

to int

Regarding policy of not releasing documents transferred to
Secret Service

- does this apply to all dep'ts

1) MJ-12 scenario

2) scenario - O documents here

- where documents go

- hid in S.S. - maybe transferred

"Creatively lie"

Depend what definition
of the word is "is"

no justification for
hiding the facts
of history

- 7 truckloads of UFO documents and no one would
have been any the wiser

Wids.

see Radar Tracking Satellite
Percell

Mamie Eisenhower

- ✓ Box 7 Christmas Card List
- ✓ Box 19 Hoffman.
- ✓ Box 18 Helms
- ✓ Box 43 V
- ✓ Box 45 Weekly Schedules
- ✓ Box 1 Allen

✓ need Box 36

500 1954 Christmas Cards

At Who Who

check

Dr. Allan Westman

Advisory Committee on Weather
Control

Cpt Howard + Orville

- Who is Bob Considine
- Check President's Schedule & phone records Oct. 10 time of
NYT article on satellites
- read phone logs
- xerox Mamie Eisenhower finder's guide
- Dr. Clyde Tombaugh
- how many pages of documents ✓
- check CR sheet on Advisory Committee on Weather Control

Monday

Look up Zanuck, Darryl was at reception maybe on
check for

oral history Thomas Stephens, Wallace Brode

alpha search

Standard practice hold letter for month?

Major Donald Keyhoe Where are General Nathan

Dr. C.A. Parcell Twinings files?

file a review on SS documents - where do Smoot's files go.

- Executive Order # 10501

- look up Secret Service in OF

- check Whitman / Stephens (President diaries for July 9, and 10, 54)

- alpha for Margaret Chase Smith

National Geographic April 1960 disc shaped aircraft

- check for Frank Edwards ✓

- check Aug 10, 1954 Washington Post ~~and~~ Edwards Firing and
Col. John O' Mara (search in NYT's index)

- Aviation Week Aug 15, 1960 listing gravity research projects

- check Who's Who for Margaret Chase Smith

- look for NSC 5520

June 10, 54 meeting Captain Orville, Lewis Douglas Ronald Quails

- check NYT Oct 54 for news release related to picking up signal

- check Beach, Edward records phone

copy back side of President's phone log. (x) Cliff Roberts

- Associate National
Gold Club
Chairman committee

Questions

WH. Phone logs calls coming into WH?

Cap't Howard T. Orville - how many times in WHouse?

Get copy of

Check Hagerty phone records for Feb 14, 15 ✓

check Hagerty call to AP Feb 20, 54 —

Paul Helms was at a Stag dinner a couple weeks before —

check PPF -1-EE PPF 1-F-23

29 Palms

El MIRROR HOTEL

Get 6-M pass credentials

find New York Herald Robert Donovan account

Get PPF 959

get Memic Eisenkower Personal File Box 19, ✓

who is Edgar Kaufmann

GET DOE Diary REXEROX ✓

GET ANN WHITMAN DIARY ✓

NACA. see Box 3. Whitman diary

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1954.

J.F.
101-U

- 8.30 - Cong. Fred E. Busbey, Illinois,
et al
(This group of Illinois Congressmen wish to present to the President a resolution signed by all of the Illinois Delegation in the Congress, urging the construction of what they call the Calumet Sag Channel in the Illinois River. List attached.)
- 8.45 - Mr. Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Editor, Foreign Affairs
(Hon. Allen Dulles, Director, C. I. A.)
(Mr. Armstrong wrote the President asking if he might come in and tell him about his six weeks trip to Middle East. Mr. Allen Dulles recommended the President see, and will bring in.)
- 9.30 - The National Security Council
- 12.15 - (Mr. Moses Bannard, Freight Traffic Manager,
Pennsylvania Railroad, Detroit, Michigan
(Arranged by Colonel Schulz: to invite the President to attend dinner in Philadelphia, Warrick Hotel, June 23rd, honoring Walter Franklin, who is retiring as President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.) off Record
- 1.00 • (LUNCH)

100-1446

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1954.

U.F.
101-U

- 8.45 - (Hon. Gabriel Hauge)
- 9.00 - The President will receive the AMVETS Memorial Scholarship award winners
(List attached: Six annual winners, one from each of the Federal postal districts. Each, under terms of award, must be child of World War II or Korean veteran killed in action or who died as result of service. Each given \$2,000 to cover four years of tuition in any college of his choice.)
- 10.00 - (Mr. Hagerty)
- 10.30 - Press Conference
- 11.15 - Captain Howard T. Orville, Chairman, Advisory Committee on Weather Control
Hon. Lewis W. Douglas, Member
Hon. Donald A. Quarles, Assistant Secretary of Defense
(Appointment requested by Lewis Douglas, who telephoned Mr. Stephens from New York last week.)
- 12.00 - The Secretary of the Treasury
Maj. Gen. Glen E. Edgerton, Managing Director and President, Export-Import Bank of Washington
et al
(Arranged by Dr. Hauge. List attached: To discuss organization of the Export-Import Bank)
- 12.30 - The President will receive Members of the Governing Council of the World Veterans Federation
(List attached: They are meeting in Washington June 10-14.)
- 1.00 - The President will give small, stag luncheon at White House.
(List attached)

severe financial loss if fire

SEE: OF 107-A

Good Reference Sheet.

Box 151

INC

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

244

Name: DODGE, Jos. M.
DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Date: 1/23/54

Organization:

Address:



Regarding: Ltr to the President submitting for his consideration a proposed supplemental appropriation for the fiscal years 1954 and 1955 in the amt of \$150,000 for the Advisory Committee on Weather Control.....1/25/54 ltr to the SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES fm the President, transmitting for consideration of the Congress the above proposal, as set forth in the attached ltr fm the Dir. of the Bureau of the Budget.. Orig. to Budget, 1/25/54.

See:

10-59420-1 GPC

REAR VIEW

mvd

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

O.F.

244

Name: JONES, Lewis Webster

Date: 3/30/55

Organization: ASSOCIATION OF LAND-GRANT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Address: Rutgers University
New Brunswick, New Jersey



Regarding: Ltr to the President transmitting report and recommendations of the Association's Committee on Irrigated Agriculture and Water Resources as adopted by the Association at its 68th annual convention. Would appreciate having this report brought to the attention of the Committee on Water Resources Policy. — referred to Secy. of the Interior, 4/4/55, for draft reply. — memo for the President, 4/13/55, from Secy. of the Interior, attaching draft reply. — Gov. Adams wrote Dr. Jones, 4/15/55, expressing President's thanks for his ltr and report. Said the active interest of associations such as theirs in efforts to clarify the numerous aspects of water resources policy is indeed appreciated, as is the Association's favorable reaction to the establishment of the Advisory Committee on Weather Control. Said further that a copy of the report has been referred to the Chairman of the Presidential Advisory Committee on Water Resources Policy with the request that he bring it to the attention of the Committee as a whole.

See:

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

244

rph

Name: ODLUM, Mrs. Jacqueline Cochran

Date: 2-12-56

Organization:



Address: Cochran-Odlum Ranch
Indio, California

Regarding: Ltr to President, covering ltr to Mr. Stephens 2-15-56, re objection of Southern California to Upper Colorado River Project. Believes program of increasing precipitation provided by rain-making through cloud seeding and weather modification coupled with suitable reservoirs would enable upper Colorado Basin to get water, it needs with taking water away from lower basin.---referred 2-21-56 to Sec. of Commerce, Chron-Atomic Energy Commn and Sec. of Interior for suggestions that can be incorporated in reply to be made from W.H.--Copies correp referred to Budget 2-21-56, mbr of staff will be in touch with them when material is rec'd fr above agencies.--Suggestions for reply ret'd fr Interior 2-21-56, Commerce, prepared by Weather Bureau, 2-21-56 and AEC 2-23-56.--Several hand written notes.--Memo to Minnich fr Budget 2-27-56 sending material re Advisory Committee on Weather Control.--Pres. wrote Mrs. Odlum 3-6-56, water rights of lower basin should not and believes have not been disregarded. Shares her interest in work of Weather Comm. Appreciates interest of people in having adequate water supply.--Copies of Pres's ltr sent to AEC by Col. Goodpaster and Thomas E. STEPHENS, NYC by Mr. Minnich 3-6-56.

See:

wh

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

O.F.

Name: FELDER, Mr. Ed

Date: 10/13/56

Organization: Executive Vice President
Weather & Water Research League
Address: P.O. Box 2075, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas

244



Regarding: Ltr to the Pres. suggesting that the Pres. call ~~1~~ on the Nation's top scientists to come forward with their best brains to see if they can make it rain. Encloses newspaper clipping re the drought situation...10/17 sent to Secretary of Interior for draft reply....10/25/56 Interior returned with draft...10/26/56 ltr to Mr. Felder from Gov. Adams stating the Advisory Committee on Weather Control has already called on the services of the top scientists, and its work has been supplemented by the research conducted by the Weather Bureau and Dept. of Defense. States this Committee is doing research which will place them in a better position to determine the role the Federal Government should take in this field.

See:

SEE: O.F. 146-M

ma j

O.F.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Date: 10/22/56

Name: CASE, Hon Francis

Organization: U. S. Senator

Address: Pierre, S. Dak.



Regarding:

Telg to Gen Persons re the DROUGHT and possibility of producing rain through CLOUD SEEDING.---Interim ackat by Persons 10/23/56.---Referred to ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WEATHER CONTROL, 10/23/56, for report - report returned 10/26/56.---Persons' ltr, 11/10/56, to Sen Case explaining that seeding might increase rain ~~the~~ in the Black Hills, but the remainder of SOUTH DAKOTA and the GREAT PLAINS AREA present an unsolved problem. Extends congratulations on re-election.

See:

SEE: O.F. 146-H

mmj

O.F.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

244

Name: CASE, Francis

Date: 1/30/57

Organization: U. S. Senate

Address:



Regarding:

Interoffice note re call from above who would like to discuss with the President RESEARCH projects in CLOUD SEEDING by the WEATHER BUREAU. Also ltr, 2/5/57, to Mr Anderson.---Mr Anderson ackd 2/12/57 saying he is seeking additional information from the ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WEATHER CONTROL.---Referred to Advisory Committee on Weather Control, 2/12/57 for additional information - ackd 2/18.---Referred to Commerce, 2/13/57, for information - ackd 2/19.---Interoffice notes attached.---Commerce ltr, 3/7/57, attaching draft.---Interoffice notes attached.---Ltr, 4/2/57, Advisory Committee of Weather Control to the President re above.---BUDGET memo, 3/28/57, re above.---Meeting April 2 attended by representatives of DEFENSE, INTERIOR, COMMERCE, NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, AGRICULTURE, Weather Bureau & Budget.---Ltr, 4/22/57, Sen Case to Mr Anderson enclosing booklet, CLOUD PHYSICS AND RAIN-MAKING.---Mr Anderson ackd 4/23/57.---Ltr, 4/24/57, Sen Case to Mr Anderson enclosing cy corre to H Cong Clair ENGLE.---Mr Anderson ackd 4/25/57.---Budget memos, 4/25 & 4/26, re above.---Budget memo, 5/9/57, re above.

See:

SEE: OF 146-H

O.F. 17

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

mc

Name: MEMO TO: Mr. Anderson
FM: Allen Reed
Bureau of Budget
Organization:

Date:

Rec'd 8/9/57 Central
Files

Address:



Regarding: Concerning S. 86, The Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce completely rewrote the Bill and attaches copy of the new bill which he will send. Has the approval of the Admin. and now comes up with thirteen new sponsors along with Mr. Case. NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION is authorized and directed to initiate and support a program of study, research and evaluation in the field of weather modification. The ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WEATHER CONTROL is abolished effective Dec. 31, 1957.

See:

Roberts, Clifford
Mamie Box 36 W.H. Second Office
Jan. 29, 1954

President D. D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

When you called me this morning, I neglected to tell you that I would be perfectly willing to cancel my weekend plans if you wished me to do so. I am comforted by the thought, however, that you always know without my saying it that I am ready to respond regardless of other matters at any time you really need me for anything.

Your thought about a trip to the desert might be a good change for you and I hope it works out. The only thing I see against it is the necessity of getting settled in a new place so you can get a little relaxation. I want to emphasize once more that, if Mrs. Eisenhower has any misgivings about going back to the Cabin over the Washington's Birthday weekend, she should dismiss them from her mind. The rule about having no ladies during those four one-week period stag parties at the Club is mainly to insure that there will be no females on the golf course during the afternoon periods. Accordingly, if your real preference is to go back to Augusta over the Washington Birthday weekend, you should not hesitate to do it - unless, of course, Mamie is thinking about starting to play golf. I might mention, furthermore, that as a rule there are not nearly as many show up at the Club for the Washington Birthday party as during, for example, the Jamboree Party.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the First Lady so I may be sure she understands the situation.

Faithfully yours,

Clifford Roberts
mf

Roberts, Clifford

severe financial loss if fire
at the sky must be
unfanned and completion of
were one

THE SAME FLAVOR
GOOD DAY AFTER DAY!
NO THANKS!



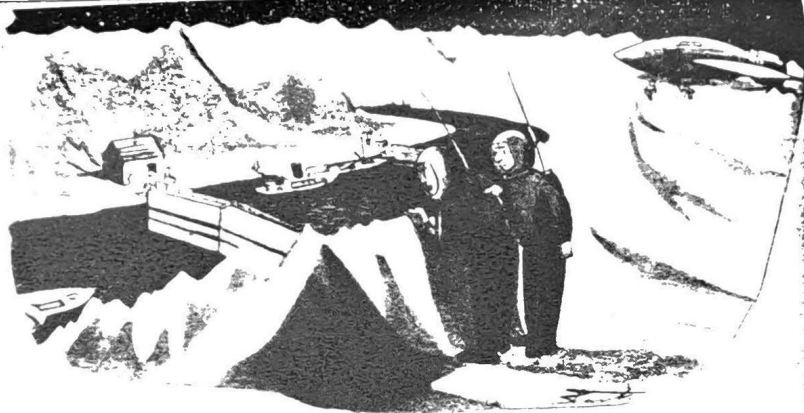
CYNTHIA! COME BACK!
MY FOLKS JUST
BROUGHT HOME
RED HEART,
THE 3-FLAVOR
DOG FOOD!



EVERYBODY!
-FLAVOR RED HEART

BEEF, FISH, LIVER!
GIVE YOUR DOG THE
FLAVOR VARIETY YOU
LIKE IN YOUR FOOD!
START FEEDING
3-FLAVOR
RED HEART
TODAY!

YOUR DOG NEEDS FOR
RISHMENT...PLUS THE
ING



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"Well, This Settles One Thing—Those Funny Lines Are Canals"

face changes color, as if with seasonal vegetation.

Brief Visions. Besides these features, which have been photographed, the surface of Mars has a wealth of detail that has never been captured on a photographic plate. Motions of the earth's atmosphere make the disk jiggle and shimmer, and photographs, long exposed, show nothing but vague mottling. But when a trained observer looks at Mars through a telescope, his eye (which is "faster" than a photographic emulsion) stops the motion of the disk for brief instants at rare intervals. During these enchanted moments, Mars looks like a map covered with lines and dots and patches. The vision vanishes in a flash, long before the observer can note what he is seeing.

On many such half-seen visions of Mars is built the theory of its "canals," presumably built by intelligent beings. Skillful and honorable observers have seen a network of fine, straight lines crisscrossing the planet. Others, just as competent, have seen nothing of the sort, and the canal system drawn by one man seldom resembles the system drawn by another. Few modern astronomers accept the canals unreservedly, but most of them admit that there is something extraordinary on the face of Mars. They yearn to know exactly what.

Thousands of Pictures. Little new information about Mars has been collected since its last close approach in 1939. Telescopes have not changed very much since then, but there are more of them, and their accessories have improved considerably. Photographic emulsions are faster, permitting pictures to be taken with shorter exposures and less blurring. Some astronomers plan to use motion picture film this summer.

proved spectroscopes, thermocouples and photomultiplier tubes. They will search for scraps of information about the Martian atmosphere, its clouds, its climate, its temperature. They may even get hints about its surface material and how much water is frozen in its glittering icecaps.

When the Mars Committee meets, it will apportion the intricate work among its available telescopes, both north and south of the equator. Each observatory will know what is expected of it when Mars draws near. Optimistic astronomers hope that this summer's effort will solve the great mystery of whether there is life on Mars. At any rate, they console themselves, they will have another chance in 1956, when Mars will come even closer: 35 million miles.

Mighty Crystal

The erudite science of solid-state physics can predict from theory how strong a metallic crystal should be if all its atoms were arranged in a perfect, regular pattern. The figure is usually so high that the real metal seems like mush by comparison. Crystals formed in ordinary ways, e.g., by cooling from a liquid, are full of imperfections and irregularities that reduce their strength. Crystals of pure iron, for instance, should, in theory, be a hundred times stronger than they actually are.

Last week General Electric announced that two of its scientists, Dr. Robert L. Fullman and Arno Gatti, have created a slender crystal of iron that is nearly as strong as it should be in theory. The G.E. crystal is only 1/1000 of an inch in diameter (the diameter of the finest human hair is about 1/1500 of an inch), but careful tests have proved it astoundingly strong. If its cross section were one

like ordinary iron. The same orderly structure that makes it strong seems to protect it from oxidation.

So far, the perfect crystals have no practical utility. Said Dr. C. G. Suits, G.E. director of research: "We certainly cannot use them to support a suspension bridge. But their discovery is very recent. In time, applied science and technology will find a practical use for this form of metal."

Second Moon?

Astronomer Clyde Tombaugh, who spotted the planet Pluto (1930), is looking for a nearer and even more elusive object: a second satellite of the earth. Since he refuses to give details and refers questioners to Army Ordnance in Washington, it is fair to assume that the famous rocketmen who work for Army Ordnance are interested in the project. They may want merely to know what opposition from nature their rockets are apt to encounter when they climb deep into space. Or they may have a more ambitious interest: a nearby, natural satellite might be a more convenient base in space than the much-discussed artificial satellite.

There is no evidence so far that the earth has a second satellite, but Mars has two satellites, Jupiter has twelve satellites, and Saturn probably has millions of them in its rings. The earth may have picked up a few small ones. The fact that they have not been discovered yet does not prove that they do not exist.*

A small satellite close to the earth would be hard to spot. It might circle near the equator, invisible to most of the world's observatories. In any case, it would spend nearly half its time in the shadow of the earth, where it would be invisible. Most of the rest of the time it would be passing over the sunlit earth, and would look no brighter at best than a tiny fragment of the moon as seen by day. Best time to look for a small satellite would be at dawn or dusk, when it would be shining brightly above the dim-lit earth.

A satellite near the earth would have to move very fast to keep itself out of the clutches of the earth's gravitation, and its speed would make it doubly hard to spot. A miniature moon 1,000 miles above the earth would whiz around the earth in about two and a half hours, too fast for its image to be caught by ordinary photographic plates. Best way to catch it would be with a swinging telescopic camera turned to match its speed. Thousands of small areas in the sky must be examined and completion of such a search



A "Good N polic

... a good Hartf
policy saved

(Based on

I had one good break that mo
My neighbor Mr. Landis was
starting for work.

I was home alone, my nose b
in a book. First thing I knew, he
dashing in. My house was on fir

With my bad leg, I'd never
been able to get out. Mr. L.
saved me, while another of my

Wouldn't you like to be eq
were damaged by fire?

Then make sure now that i
Seven out of ten homes, th
insured. What may have b
may not be nearly enough

Your Hartford Fire Insura
broker, can help you deter
protection—including insu
is adequate. Let him show y
severe financial loss if fire

RECEIVED
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CENTRAL FILES

HOW IKE RUNS HIS JOB

Spends Third of His Time Listening to Experts

A President, in this complex age, must do a lot of things that require an expert's knowledge of many subjects. But he can't be an expert on every problem that he must handle.

Then how does he get all the information that he needs?

President Eisenhower has a formula—a short cut that he learned in the Army.

This is how he does it.

People often wonder: How does a President get all the information he needs to do his job?

Take President Eisenhower. He is a professional soldier, trained for war, until recently inexperienced in the civilian tasks of peace. Yet, as chief of the world's most highly industrialized nation, he must deal with complex civilian problems—taxes, tariffs, economics, farm prices, diplomacy and politics.

The President cannot be an expert in all these fields. What does he do?

The answer is now becoming known. Mr. Eisenhower, his aides reveal, has a formula—a short cut that he learned in the Army. What he uses is a system of military-type "briefings." It works this way:

When the President needs information on any subject—such as farm price supports or the business outlook—an expert on that subject is called. The expert assembles the information, analyzes it, boils it down to essentials and presents it to the President in a form that is short and easy to understand.

This system was used by General Eisenhower to keep up with a wide and shifting war front. He still considers it the best way to absorb a lot of information in a short time. So he has installed it in the White House. Briefings have become a regular part of the President's daily work—and a big part, too.

One third of the President's working time is taken up by these briefings. Aides estimate that the President works 60 hours in a normal week. Twenty of those hours

are taken up by briefings. In other words, President Eisenhower spends a third of his time learning, preparing for what he must do the other two thirds of his time. How those 20 hours may be spent in an average week is shown by the chart on page 39.

Before the President meets with his Cabinet, congressional leaders or the press, he is prepared by a briefing. Presented with a bill to sign or an executive decision to make, he often goes through the same process. Even to greet a delegation from some patriotic organization, he may be given a quick fill-in.

It is not unusual for the President to be instructed thoroughly on 20 or 30 major subjects in a single week—or a score of minor topics in a single day.

Other Presidents have used briefings to some extent. But none as much as President Eisenhower.

Today's briefings in the White House have been developed into an exact science. The President's advisers speak of three kinds of briefings: the formal type, the informal kind and the brief "posting."

An example of the formal type is the half hour of instruction that Gabriel

Hauge and Arthur F. Burns, White House economic advisers, give the President every week. Here business conditions are analyzed and a long-range forecast is presented.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles conducts many informal briefings. He may pop into the President's office at any time to give him a brief critique of a troublesome situation in Indo-China, Morocco or some other "hot spot."

Press Secretaries James C. Hagerty and Murray Snyder do a "posting" type of briefing before each of the President's weekly press conferences. They post him on questions that reporters are likely to ask, try to make sure that he has the information for an answer.

What happens during a briefing? As an example, take the half-hour economic briefing by Mr. Hauge and Mr. Burns. Usually, this begins at 11 a.m. Monday.

The President controls the pace and tone of the meeting all the way. He generally starts it off with a few comments about news stories he has read. When ready to get down to business, he may ask a question, or casually tell them to "go ahead." Then he slouches back in his chair and listens. He may remove his glasses and shut his eyes for a moment. Or he may get up and walk around the room as they talk.

Mr. Burns gives the Chief Executive the economic facts. Mr. Hauge interprets them, in layman's language. Small hand charts are presented to show the way the nation's economy is moving. These are supplemented by short written summaries on various subjects. For instance, the effects of increasing a tariff may be reduced to a single page.

The President studies the charts and summaries, asks questions on points that are not clear to him or on which he wants further information. No aide is present to take notes—unless the President plans to use some of the ideas later in a speech or statement. President Eisenhower himself may take a few notes, but not many. "Ike is not a paper and scratch man," his aides say.

What is wanted by the President in a briefing?

"Just the facts," his aides say. "Facts unadorned."

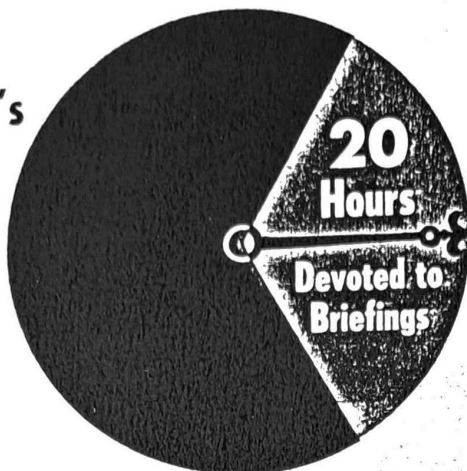
"All the wishful thinking is boiled right out of a paper or a



—US&WR Photo

THROUGH THIS DOOR . . .
... a daily parade of facts

**President
Eisenhower's
Work
Week
Is
60
Hours**



BRIEFINGS ON LEGISLATIVE MATTERS	4 1/2 hrs.
BRIEFINGS ON DEFENSE	1 hr.
BRIEFINGS FOR CONFERENCES	1 1/2 hrs.
BRIEFINGS FOR CABINET MEETINGS	6 hrs.
BRIEFINGS ON ECONOMIC MATTERS	1/2 hr.
BRIEFINGS ON ATOMIC ENERGY	1/2 hr.
BRIEFINGS ON OTHER PROBLEMS	6 hrs.

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briefing," says one friend of the President. One thing that irritates Mr. Eisenhower is any attempt to gloss over defeats or errors. Offending aides are "told off" right on the spot. As a result, briefers have learned to "give it to him straight out, no matter how rough it may be."

Briefers had better be right on their facts. From his wide experience in the Army and abroad, President Eisenhower often reveals surprising knowledge on some subjects. If what the briefer says does not jibe with what the President

knows, the aide is told: "You had better check that again."

Brevity is another thing that President Eisenhower insists upon. "He does not like to be burdened with detail," according to an aide. "So we don't shovel a lot of detail on him. We sort out the marginal things, try to keep to the big items."

"However," another aide added, "we must be prepared to go into considerable depth on any matter. The President has a lot of curiosity, and he insists on understanding every point."

Briefings are oral, for the most part. The President prefers listening to reading. But he always likes to get something on paper, too—something that he can look at later, mull over in spare time. Not long reports, however. They are boiled down for his reading.

Although the President asks a lot of "penetrating" questions, according to his aides he is a "good listener." Sometimes a briefer will talk 10 minutes without an interruption. Then the President will summarize the main points and develop these points with questions.

"The President has a tremendous memory," his aides maintain. "He bites into everything, picks out the meat—and he remembers it."

Decisions seldom are made in a briefing. Sometimes a quick decision is necessary but, when possible, the President likes to think a while before acting.

Congressional affairs take up a large share of President Eisenhower's briefing time. When Congress is in session, he

spends about two hours each week in conference with congressional leaders, getting their reports of progress and prospects. This is supplemented by two or three hours of reports by presidential assistants who serve as liaison between White House and Capitol. This adds up, usually, to around 4 1/2 hours a week on legislative matters.

Executive affairs take up even more time. About six hours every week are spent receiving reports and information from Cabinet members and department



SECRETARY DULLES
... most frequent briefer



SECRETARY WILSON
... weekly half-hour sessions

heads. And this does not include the weekly Cabinet meetings.

On the average, the President expects an individual visit at least every two weeks from each Cabinet member or chief of a major department.

Secretary Dulles, in this period of international tension, talks with President Eisenhower more often than any other Cabinet member. Mr. Dulles may give the President as many as six or seven short briefings in a week.

Defense problems require at least an hour of briefing every week. Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson and Admiral Arthur W. Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, spend a half hour each at the White House every week. So does Lewis L. Strauss, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Other regulars on the briefing team are Robert Cutler, Special Assistant for National-Security Affairs; Sherman Adams, the Assistant to the President who is generally called his "chief of staff"; Bernard M. Shanley, Counsel to the President and Thomas E. Stephens, Secretary in charge of appointments.

Aides defend the system of information gathering used by President Eisenhower. They are quick to argue when it is suggested that he may not get enough detail on some complicated subjects. Most claim he gets all the detail that so busy a man can absorb—and all a sharp executive mind needs to act.

The story is told of the President's visit to Philadelphia during his election campaign. Politicians handed him a 25-page directive about the city. Remarked Mr. Eisenhower: "It only took a six-page directive to get me into Normandy."

Briefings, of course, are supplemented by the President's own reading. But he is not a heavy reader. He skims the Washington and New York newspapers and the national news magazines, but reads few long articles, not many books.

Defenders of the President's system found ammunition in his latest press conference, on August 11. President Eisenhower was asked, in rapid succession, about: a farm bill, politics, the United Nations, preventive war, diplomatic relations with Russia, China, a strike in a federal atomic plant, the budget, the economic outlook and the integration of Negroes into mixed schools.

The President did not answer all the questions that were put to him. But he answered most of them. Several reporters observed that he appeared more relaxed and better informed than in the early months of his Administration.

Thanks, in part at least, to his system of careful briefings, President Eisenhower seldom has to resort to "no comment" in answer to questions.

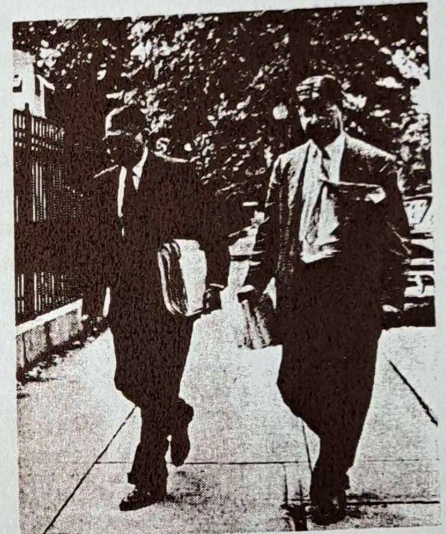
THE MEN WHO DO THE "BOILING DOWN" ...



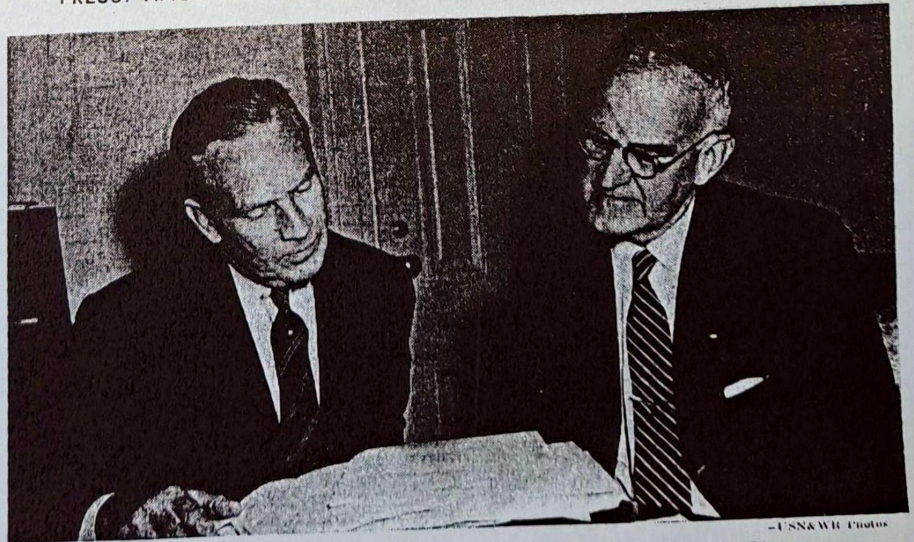
"CHIEF OF STAFF" ADAMS & APPOINTMENTS SECRETARY STEPHENS



PRESS: HAGERTY & SNYDER



ECONOMICS: MR. BURNS (RIGHT)



COUNSEL SHANLEY AND SPECIAL ASSISTANT CUTLER
Their job: to assemble, analyze and present

ACW Diary 7/6/58 (P)



DIARY
March 18, 1958

The Secretary of Hew in to see the President. He wants to resign, but I gather wants a voice in the choice of his successor.

Secretary Anderson in - no idea of subject.

Senators Knowland, Bridges, Saltonstall and Dirksen paraded importantly into the President's office to ask him to come to the Senate for a social gathering. They picked, unfortunately, the night of April 22nd. The President agreed, not aware that this is the first night Sir Winston Churchill is supposed to be at the White House. Liaison people are trying to change the date.

Legislative Leaders meeting see notes. I gather there was considerable controversy about many subjects, principally the farm problem. Meeting lasted extraordinarily long. President emerged momentarily to witness the swearing in of Maurice Stans as Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

The President -- in view of an extremely busy morning -- had another frustrating time trying to cut the speech he had to give at 2:15 to the Republican Women. It was terribly long. He managed to save some three pages or so and apparently the speech was well received.

He went to the Statler from the House (Mrs. Eisenhower accompanied him). See newspaper accounts of speech.

After lunch and speech, Mr. Paul Frederick, National Commander, Disabled American Veterans was in to see the President briefly. Photograph taken. Notes prepared by Mr. Chesney.

The President was not feeling well, went to General Snyder's office before going upstairs.

The State Department presented a legal opinion regarding the properties of U. S. citizens that might be damaged or destroyed by military action in some foreign country and that extent to which the U.S. could use force in such a situation and to prevent such a situation. "...Intervention of US forces within territory of another country to prevent damage or destruction of U.S. property ... would be contrary to obligations undertaken by the US in the U.N. Charter..." See State Department file.

DIARY
March 17, 1958



The day started off well with the President being told at about 7:30 that the first Vanguard successful firing had taken place and shortly after 9:00 that the satellite was in orbit. Andy Goodpaster tells me that the President has an outstanding knowledge of outer space -- that he pulls out of his memory terms that he, Andy, has heard but is unfamiliar with. One time I went in this morning and found them both hard at work studying the Encyclopaedia on some particular problem.

Governor Adams was in several times. Arthur Flemming has been offered the job of Secretary of HEW, and wants very much to accept. His Board of Directors is reluctant to let him go ~~ahed~~ again; he served four years in the Administration and has only been back at the college for a year and a half. But I have a hunch he will woo them over. He said, (Dr. Flemming said) that he had participated in the discussions with Nelson Rockefeller and Dr. Milton leading to the formation of HEW (this would be way back in 1952). In a sense therefore it is his baby.

The President was presented with the traditional bowl of shamrock from Ireland. Presentation made by Joseph F. Shields, Counselor of Irish Embassy.

Postmaster General in - subject unknown.

The President gave a luncheon for the Advisory Committee of the Foreign Service Institute.

After lunch he saw briefly Bob Anderson on the tax exemption status of the American Assembly. He then had a meeting with Budget, Treasury and Labor, about the extension of unemployment compensation and other suggestions made by Frank Bane of the Governor's conference.

After shooting golf balls, the President came back to office and worked until after seven on speech for Republican Women.

*Margaret Chase Smith
Cross Reference Sheet.*

SEE: PPF 1-EE, Maine (Moosehead Lake) 1953 (?)

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

rrb

Name: GANNETT, Guy P.

Date: 2/18/53

Organization: Guy Gannett Publishing Co.

Address: Portland 2, Maine

Regarding: Letter to Mr. Hagerty enclosing letter for the President inviting him to make use of his camp, Forest Park, at Moosehead Lake. Has read that Senator Margaret Chase Smith invited him to come fishing in Maine....2/25/53 Mr. Hagerty forwarded to Mrs. Whitman...On 2/26/53 Mr. Hagerty wrote to Mr. Gannett stating that whether or not the President avails himself of the opportunity to visit the camp will depend upon his personal schedule.

Letter to Mr. Hagerty 3/14/53 from Mrs. May Craig, 717 North Carolina Ave., S.E., Washington, D.C., enclosing photographs of Mr. Gannett's camp at Squirrel Island, Moosehead Lake and Ross Lake...Mr. Hagerty ack. 3/17/53 stating he will see that the pictures are brought to the President's attention.

On 3/17/53 Mr. Hagerty forwarded the pictures to Mrs. Whitman....On 3/20/53 Mr. Hagerty wrote to Mrs. May Craig stating the President took a good look at the pictures and sighed very longingly....Letter to Mr. Hagerty 3/23/53 stating she forwarded his note to Mr. Gannett, now at his Florida home.

On 4/6/53 Mr. Stephens wrote to Guy P. Gannett, stating it is still not definite just where or when the President will be able to take a summer vacation, but his camp in Maine is most appealing to him and they shall keep his offer in mind.



See:

Re 117 1-AD, A

March 24, 1953

Dear Margaret:

The President thought you would like to have the enclosed picture which was taken the other day when you were at The White House for lunch.

It was good to see you at the luncheon and I know the President enjoyed being with you and your colleagues.

Do not hesitate to let me know whenever you feel my office can be of assistance to you in any way.

Sincerely yours,



Wilton B. Persons
Special Assistant to the President

Honorable Margaret Chase Smith
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

HHG:MCR

Enc Print 2-11-53

act: 4-3-53 to Gen Persons.

WESTERN UNION

CALL NUMBER CHECK CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF

SENATOR MARGARET CHASE SMITH PD FAX EISENHOWER TEMP HQRS

SKOWEGAN MAINE

APPRECIATE YOUR WIRE SORRY YOU CANNOT ACCEPT SEPT 17 INVITATION
WE WOULD BE VERY HAPPY IF YOU COULD TAKE ONE OF THE TRAIN TRIPS
WITH US LET ME KNOW WHETHER YOUR SCHEDULE PERMITS ALL GOOD WISHES
SHERMAN ADAMS EISENHOWER HQRS



PLEASE WRITE OR TYPE MESSAGE PLAINLY WITHIN THE BORDER—USE BLACK INK OR PENCIL—DO NOT FOLD

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FOR YOUR EYES ONLY

INTELLIGENCE REPORTS & COMMENTARY

PREMIERE ISSUE

KLASS and the CIA

Help expose Phil Klass
for what he really is.
Make copies and send to
other researchers and to
others who need to know.

Vol. 1 - Nr. 1

KLASS DISMISSED

Part 1 of 3

"THREE SPIES: ONE DIES"

In November 1960, Lt. Comdr. Lev Aleksandrovich Vtorygin arrived in Washington, DC, to begin an assignment as Assistant Naval Attache at the Soviet Embassy. Earlier, in 1959, Vtorygin had held a similar position in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Married to the daughter of a high-ranking KGB official, he had left the Soviet Navy to attend the KGB's Military Diplomatic Academy, where he was trained in espionage methods. Having previously established himself as the top pistol marksman in the Soviet Baltic fleet, the newly-graduated KGB officer was assigned to the 13th Department of the First Chief Directorate, the KGB's foreign assassination bureau, or 'wet works' in the vernacular. The reason for Comdr. Vtorygin's sudden transfer from Buenos Aires to Washington was simple but bold: he was sent to assassinate a Soviet defector, Nikolai Fedorovich Artamonov, then 32, a Russian Navy Captain who had fled to the West in June 1959. Artamonov and Vtorygin had been friends at the prestigious Frunze Naval Academy, the U.S.S.R.'s

equivalent of Annapolis, and had roomed together after graduating during their first duty assignment. Vtorygin's murder target, Artamonov, was the highest ranking Soviet naval officer to defect to the U.S., arriving here in August 1959 from Sweden, the point of his defection. Adopting the name "Nicholas Shadrin," Artamonov was debriefed and interrogated by both the CIA and the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI). He brought with him a wealth of information about Russian naval strengths and tactics most of it highly useful to the U.S. Navy in preparing a more accurate Order of Battle for the U.S.S. One week after a Soviet court had issued a death sentence for Captain Artamonov (Shadrin), Vtorygin was spotted in downtown Washington, DC, by the man he was sent to kill, Nick Shadrin. Evidently, the KGB assassin did not see Shadrin, but the chance encounter left the defector with a sense of impending doom, and he began to believe the KGB would get to him, or way or another, even suspecting his food had been poisoned when he came down with what turned

Leola farmer till baffled by strange marks

by BOB MERCER
American News Writer

Circles spur UFO interest

TURTLE LAKE, N.D. (AP) — Mysterious circles in a farmer's hay field have led to record enrollment in a University of North Dakota class on UFOs.

Registration for the class called "UFOs, ET's and Close Encounters" was closed with 148 students, the most ever to register for a course not required at UND, Professor John Salter said.

"Obviously, it shows a broad recognition that UFOs are real," he said Tuesday.

The Turtle Lake circles in Allen and Sharon Wagner's hay field are among a dozen or more in four sites that have appeared in North Dakota over the past two years.

No one has come up with a logical explanation for the dead grass, loosened sod and straight-sided depressions that range from 3 inches to 24 inches deep at the perimeter.

Some have suggested the dead grass is the result of insects, hay stacks, badgers or chemical spill, but none of those theories accounts for the size and type of depressions at the site.

Salter, the chairman of the UND department of Indian studies, said he became interested in UFOs after he saw one in Wisconsin in 1988. Though he has not visited the Wagner field, he said, he is convinced the circles are a "clean and clear exam-

ple of a UFO landing site."

Similar mysterious circles have been found in grain fields in England and Manitoba.

LEOLA — John Reis still has no answers on what made the strange pattern in his wheat field nearly two months ago.

But the incident has attracted attention from the Mutual UFO Network. "It's intriguing. I wish so much time hadn't gone by," said Davina Ryszka of Custer, the South Dakota director of that international UFO group.

Reis, a Leola farmer, made his story public last month in hopes of getting some explanation. Instead, all he's received are a few curious phone calls about the swirling path that looks like a backward question mark.

"Pretty quick I'll be going through there with the disk and it will be gone," Reis said.

"I've got other fields to do first, but if it rains I'll go in there and take it out. I don't want to, but some of those weeds could get mighty tall by next spring," he said.

The Mutual UFO Network has four members in South Dakota, and only two are active, according to Ryszka. She said she hopes that one of them can visit the site soon to take measurements and file a report.

"We hate to come out and say it's a UFO (unidentified flying object) but this is very interesting," Ryszka said.

She said the descriptions of the Reis field are similar to patterns found in England. Recently, unusual circles have been reported in North Dakota fields, she said.

"This is the first we've heard of in South Dakota," Ryszka said. "Apparently there's some activity here that we were not aware of."

*Alvin J. Jensen
7-7
7-13-90*

Swirls appear in wheat field

LEOLA (AP) — Those odd marks that swirl through John Reis' wheat field will be gone soon — before they can be checked out by UFO experts.

Reis said that two months ago he noticed the pattern, which looks like a backwards question mark. He went public with the news last month, looking for answers, but all he got were a few phone calls from the curious.

The marks attracted the attention of a group known as the Mutual UFO Network. One of the two active members of the group in South Dakota, Davina Ryszka of Custer, said she wished she had known about the incident sooner. "This is the first we've heard of in South Dakota."

She said the description of the patterns sounds similar to some in England and that unusual circles have been found in North Dakota fields.

out to be a case of flu.

Enter now a third character into the drama: Philip Julian Klass, then 41, a Washington, DC-based "journalist." Formerly an engineer with General Electric, Klass had made a dramatic career shift in 1952 when he became senior avionics editor of Aviation Week & Space Technology magazine. Later, Klass would write three counter-propaganda books on UFOs, and, in 1971, author a sort of official primer on spy satellites, "Secret Sentries in Space," based on carefully selected information provided by the CIA.

After meeting Vtorygin at a Soviet Embassy party, Klass immediately developed a friendship with the KGB 'wet worker.' Soon, Vtorygin became a frequent guest at Klass's bachelor apartment, and, later, a fellow sailor with Klass aboard the writer's boat, which they sailed out into the bay together on weekends, a situation ideal for clandestine meetings free from surveillance.

Shadrin had reported his sighting of Vtorygin to the FBI, which was charged with tracking suspected Soviet intelligence agents. Thus, Vtorygin's rendezvous with Klass began to be shadowed by FBI counter-intelligence agents, with them going so far as to dress in coveralls (ostensibly disguised as maintenance workers) in order to penetrate Klass's apartment building.

Previous to his relationship with the KGB assassin, Klass had made himself available to the U.S. government to be used as a conduit for propaganda and disinformation. The magazine he worked for, Aviation Week & Space Technology, was considered to be a sort of semi-official government publication, often reporting on issues or new developments either the Department of Defense or the intelligence community wished to make public.

Klass had become, in fact, what is known in the trade as an "asset"—someone who placed himself at the disposal of the CIA for whatever purposes the Agency desired. In turn, the CIA would provide such journalistic assets with scoops, often releasing through them information about Soviet developments which had substantial propaganda value. To be sure, the line between being an asset or an agent often becomes blurred; some assets, much in the manner of Klass, operate like covert "black" agents, working completely outside the physical structure of the CIA, receiving their marching orders from and delivering their reports to middlemen known as "handlers" or "cutouts."

According to reliable, informed and sensitive sources, Klass received his instructions from the highest levels of the CIA—to whom he also reported. Thus, in the case of the Shadrin/Vtorygin affair

Klass was reporting through cut-outs to such officials as James J. Angleton, head of the Agency's Counterintelligence Staff, and Howard Osborn (later Bruce Solie), chief of the CIA's Office of Security.

The Klass/Vtorygin meetings, then, were a CIA op designed to recruit the would-be assassin, or at least keep track of his activities. Klass, of course, in order to maintain the relationship had to provide information about U.S. secret developments to the Soviet spy: Vtorygin, like any good agent, would not waste so much valuable time on a mere friendship—there had to be a payoff.

Therefore, when Klass detected the FBI had he and Vtorygin under surveillance, he could hardly go to the Bureau and offer to take part in their counterintelligence operation: he was already involved in one for the CIA, which was horning in on what was ostensibly FBI territory. The best Klass could do for the FBI was tell them he'd report anything of significant value should Vtorygin be so generous as to offer it.

Klass continued his clandestine meetings with Vtorygin until August 1965, when the KGB agent returned at last to Moscow. Looming on the horizon was a new Soviet plan to get Shadrin, one that began midway in 1966 with a phone call to Richard Helms, newly-appointed Director of the CIA, by a purported KGB officer calling himself "Igor."

Ultimately, the KGB's plan resulted in Shadrin becoming tangled up in a complex counterintelligence operation in which the defector was to pretend to be recruited by Soviet agents for the purpose of spying on America. Unfortunately, it was the KGB that was doing the best-pretending all along deceiving the CIA into thinking Shadrin was being "turned" when in fact he was being set up for abduction.

The valiant Russian defector disappeared from Vienna, Austria, on Dec. 18, 1975, after leaving to meet with his supposed KGB "handlers," never to be seen again. Recent reports indicate Captain Artamonov was executed shortly thereafter.

With the departure of Vtorygin, Klass's role in the bizarre spy scam was over for the most part. But soon the CIA found a new mission for him. The year 1966 was not only the beginning of the end for Nick Shadrin, it marked the start of death's drumroll for Project Blue Book, the government's conduit for UFO disinformation. A new outlet and debunking mechanism was needed. And the CIA just happened to have the perfect candidate.

NEXT ISSUE: KLASS DISMISSED PT.2
"KLASSICAL DISINFORMATION"

In August, Klass threatened to sue Todd for one million if he didn't print a retraction. Todd says he has no intention of doing so, and says his ex-CIA sources would confirm his statements on the witness stand-under oath-if push came to shove. Klass has not contacted Todd further nor has he gone through with his threat. I wonder why?.....

FOR YOUR EYES ONLY is edited by W. Todd Zechel
Published by Paragon Independent News Service

The article gave me a great deal of pleasure. ENJOY! We will be getting parts 2 and 3.

I wish that Michigan MUFON were rich so that we could print every good piece of material that we receive. We will do our best to keep you all informed.

This is your newsletter...I will print any short article that any member writes or sends to me. In fact I encourage the membership to do this. Let me hear from you. There are times when I run out of news and I do want this Newsletter to be informative and enjoyable for the membership.

See you all in November. We do not have a guest speaker for the Feb. meeting, yet. I still welcome suggestions from you all.

Shirley

The new membership list is ready but due to the expense for postage I cannot mail these to the membership. I will have them ready to pass out at the November meeting. If you cannot make it to the meeting and want a list, it will cost approx 75¢ for your postage.



3112 MOCKINGBIRD
ST. CHARLES, MO 63301

WALTER H. ANDRUS, JR.
International Director
Telephone:
(512) 379-9216

BRUCE WIDAMAN
STATE DIRECTOR
Missouri

For Immediate Release:
From: Missouri MUFON &
the UFO Study Group of Greater St. Louis

Please Address Reply To:

KILL DATE: October 14th.

"SHOW ME UFO/IAC CONFERENCE"

In October of 1989, nearly 500 people attended the first "SHOW-ME UFO CONFERENCE" in Earth City, Missouri. Missouri MUFON (Mutual UFO Network) and the UFO Study Group of Greater St. Louis plan to have at least as many attendees for this year's second "SHOW-ME UFO/IAC CONFERENCE" to be held at Noahs' Ark Motor Inn on Saturday, October 13th. This is a one day conference consisting of three sessions, morning, afternoon and evening, where some top ufologist, who are "on the cutting edge" will speak on their current findings.

The speakers will include Dr. Bruce Maccabee, optical physicist with the United States Navy whose expertise involves examination of photographic evidence of UFO/IACs, Linda Moulton Howe will present new finding involving cattle mutilations and abductions along with pathologist and hemotologist Dr. John Altshuler backing up studies of animal mutilations and the highly advanced technology indicated to be involved. The pioneer in abduction cases, Mr. Budd Hopkins, will present current research concerning children and infants of abduction cases (the childrens' mode of communicating is modeled after child abuse techniques) and the ever growing line of investigators and psychologists working together to create support groups for those of abduction experiences. John Carpenter, MSW/ACSW, of Springfield will relate his findings in researching abductions of individuals within our own state.

Those interested in learning about current ufological information are encouraged to attend this one day affair. For more information, please call Missouri MUFON State Director of Public Information, Mr. Alex Horvat at 314-947-4116, Missouri MUFON State Director, Mr. Bruce Widaman at 314-946-1394, or Missouri MUFON Assistant State Director, Mr. Kenneth Hanke at 314-831-0413.

(*Interviews with the speakers can be arranged in advance for Friday, October 12 or Saturday October 13th)

Alex Horvat
Director of Public Information
Missouri MUFON

MUFON UFO JOURNAL

The Monthly Magazine of the Mutual UFO Network
DEDICATED TO THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

W. B. SMITH COLLECTION

CE ber, or der form		
		Jackson, C. D.
DATE		
TO		
FROM	Gen. Smith collection	
BRIEF SUMMARY OF CONTENTS	Portrait - C. D. Jackson. (Inscribed to Gen. Smith)	
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x 10		
CROSS-REFERENCE		

or r m		Eisenhower, Dwight D. <u>Jackson, C. D.</u>
DATE	Feb. 16, 1953	
TO		
FROM	White House album (AP photo)	
BRIEF SUMMARY OF CONTENTS	DDE witnesses the swearing-in ceremony of Jackson as Administrative Assistant to the President. He will be a special assistant in charge of cold war planning. Ceremony took place in DDE's White House office.	
or subject document led)	72-71 EISENHOWER, DWIGHT D. PHOTOGRAPHS AS PRESIDENT (WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ALBUM), 1953-61.	
photo		
CROSS-REFERENCE		

Material
classified
by
this
office

(a) Change or Removal of Classification: Whenever classified material is declassified, downgraded, or upgraded, the material shall be marked or stamped in a prominent place to reflect the change in classification, the authority for the action, the date of action, and the identity of the person or unit taking the action. In addition, the old classification marking shall be cancelled and the new classification (if any) substituted therefor. Automatic change in classification shall be indicated by the appropriate classifying authority through marking or stamping in a prominent place to reflect information specified in subsection 4 (a) hereof.

(1) Material Furnished Persons not in the Executive Branch of the Government: When classified material affecting the national defense is furnished authorized persons, in or out of Federal service, other than those in the executive branch, the following notation, in addition to the assigned classification marking, shall whenever practicable be placed on the material, on its container, or on the written notification of its assigned classification:



"This material contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the espionage laws, Title 18, U.S.C., Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law."

Use of alternative marking concerning "Restricted Data" as defined by the Atomic Energy Act is authorized when appropriate.

Section 6. Custody and Safekeeping: The possession or use of classified defense information or material shall be limited to locations where facilities for secure storage or protection thereof are available by means of which unauthorized persons are prevented from gaining access thereto. Whenever such information or material is not under the personal supervision of its custodian, whether during or outside of working hours, the following physical or mechanical means shall be taken to protect it:

(a) Storage of Top Secret Material: Top Secret defense material shall be protected in storage by the most secure facilities possible. Normally it will be stored in a safe or a safe-type steel file container having a three-position, dial-type, combination lock, and being of such weight, size, construction, or installation as to minimize the possibility of surreptitious entry, physical theft, damage by fire, or tampering. The head of a department or agency may approve other storage facilities for this material which offer comparable or better protection, such as an alarmed area, a vault, a secure vault-type room, or an area under close surveillance of an armed guard.

(b) Secret and Confidential Material: These categories of defense material may be stored in a manner authorized for Top Secret material, or in metal file cabinets equipped with steel lockbar and an approved three combination dial-type padlock from which the manufacturer's identification numbers have been obliterated, or in comparably secure facilities approved by the head of the department or agency.

(c) Other Classified Material: Heads of departments and agencies shall prescribe such protective facilities as may be necessary in their departments or agencies for material originating under statutory provisions requiring protection of certain information.

(d) Changes of Lock Combinations: Combinations on locks of safekeeping equipment shall be changed, only by persons having appropriate security clearance, whenever such equipment is placed in use after procurement from the manufacturer or other sources, whenever a person knowing the combination is transferred from the office to which the equipment is assigned, or whenever the combination has been subjected to compromise, and at least once every year. Knowledge of combinations shall be limited to the minimum number of persons necessary for operating purposes. Records of combinations shall be classified no lower than the highest category of classified defense material authorized for storage in the safekeeping equipment concerned.

SECRET

Department of Defense
Office of the Secretary
Washington, D.C.

6-1-64

(e) Custodian's Responsibilities: Custodians of classified defense material shall be responsible for providing the best possible protection and accountability for such material at all times and particularly for securely locking classified material in approved safekeeping equipment whenever it is not in use or under direct supervision of authorized employees. Custodians shall follow procedures which insure that unauthorized persons do not gain access to classified defense information or material by sight or sound, and classified information shall not be discussed with or in the presence of unauthorized persons.

(f) Telephone Conversations: Defense information classified in the three categories under the provisions of this order shall not be revealed in telephone conversations, except as may be authorized under section 8 hereof with respect to the transmission of Secret and Confidential material over certain military communications circuits.

(g) Loss or Subjection to Compromise: Any person in the executive branch who has knowledge of the loss or possible subjection to compromise of classified defense information shall promptly report the circumstances to a designated official of his agency, and the latter shall take appropriate action forthwith, including advice to the originating department or agency.

Section 7. Accountability and Dissemination: Knowledge or possession of classified defense information shall be permitted only to persons whose official duties require such access in the interest of promoting national defense and only if they have been determined to be trustworthy. Proper control of dissemination of classified defense information shall be maintained at all times, including good accountability records of classified defense information documents, and severe limitation on the number of such documents originated as well as the number of copies thereof reproduced. The number of copies of classified defense information documents shall be kept to a minimum to decrease the risk of compromise of the information contained in such documents and the financial burden on the Government in protecting such documents. The following special rules shall be observed in connection with accountability for and dissemination of defense information or material:

(a) Accountability Procedures: Heads of departments and agencies shall prescribe such accountability procedures as are necessary to control effectively the dissemination of classified defense information, with particularly severe control on material classified Top Secret under this order. Top Secret Control Officers shall be designated, as required, to receive, maintain accountability registers of, and dispatch Top Secret material.

(b) Dissemination Outside the Executive Branch: Classified defense information shall not be disseminated outside the executive branch except under conditions and through channels authorized by the head of the disseminating department or agency, even though the person or agency to which dissemination of such information is proposed to be made may have been solely or partly responsible for its production.

(c) Information Originating in Another Department or Agency: Except as otherwise provided by section 102 of the National Security Act of July 26, 1947, c. 343, 61 Stat. 498, as amended, 50 U.S.C. sec. 403, classified defense information originating in another department or agency shall not be disseminated outside the receiving department or agency without the consent of the originating department or agency. Documents and material containing defense information which are classified Top Secret or Secret shall not be reproduced without the consent of the originating department or agency.





Section 8. Transmission: For transmission outside of a department or agency, classified defense material of the three categories originated under the provisions of this order shall be prepared and transmitted as follows:

(a) Preparation for Transmission: Such material shall be enclosed in opaque inner and outer covers. The inner cover shall be a sealed wrapper or envelope, plainly marked with the assigned classification and address. The outer cover shall be sealed and addressed with no indication of the classification of its contents. A receipt form shall be attached to or enclosed in the inner cover, except that Confidential material shall require a receipt only if the sender deems it necessary. The receipt form shall identify the addressor, addressee, and the document, but shall contain no classified information. It shall be signed by the proper recipient and returned to the sender.

(b) Transmitting Top Secret Material: The transmission of Top Secret material shall be effected preferably by direct contact of officials concerned, or, alternatively, by specifically designated personnel, by State Department diplomatic pouch, by a messenger-courier system especially created for that purpose, or by electric means in encrypted form; or in the case of information transmitted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, such means of transmission may be used as are currently approved by the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, unless express reservation to the contrary is made in exceptional cases by the originating agency.

(c) Transmitting Secret Material: Secret material shall be transmitted within the continental United States by one of the means established for Top Secret material, by an authorized courier, by United States registered mail, or by protected commercial express, air or surface. Secret material may be transmitted outside the continental limits of the United States by one of the means established for Top Secret material, by commanders or masters of vessels of United States registry, or by United States Post Office registered mail through Army, Navy, or Air Force postal facilities, provided that the material does not at any time pass out of United States Government control and does not pass through a foreign postal system. Secret material may, however, be transmitted between United States Government and/or Canadian Government installations in continental United States, Canada, and Alaska by United States and Canadian registered mail with registered mail receipt. In an emergency, Secret material may also be transmitted over military communications circuits in accordance with regulations promulgated for such purpose by the Secretary of Defense.

(d) Transmitting Confidential Material: Confidential defense material shall be transmitted within the United States by one of the means established for higher classifications, by registered mail, or by express or freight under such specific conditions as may be prescribed by the head of the department or agency concerned. Outside the continental United States, Confidential defense material shall be transmitted in the same manner as authorized for higher classifications.

(e) Within an Agency: Preparation of classified defense material for transmission, and transmission of it, within a department or agency shall be governed by regulations, issued by the head of the department or agency, insuring a degree of security equivalent to that outlined above for transmission outside a department or agency.

Section 9. Disposal and Destruction: Documentary record material made or received by a department or agency in connection with transaction of public business and preserved as evidence of the organization, functions, policies, operations, decisions, procedures or other activities of any department or agency of the Government, or because of the informational value of the data contained therein, may be destroyed only in accordance with the act of July 7, 1943, c. 192, 57 Stat. 380, as amended, 44 U.S.C. §§ 366-380. Non-record classified material, consisting of extra copies and duplicates, including shorthand notes, preliminary drafts, used carbon paper, and other material of similar temporary nature, may be destroyed, under procedures established by the head of the department or agency which meet the following requirements, as soon as it has served its purpose:

(a) **Methods of Destruction:** Classified defense material shall be destroyed by burning in the presence of an appropriate official or by other methods authorized by the head of an agency provided the resulting destruction is equally complete.

(b) **Records of Destruction:** Appropriate accountability records maintained in the department or agency shall reflect the destruction of classified defense material.

Section 10. Orientation and Inspection: To promote the basic purposes of this order, heads of those departments and agencies originating or handling classified defense information shall designate experienced persons to coordinate and supervise the activities applicable to their departments or agencies under this order. Persons so designated shall maintain active training and orientation programs for employees concerned with classified defense information to impress each such employee with his individual responsibility for exercising vigilance and care in complying with the provisions of this order. Such persons shall be authorized on behalf of the heads of the departments and agencies to establish adequate and active inspection programs to the end that the provisions of this order are administered effectively.

Section 11. Interpretation of Regulations by the Attorney General: The Attorney General, upon request of the head of a department or agency or his duly designated representative, shall personally or through authorized representatives of the Department of Justice render an interpretation of these regulations in connection with any problems arising out of their administration.

Section 12. Statutory Requirements: Nothing in this order shall be construed to authorize the dissemination, handling or transmission of classified information contrary to the provisions of any statute.

Section 13. "Restricted Data" as Defined in the Atomic Energy Act: Nothing in this order shall supersede any requirements made by or under the Atomic Energy Act of August 1, 1946, as amended. "Restricted Data" as defined by the said act shall be handled, protected, classified, downgraded, and declassified in conformity with the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, as amended, and the regulations of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Section 14. Combat Operations: The provisions of this order with regard to dissemination, transmission, or safekeeping of classified defense information or material may be so modified in connection with combat or combat-related operations as the Secretary of Defense may by regulations prescribe.

Section 15. Exceptional Cases: When, in an exceptional case, a person or agency not authorized to classify defense information originates information which is believed to require classification, such person or agency shall protect that information in the manner prescribed by this order for that category of classified defense information into which it is believed to fall, and shall transmit the information forthwith, under appropriate safeguards, to the department, agency, or person having both the authority to classify information and a direct official interest in the information (preferably, that department, agency, or person to which the information would be transmitted in the ordinary course of business), with a request that such department, agency, or person classify the information.



Extract from Transcript of President's
News Conference Held on July 6, 1955

If anybody in an official position of this Government does anything which is an official act, and submits it either in the form of recommendation or anything else, that is properly a matter for investigation if Congress so chooses, provided the national security is not involved.

But when it comes to the conversations that take place between any responsible official and his advisers or exchange of little, mere little slips, of this or that, expressing personal opinions on the most confidential basis, those are not subject to investigation by anybody, and if they are, will wreck the Government.

There is no business that could be run if it -- if there would be exposed every single thought that an adviser might have, because in the process of reaching an agreed position there is many, many conflicting opinions to be brought together. And if any commander is going to get the free, unprejudiced opinions of his subordinates he had better protect what they have to say to him on a confidential basis.

It is exactly, as I see it, like a lawyer and his client or any other confidential thing of that character.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 25, 1953



To the Heads of all Departments and Agencies:

Subject: Making classified security information available to foreign nationals.

1. I shall henceforth hold responsible the head of each department and agency in the Executive Branch for insuring that United States classified security information is made available to foreign nationals only under the following conditions:

- a. On a real need-to-know basis.
- b. After determination that the furnishing of such information will result in a net advantage to the interests of the United States.

2. Except in the case of necessary conversations with high-ranking foreign civilian and military personnel, appropriate security checks will be made, to the extent feasible, with respect to prospective recipients of security information classified "secret" or higher, and

- a. The results of such security checks and the fact of the release of such security information will be made a matter of official record in the files of the department or agency releasing such information.
- b. Derogatory information derived from such security checks will be recorded in the files of the security office of the department or agency concerned and will be made available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency.

3. The above conditions shall be considered minimum in character.

4. I deem that strict adherence to the spirit and letter of this directive is of the greatest importance to the national security. Consequently, I request that the head of each department and agency in the Executive Branch personally acknowledge to me the receipt of this directive.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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NSC review by	
Authority	B. Reger 4/29
By	TB NLE Date TB

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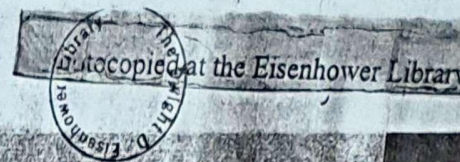
the Justice Department policy of not releasing current FBI reports and the Defense Department policy of screening medical records and loyalty-security information from personnel files before releasing them to Congress.

Problems of Enforcement

The discipline and control which the government can exercise over military personnel and present civilian officials enables it to carry out such policy governing the release of Executive Branch information as may be agreed upon. The greatest difficulty concerns the degree to which the government can control the release of documents, memoirs or information of any sort by former government officials. By and large, the extent to which former Presidents and Cabinet ministers disclose official information is going to be governed almost entirely by their own individual discretion. Thus even if a national policy were established which set a moratorium of a given number of years upon the release of official papers by former Executive Branch members, it is hard to envisage what sanctions could or would be imposed if the policy were disregarded, absent a direct violation of the espionage laws relating to unauthorized disclosure of information relating to the national defense.

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discretion as to public disclosure; and to historians who might examine classified documents by way of background, but whose writings would be subject to clearance by security officials prior to publication.

The Time Factor

It is difficult to fix any precise period of time before which it would be dangerous to disclose Executive Branch information but after which such information could be released with safety. For example, the reason for protecting diplomatic secrets may disappear when a foreign nation releases a White Paper. Classified military information may no longer require protection once it is compromised, as when a previously secret operational order or item of military equipment is captured by the enemy. On the other hand, it may be desirable to protect intelligence sources and methods long after a particular war is over or a former enemy has become an ally or a neutral.

Existing Controls and Policies

With respect to controlling the release of information by present members of the Executive Branch, there already exists a considerable body of policy and precedents:

- (1) Executive Order 10501 (November 5, 1953), the basic authority for safeguarding classified information in the interests of the defense of the United States and for declassifying or downgrading it whenever national defense considerations permit.
- (2) The letter from the President to the Secretary of Defense dated May 17, 1954, which invoked the doctrine of separation of powers and the sanctity of advice within the Executive Branch, and forbade testimony on Executive Branch conversations before a Congressional Committee.
- (3) The statement by the President at his news conference of July 6, 1955 in which he reaffirmed the sanctity of Executive Branch advice and counsel.
- (4) The statement by the President at his news conference on January 19, 1956 in which he characterized present, past or future decisions of the National Security Council* as privileged.
- (5) A body of policy within departments, generally unwritten, which protects Executive Branch papers of certain types. Examples of this are

*Both the transcript made by the White House staff and the unofficial transcript as reported in the New York Times record a blank after the words "National Security". It seems clear from the context that the President was referring to the National Security Council even though the reporters apparently missed the word "Council."

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**CONSIDERATIONS AFFECTING A NATIONAL POLICY
FOR THE RELEASE OF INFORMATION**

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Reasons for Withholding or Disclosing Information

There are essentially three types of information which may require protection from disclosure outside the Executive Branch:

- (1) Classified information relating to national defense or to the conduct of foreign relations, the disclosure of which could be of benefit to a present or a potential enemy.
- (2) Information which, whether classified or not, would, if disclosed outside the Executive Branch, tend to impair sound and effective administration and to hamper the candid expression of views. Included in this category are advice and counsel by and among Executive Branch officials; working papers and preliminary recommendations; investigative reports; and the names of confidential informants.
- (3) Information, the disclosure of which might needlessly embarrass an individual without, at the same time, serving the national interest. Included in this category are medical records containing information furnished by an individual on a confidential basis and unsubstantiated rumors or allegations, derogatory to the character of an individual.

On the other hand, there are strong reasons for releasing the maximum amount of information consistent with the interests listed above. As stated in the preamble to President Eisenhower's Executive Order 10501 (November 5, 1953):

"... it is essential that the citizens of the United States be informed concerning the activities of their government ..."

This is important not only because it is a fundamental of democracy, but also because an informed and understanding citizenry will more readily support Government policies and programs. For the same reason it is important that Congress be informed of Executive Branch operations, including, under appropriate safeguards, classified information relating to the national defense. Indeed, subject to the Constitutional limitation of separation of powers, Congress has a right to be informed about the activities of Executive Branch departments and agencies, which it is called upon to support by appropriations.

Extent of Disclosure

Any policy governing the release of information is of course affected by the extent of disclosure. Different considerations, for example, apply as to whether information should be disclosed to the press; to Congressional Committees in executive session; to courts, under circumstances where a Judge would exercise

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Authority MR 25-706-42

By TS NLE Date 4/16/98

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Effect of Disclosure

Any policy governing the release of information is of course affected by the effect of disclosure. Different considerations, for example, apply as to whether information should be disclosed to the press; to Congressional Committees in legislative session; to courts, under circumstances where a Judge would exercise

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By TB NLE Date 4/16/98

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~~TOP SECRET~~
SECURITY INFORMATION

MINUTES OF THE 129th MEETING

of the

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

held in the Conference Room of The White House,
on Thursday, January 29, 1953, at 11:00 a.m.



MEMBERS PRESENT

The President of the United States, Presiding
The Vice President of the United States
John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State
Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of Defense
Harold E. Stassen, Director for Mutual Security

OTHERS PRESENT

General Omar N. Bradley, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
General Walter B. Smith, Director of Central Intelligence
Allen W. Dulles, Deputy Director of Central Intelligence
Robert Cutler, Administrative Assistant to the President
Colonel Paul T. Carroll, USA, Military Liaison Officer

SECRETARIAT

James S. Lay, Jr., Executive Secretary
Everett Gleason, Deputy Executive Secretary

DECISIONS

SIGNIFICANT WORLD DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U. S. SECURITY

Discussed the subject in the light of an oral briefing by
the Director of Central Intelligence.

NSC STATUS OF PROJECTS AS OF JANUARY 26, 1953

- a. Discussed current NSC projects in the light of an oral
briefing by the Executive Secretary, with particular
reference to NSC 141.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NSC letter 9/27/83

By LB NLE Date 10/31/83

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SECURITY INFORMATION