committees:

(1) Intelligence Conference: J. Edgar Hoover; Gen. ~~Macarthy~~ ^{S. Leroy} Irwin, Director of Intelligence for the Army; ^{Admiral} Thomas B. ~~English~~ ^{Inglis}; Chief of Naval Intelligence; General Joseph F. Carroll, Director, Office of Special Investigations, Dept. of the Air Force.

(2) The Interdepartmental Committee on Internal Security: Mr. ~~Layman~~ ^{Raymond} P. Whearty, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Justice Dept.; Mr. Samuel D. ~~Baykin~~ ^{Boyd}, Director, Office of Controls, State Dept.; Mr. James J. Maloney, Chief Coordinator, Treasury Enforcement Agencies; General Charles L. Bolte, Director, Special Joint Planning Group, National Military Establishment;

Also an NSC special representative, Mr. J. Patrick ~~Cole~~ ^{Coyne} ~~There~~ ^{who} is a member of the Council Staff under Sydney Souers.

Unfortunately, The Bureau of the Budget Box which was supposed to have presidential activities, 1947-8 really only starts December 31, 1947.

Hand written notes on yellow pad paper. I am not going through the whole thing, its too long.

There is a great deal of material as regards ^{the} National Security Council. Much of it is rather useless; minutes of meetings only refer to subjects discussed, such as, relationships with Germany, shipping arms to China, things like that with no clue as to who said what about these topics. The key information most of which is included in Box 220 under National Security Council (the President's Secretary's files) ^{are} ~~on~~ ^a memorandum for the President

where they have notes containing some of the discussions of each meeting. These spell out who said what, ~~some~~ these were all ~~(not)~~ ^{Top Secret} for the most part. They were pretty detailed and very few omissions in the de-classification. Some regarding NSC/10/5 which seem^{ed} to be very sensitive and a few other items that I have requested de-classification on. But the history of the country with regard to national security ^{at least} is included in these memos. Discussions about everything important with regard to Israel, Palestine, Greece, Turkey, China, Japan, the Korean conflict day-by-day. Its all in these memos ⁱⁿ Box #220. Most of them have been apparently de-classified. ^{all} Most were all ^{Top Secret} at one time.

A key document which has been de-classified is NSC/68/3,4,5. It sets the whole tone for national security concerns and took a long bit of discussion ~~on~~ over more than a year ~~period~~, but it has been de-classified as far as I know. Because I believe this was included in the NSC's response to me with regard to Solarium, ^{it was} mentioned in passing. It should be in the National Archives.

Note that in Box 220 when you get near the back of the box, these are the memos concerning the minutes, discussions of the NSC Meetings. They have ^{been} more or less ^{sanitized} from the 77th Meeting to the 88th Meeting and de-classified with the exception of Meetings on January 6, 1951, January 18th, March 15th. After that, ^{from} through the 89th through the 110th sessions, That is, from 4-18-51 to 12-21-51, They are all still considered classified according to the Pink Sheet. I don't know which ^{are} is significant at this point. I would have to go back

through the listings of what the topics were. My concern is what happens in 1952 especially in July. According to the Pink Withdrawal Sheet for the Presidential Library, ^{from} the 111th Meeting to the 128th Meeting, only 111th, ^{the} 113th were de-classified or sanitized. There were meetings ^{of the NSC} ~~at SNPA~~ on June 26, 1952, the 120th ^{and} August 7, 1952, and none in between. The next one was September 4, 1952. ^{by} There were very few meetings for the whole year. There were only seventeen. Something seems to have been happening. Many fewer meetings than the previous year.

In 195⁰, the CIA nominated ^{ee} to the NSC was William H. Jackson, Deputy Director; ^{he} in turn nominated in his absence, Dr. Ludwell L. Montague, as his alternate. ^{No} Background on him. An entry in the papers of Ebena^A Ayers, Assistant Press Secretary from about 1946 to 1952, and the only one who kept a diary. ^{H16} An entry for June 27, "in the late afternoon at 3:30 there was a hush-hush conference with the President, the Secretary of State, Secretaries of War and Navy, General Eisenhower, Chief of Staff; Admiral ^{Leahy} ~~Leigh~~, Admiral Nimitz, and David Lillie^{anthal}, Head of the Atomic Energy Commission. They came in, off the record, through the East entrance. The newspapermen ~~did not~~, apparently, ^{did not} have any tip ^{or} to learn of it. ^{its purpose} was to consider plans which Lillie^{anthal} has for some atomic tests."

For July 4th, ^{1947,} in the Ayers Diary. He mentioned that he had dinner at the hotel with Robert Nixon ^{the INS,} I believe this is the man who had the story in the Washington Post about the Roswell Incident.

On July 9th, Wednesday, all he said was that the President had quite an appointment list again today, and at noon received another group of national committee men and women. etc.

July 10th. One thing of interest, ^{He} talked to me about signing the Air Force State Proclamation at 12:15. A civil ceremony was held at a table in the porch outside of the President's Office and was witnessed by ^W Stuart Symington, Assistant Secretary of War; Lieutenant General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Acting Deputy Commander of the Army Air Forces; Major General ^W ~~Lar~~ Norstad, Deputy Chief of Staff; and General James H. Doolittle, the famous flyer, now President of the Air Force Association.^{!!}

Couldn't find anything useful in the week in September 22 - 27th either. Ross, his normal press secretary, was out with pleurisy, and Ayers does ~~h~~ short shrift for most of the stuff.

September 29th, Monday. Sec. of Defense, Forrestal saw the President at 11:30 til noon.

In NSC, Box 1, there is a folder, NSC-CIA, 1947, on ^a whole list, a pink sheet, with loads of memos which are still classified and according to a notation on the folder it says, "Reviewed 1-18-83". Included amongst these are memos from V. Bush to Sec. of Defense, dated 12-05-47; from Ralph L. Clark to Dr. V. Bush, 12-03-47, from David Z. Beckler to Ralph L. Clark, 12-02-47. And a whole bunch from Sydney Souers, R. H. Hillencotter, etc. From Stuart Symington to ~~his~~ executive secretary, NSC, on 10-17-47; James Forrestal, ~~to the Sec. of Defense,~~ Sec. of Defense to the Executive Sec. of the NSC on 10-10-47. A memo from Hillencotter to NSC 9-25-47, and a bunch more. Hard to imagine why they ^{sh} would still be classified.

In NSC Box #2 - NSC-CIA folder 5-12. OPE Status Reports, long pink sheet with documents which are apparently still classified ^{as} of Jan. 19, 1983. They seem to have a title of an individual, Max Millikan to the Dept. of State, Army, Director of Naval Intelligence, ~~Director of~~ Intelligence, U.S. Air Force, dated 3-01-51, 2-01-51, 1-01-51. There is a whole bunch, one each month through 1950, the same title except for Theodore Babbitt; apparently CIA. Also Babbitt from 11-01-48 through 12-01-49, monthly, and Paul A. Borell, 10-01-48. One can only wonder what that was all about.

Same Box, folder ~~NSC~~ CIA (5-7) (Weekly Summary). Apparently there is a list, (notebooks, small binders ^{and} it says) CIA Weekly Summary, 1947 through 1951, still classified as of 1-18-83. That could be interesting. Also still classified as of 1-18-83 is a list in the folder 5-5 NSC/CIA, special evaluations, 21-41, mostly dealing with foreign affairs. The reports dated from 10-13-47 to 8-14-1950 are all still classified.

In NSC Box #6 is unclassified listing on Memo for Special Committee on East and West Trade, re certification received in connection with Section 13-02, of third supplement Appropriation act, 1951, enclosing certifications from governments of Cambodia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Haiti, Laos, Liberia, and Trieste. There is a distribution list: Exec. Sec, NSC, Mr. ~~Halt~~ ^{Gold F} Linder, ^{Dept of} State, Mr. William T. Vane ^{and} Defense; Mr. Gilbert C. Jacobus, NSRB. Mr. Jacobus is also on another list as the Senior NSRB member, NSC staff. A senior CIA member NSC staff was Allan Dulles.

In late 1951, the NSRB Library addressee for documents was a Miss Nan Dever. ^{syh} Psychological Strategy Board, Doc. #D-31, ^{A strategic} ~~the~~ concept for national ^{even} psychological program with particular reference to Coldwater Operations under NSC, 12 pages, 25 copies, ~~Top Secret~~, ~~Eyes Only~~. And it has not been de-classified.

Interesting note to H. R. Bennett from J. B. Russell, Chief Records and Mail Section, dated 1 Dec. 1952: Subject: Handling of PSB D-31. "This is to certify that I personally reproduced 25 copies of the memo, other employees did not get an opportunity to read this document; 10 copies were ^{dispatched} sent to external addresses, ^{making} copies ~~and mimeograph stunts were given to Miss Skiles.~~ secretary of the Director. All waste material was torn and placed in burn bags by me. Notations ^{wee} made in ^{the} PSB files, ^{and in} E/L documents control of the existence of this document." It is even witnessed by Lois G. ^M Hook.

There is a folder labeled PSB0914.412⁴ Torrential, File No. 1.⁴ There are ^{only} some ^{cover} ~~colour~~ letters in it, but there is a long list of memos and letters that are still classified, dating from late 1951 to early 1952. One of ^{them} is listed as National Overt Propaganda Policy Guidance for General War.

Memo from Colonel Davis to Mr. Gray: PSB, Oct 19, 1951: Subject: Action on Plan Torrential at the alternates meeting on Monday, 22 Oct. "Captain Antrim will be prepared to go over this plan, paragraph by paragraph with a view to obtaining the alternate's support for approval of this plan at the Thursday meeting." This is in a second folder, ^{with} essentially no information except a long list still classified documents (as of 12-07-82)

New Idea: Sunday, March 20, 1983

I wonder if the convicted spies, Julius & Ethel Rosenberg, & David Greenglass and possibly even, ^{Klaus} Fuchs, were at Los Alamos ^{in July, 1947}, when the Roswell Incident occurred, and if they were, if there is any possibility that they became aware of the crash, and if some of this information might have been passed on to the Soviets. I know that the Rosenberg trial didn't take place until 1951, and they were executed in 1953. I don't know when Fuchs left Los Alamos. He was aware of the early discussions of the H Bomb, as noted by Teller, and later I'm sure by the AEC. Is it possible, stretching things greatly, that the real reason that the Rosenbergs were executed, and that no clemency was shown was that they knew about some other things besides the A Bomb, H Bomb stuff. One of which might have been the flying saucer things, and perhaps they didn't even know that they knew ^{any} something significant. This is reaching, but certainly it might help explain ^{the fact} that the Rosenbergs have been the only people ^{ever} executed in peacetime for espionage. There is an enormous amount of data on their case that apparently, (some of which) got released under Freedom of Information, but ^{if} as Wilbert Smith said, "This is the most classified subject in the United States, ^{-even} more so than the H Bomb." There is a glimmer of possibility here.

P. 75: Ken ^HEckler's book ^{"W"}orking with Truman, verbatim:

" Robert G. Nixon, the INS correspondence ^{to} recalls, etc. Nixon was on a whistle stop tour with the President. This was June 8, 1948. ^{He clearly} was in high standing in the ^{media} ~~immediate~~ circles. ^{the}

March ²¹ ~~12~~, 1983, Dairy of Eben A. Ayers, 1952, July; not a mention of UFOs. *Truman Library*
There is mention that Truman had been in the hospital. The ^{democratic} convention was on, He flew to Chicago on July 25, Friday to address the political convention, and introduced ^{from} Stevenson, and apparently went on ^{en} to there to Kansas City, and Independence, July 28th where he was expected to remain until August 5th to vote in the Missouri primary before returning to Washington.

Item in PSB Box 15 from Howard R. Penniman, Office of Evaluation and Review; Maybe he knows something.

Another name for PSB, C. Tracy Barnes, Dep. Director, this is 1952; and a real wheel ^{was} ~~was~~ Mallory Browne; Another one was Dr. Raymond Allen, Chairman of the PSB.

Feb. 25, 1952. There is a record sheet concerning a draft of ~~the~~ ^{origin} Plan, Torrential as proposed by the office of the Secretary of Defense. The ⁱⁿ ~~---~~ is General Magruder. Wonder what ⁱⁿ Plan Torrential was?. And 1951 the Chairman was Gordon Gray, who held other positions in the Administration.

PSB file
In the ~~Pierce~~, ~~see~~ *Antium* File 092.3, 6 Dec. 1951, Memo for Capt. Richard N. Trim

(End of tape)

more to come -

A distribution list, starting with Capt. Richard Antrim, Col. Paul Davis, Mr. Wm. Godel, Mr. Palmer Putnam, Lt. Col. Tobias Philbin, Mr. Tracy Barnes.

Subject: Armed Forces Special Weapons Project Briefing; a change of date, it's going to be 13 Dec. 1951 at 9:00 a.m. at Rm. 1B668, Pentagon.

From: Charles W. McCarthy, Colonel, Army Executive Officer of PSB, Special Weapons Project, dealt with nuclear weapons, and maybe some other things.

Another folder with a pink sheet, same subject: Dated 10-15 and 10-17, 1951. Palmer Putnam to Gordon Gray and John Sherman to Director, PSB.

In the phone log for July 26, 1952, sort of unusual entry at 7:13 pm. Dr. Steelman gave message to Capt. Dudley for the President who was in Independence on that day, but there are very few entries like it. It is all phone stuff.

Apparently, 1952, Oct., the Director of the PSB was Admiral Allan G. Kirk, U.S. Navy, Retired. In Jan. 28, 1952, C. Tracy Barnes, Deputy Director of the PSB sent a letter indicating that Palmer Putnam would attend the briefing on VISTA to be held on Feb. 19, Rm. 5A1070 in the Pentagon. Mr. Putnam has Top Secret, Q and OPC clearances. Judging by other materials, Project VISTA was done by Cal. Tech. under Lee DuBridge. There was also an E.C. Watson who was Dean of the Faculty of Cal. Tech. Frank Capra was involved and was given a Top Secret clearance for his involvement. Putnam, writing to Col. Philbin on Jan. 23rd about VISTA, says the first briefing in the office of the Sec. of Defense, second Interservice secretaries and the third briefing is being given to an audience of 250 people. RDB has been invited to send 10 people to the second briefing.

Here is a schedule for the briefing: Opening Remarks, Maj. Gen. W.H. Maris; Introduction, Dr. Lee A. DuBridge; Atomic Weapons, Dr. R.F. Bacher; Ground Warfare, Dr. F.C. Lindval; Ground Firepower, Dr. T. Lauritsen; Tactical Air, C. B. Milliken; Tactical Air continued, Dr. R.H. Shatz; Aircraft Armament, Dr. C.C. Lauritsen; Ordinance, Dr. W.A. Fowler; CEBAR Weapons, Dr. C.G. Niemann; Combat Intelligence, Dr. J.L. Greenstein; Tactical Electronics, Dr. D.R. Corson.

Then there were afternoon discussion groups being led by the people mentioned above. Apparently a Top Secret clearance required at least for the Atomic end of things.

Second semester lectures at the National War College, Jan./Feb., 1952. Entitled, "The Role of Science in the Development of New Weapons", Walter G. Whitman, Chairman, R&DB-OSD, Command and Control of the Air Forces, Atomic Energy for Military Purposes, Brig. Gen. H.B. Loper, Chief Armed Forces - Special Weapons Branch; Guided Missiles, Mr. K.T. Keller, Director Office of Guided Missiles under the OSD; Air Force Weapons and Weapons System Developments & Capabilities, Maj. Gen. L.C. Craigie, U.S.A.F., Dep. Chief of Staff for Development, Hdqtrs, USAF; and The Problems of Evaluation of Scientific Research & Development from Military Planning, Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard Univ.

There is a listing on Pink Sheet, PSB 370.64 - Guerilla Warfare, of a still classified letter from Thornton Page at Johns Hopkins Univ. to Henry Loomis at the PSB, dated Dec. 8, 1951 - don't know what that's about.

Until May 1952, Memo for Charles E. Johnson, Executive Officer, PSB.
Subject: Stephen T. Possony (whose name has turned up). Dr. Possony has a currently effective Q Clearance issued by the Atomic Energy Commission on 15 Sept. 1948, No. AF148T. He was also issued a Security Clearance for access to Top Secret material by the Air Provost Marshall, 25 Oct. 1949.

Interesting little note, Dec. 11, 1952, the Dept. of State Secretary to Charles A. Johnson, PSB; Dear Mr. Johnson: Security Clearance for Admiral Allan Goodrich Kirk, & Dr. Horace Craig, authorizing them to have access to COSMIC material has been approved by the Division of Security. Berne L. Larson, COSMIC Control Officer." Admiral Allan G. Kirk succeeded Raymond B. Allen as Director of PSB on October 16, 1952. The Planning Officer with PSB was Dr. Edward Paul Lilly.

May 28, 1952 - request for clearance for Amy Filmer Moore, serving as Secretary to the Intelligence Advisor to the Director of the PSB. From Charles Johnson, Executive Officer.

Memo, April 23, 1952, concerning de-briefing of CIA employees. The departing employee is advised that he cannot divulge any classified information which he has come into possession of while in the employ of the CIA to subsequent employers or other people he may come into contact with. The departing employee is told that he cannot reveal any classified matter if called as a witness in a court proceeding or another administrative or congressional hearing. He is told that the Espionage Act carries heavy penalties for divulging classified information. He is also told that he cannot publish anything in the way of articles or books which divulge classified information

or discuss the work of the CIA in detail. The employee is required to sign a secrecy agreement which apparently contains prohibitions along the foregoing lines.

Another reference to PSB Plan Torrential, 9 Nov. 1951, Control No. SPDM-435-51. Origin: Balmer, JSPD. Decimal Classification is 091.412. There is mention made under PSB 470, 14 Nov. 1951, about PSB D-17, Staff Study on Publicity with Respect to Novel Weapons.

There is a whole bunch of PSB Mail and Records Section indexing and suspense folders. Not much information on them, but there was only one that was "Eyes Only". Subject: Coordination Efforts, Jan. 21, 1952, under decimal classification 040 Defense, and JSPD, Army, Navy, Air Force. Origin Sherman.

In Commander Elsey's File Box #88, there is a copy of the declassified, originally Top Secret, Quebec Agreement between the U.S. and Britain about the Tube Alloy Project - code name for Uranium - and in it, it says that there will be set up in Washington a combined policy committee composed of the Sec. of War, U.S., Dr. Vannevar Bush, Dr. James B. Conant, U.S.; Field Marshall Sir John Dill, U.K., Colonel The Right Honourable J.J. Lewellen, U.K., and the Right Honourable C.D. Howe, from Canada.

Elsey Papers, Box 91. There is a lot of material about the death of James Forrestal, clippings from newspapers, etc., quite a collection. Mention is made in 17 Oct. 1949 Article - Forrestals will leave journal in White House.

President Truman persuaded the family of the late Secretary to allow his day-by-day journal, covering secrets from almost 9 key years in Washington, to remain in the White House for safekeeping. Journal is being kept under lock and key. Believed to contain many important disclosures on political and military developments. The Forrestal Diary contains 15 looseleaf books covering March 1944 - 1949. The Diary consists of copies of Mr. Forrestal's daily calendar for a great deal of the period covered by the Diary and typewritten entries, apparently dictated by him describing meetings he had attended, including Cabinet Meetings and discussions he had with various people in other matters which he deemed of interest. Additionally, it contains a number of pages in which are typed copies of various documents, usually official documents. In addition, there are a number of other papers, official documents, or copies thereof, dispatches and the like, which are inserted in the Diary, at the appropriate point, in chronological order. Many of these documents bear security clearance classifications ranging from Restricted to Top Secret. Two people who knew Forrestal very well were Gene S. Duffield at the Cincinnati Enquirer, who did a book for the Herald Tribune about Forrestal in 1948, did the book later than that, 1950.

Rear Admiral R.L. Dennison, Naval Aide at the White House. There is a book called the "Truman White House, The Administration of the Presidency, 1945-53", by Francis H. Heller, published by the Regents Press of Kansas in 1980. As a result of a convocation of 22 people connected with the Administration in May, 1977; put together by the Harry S. Truman Library Institute for National and International Affairs. The Library Institute apparently makes grants for research.

People who were not able to make it included Clark Clifford, George Elsey, John Steelman, and James Webb. Interestingly, James S. Lay, Jr. was able to make it. He was very much involved with the Central Intelligence Group, National Security Council, CIA, and was a consultant on the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board in 1971-76, so maybe he is still alive. Wm. J. Hopkins, Executive Clerk in the White House Office from 1943-49, was there. Ken Heckler, Philleo Nash, Spec. Asst. to the White House, 1946-52, last heard of was Prof. of Anthropology at American University, D.C. from 1973 on. Charles S. Murphy, Special Counsel to the President, 1950-53, an Administrative Assistant, 1947-50, practicing attorney, also served on the CAB, and Counsel to the President, 1968, obviously, a wheel; Edwin A. Locke, Jr.

According to Charles Murphy, in the previously mentioned book, intelligence reports were brought in each morning by them, the NSC, and the President's Naval Aide, who spent about 30 minutes going over them with the President. Each week, the Director of the CIA joined these meetings for more extensive review. The President met periodically with the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Usually, no one else attended these meetings. No part of the civilian White House Staff had a major and continuing responsibility for staff work, defense and foreign policy fields such as apparently exist today. The National Security Council audits staff performed much of this function.

At my lecture in Detroit at McComb County Community College, there were over 500 people and more than 38 said they had seen a UFO. Several had reported what they had seen to the military. Of particular interest to me was a report by an individual whose name I did not manage to get, who told of being a radio man on an Air Force plane in broad daylight flying over Wright Patterson Air Force Base, and a UFO went around the aircraft, apparently went around a couple of times, seen by the entire crew. There were a total of 15 people on board the aircraft, and the radar on the ground radioed up asking them if they had been hit by the UFO. He claimed that they were de-briefed for 3 days and told to forget it. He also told the story of a friend of his who worked, I believe he said at Savannah, who was a code clerk, who learned to interpret where the UFO messages were coming from and going to, and more or less illegally decoded a number of such messages and made copies for himself. I have no idea how I could find this individual.

There was somebody else in the audience, having heard that story, who said that he probably saw that same encounter because he was on a farm in Springfield, Ohio, which is not far from Wright Field. He did come up a little bit later and I didn't get his name either, but he indicated that he worked for the Foreign Technology Division in 1961-62, and that they are just making public some of the things he was aware of 20 years ago. He definitely agreed that the Government can, indeed, keep secrets.

In the group of people surrounding me at the end of the program, a man handed me a piece of paper with a name on it, Ben Ambrosini, supposedly a Captain or a Wing Commander in the Air Force at Wright Patterson, who now lives in Saint Claire Shores or Grosse Point Park, Michigan, just outside Detroit. He supposedly told whoever this guy was that he had knowledge of UFO and crew being studied at Wright Patterson in the late 50's, early 60's. I checked Information and his phone number seems to be 313-882-1086. His address, 1035 Whittier, Gross Point, Michigan. I should check him in the Air Force roster, or call.

NOTES DICTATED LATER IN APRIL 1983

I did call Mr. Ambrosini; he denied any such knowledge. He had been in the Navy, really, 37 years of experience behind him. I told him that I would send him some background material on myself and one of my papers.

1983-04-29