

clearances, all heavily mixed up in the Washington classified information scene. The MJ-12 members are all listed in Table 1 which also gives their date of birth and death. Obviously, we could go to none of these people since they were all dead by the time the Eisenhower briefing document was received. It is of considerable interest that the last survivor (and first born) was Dr. Jerome Hunsaker who died in September 10, 1984, just 3 months before the document was received and two months before President Ronald Reagan's reelection. Dr. Hunsaker had been the last survivor for at least two years. If anybody was paying attention to when these people would no longer be available for questioning, he would have been waiting for Dr. Hunsaker's death. His obituary, incidentally, was in the New York Times on September 12, 1984.

What is still left is the puzzle of Dr. Menzel. This set in train a considerable research effort. I had trouble believing that he could have been involved. My initial reaction when I found out his name was on the list was, "That's all we needed! Obviously the document must be a fraud." But I persisted because some of the other information clearly reflected reality as it was then known by us. For example, I had never heard of General Robert M. Montague until his name turned up on an appointment calendar for the second week of July in 1947 as being introduced to the President because he was heading a new secret group (apparently the Armed Forces Special Weapons Centre) at Sandia base in Albuquerque, New Mexico which is involved in nuclear weapons and all kinds of other highly classified matters. I had run across the name of Dr. Detlev Bronk as noted above. Twining and Vandenberg had served on NACA as well. Hunsaker was chairman at the time, Bush had previously been chairman. That suggested that nobody picked these names out of the blue. They were obviously familiar with Washington happenings. The problem was how to check on Dr. Menzel.

I got a listing of his correspondence file folders at the American Philosophical Library and also found out that a number of his papers were at the University of Denver, where he had been an undergraduate student. I also determined that a considerable portion of his files were at the archives at the Harvard University Library. Unfortunately, I could not just walk in and look at his files. I corresponded with all three places and found that I needed to get permission from the head of the Astronomy Department and from the head of the Smithsonian Observatory at Harvard to view his papers. In addition, it turned out that some of the material in his files required additional approval from Mrs. Menzel. I arranged to spend a couple of days at the Harvard Archives with the assistance of grants from the Fund for UFO Research and the Fair Witness Project, with the other half of the week being spent reviewing the Forrestal papers at Princeton University, which also required approval, in this case from Forrestal's heirs.

Looking at the finder's guide from Harvard, I didn't see any obvious place to start. There wasn't a big listing under UFOs, not surprising since his UFO correspondence was at the American