



Ronald Reagan Library

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September 5, 2007

F01-092

Grant Cameron
649 Silverstone Ave.
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Canada R3T 2V8

Dear Mr. Cameron:

This is in further response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request dated 4/7/01, regarding the selected files from the Carlucci collection. We have processed approximately 176 pages of Presidential records responsive your FOIA request. These records were processed according to provisions of the Presidential Records Act (PRA) and the FOIA. Approximately 42 pages are open in whole to research. The number of pages restricted from access, in whole or in part, are listed with the restriction categories as follows:

B1-132pp.; B6-2pp.

A list of the FOIA restriction categories is attached.

If you wish to order photocopies of the open material, the current reproduction fee for photocopies made by the Library staff is 50 cents per page. You may view the documents in our research room at the Library, where a self-service copier is available for the price of 15 cents per page. The Library accepts checks or money orders made out to the National Archives Trust Fund. The Library also accepts Visa, Master Card, American Express, or Discover/Novus orders. For a description and further information regarding photocopying the material now available, please contact me, at 1-800-410-8354, ext. 74012.

At this time, you have the right to file an administrative appeal of any Presidential record restricted under an exemption category of the FOIA, 5 U.S.C. 552, with the exception noted below. The appeal must be submitted in writing to the Deputy Archivist of the United States, Room 4200, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001. You should also include a copy of your original request and our denial. Both your appeal letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "FOIA Appeal." You have 35 calendar days from the date of this letter to file your appeal. Since these are Presidential records administered in accordance with 44 U.S.C. §§2201-2207 and Executive Order 13233, any information released through this appeals process must be approved for disclosure by the representatives of the former and incumbent Presidents prior to being made public.

Please note that some material responsive to your request is restricted from access pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(1). We have referred these materials to the appropriate agency for declassification review. Therefore, there is no appeal right at this time. If it is determined that any of the information

currently restricted under exemption (b)(1) can be declassified, we will notify you of that fact as soon as the material has been approved for release in accordance with E.O. 13233. Or, if the reviewing agency informs us that this material remains properly classified, we will notify you of your appeal rights at that time.

Please note that 2 pages of Reagan Presidential records responsive to your FOIA request remain under review in accordance with E.O. 13233. We will inform you when that review is complete.

If you have any further questions regarding your FOIA request, please contact me, (1-800-410-8354, ext. 74012).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Shelly Williams". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

SHELLY WILLIAMS
Archivist

Enclosures

REAGAN PRESIDENTIAL RECORDS

RESTRICTION CODES

Freedom of Information Act – [5 U.S.C. 552 (b)]

- B1 National security classified information
[(b) (1) of the FOIA]
- B2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency
[(b) (2) of the FOIA]
- B3 Release would violate a Federal statute
[(b) (3) of the FOIA]
- B4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b) (4) of the FOIA]
- B6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy
[(b) (6) of the FOIA]
- B7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes
[(b) (7) of the FOIA]
 - B7a Release would disclose information concerning pending or prospective law enforcement proceedings [(b) (7a) of the FOIA]
 - B7b Release of information would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication [(b) (7b) of the FOIA]
 - B7c Release of information could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b) (7c) of the FOIA]
 - B7d Release of information could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source, including a State, local , or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of a record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source [(b) (7d) of the FOIA]
 - B7e Release of information would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law [(b) (7e) of the FOIA]
 - B7f Release of information could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual [(b) (7f) of the FOIA]
- B8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b) (8) of the FOIA]
- B9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells
[(b) (9) of the FOIA]
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

From: Hsing Lee <lee8798@shaw.ca>
Date: 21 Oct 10:48 (PDT)
To: presidentialUFO@canada.com
Subject: UFO's and patents...

Dear Grant,

I saw your posting at Rense. It would be great if this info was to become public domain, but I sincerely doubt there's any chance of this happening so long as anyone from the Bush family holds any kind of power with the executive, congressional, or judicial branches of government.

Why?

Because they want the information for themselves. In 1998, the Carlyle Group, a private company run by Reagan's former secdef Frank Carlucci, which employs Bush sr, John Major, and an entire cadre of Generals and Admirals, bought EG&G in 1998.

EG&G does all the service contracting for Area-51, and has since day one. A private Bush cabal company bought up EG&G, and thus had control of any and all proprietary information gained from their research. As I'm sure you're aware, EG&G has been testing these technologies for decades.

Well, EG&G also has lots of classified government contracts. I'm certain a number of patents for classified aerospace and weapons system are in existence, and the nature of such patents is that the information relating to them is also classified.

Carlyle sold EG&G early this year, but i'm 100% certain that between 98 and 2001, they would have made sure to lock down as many patents as possible to keep others from gathering information on UFO projects down the road. It's probably one of the reasons they bought the company in the first place, knowing that Podesta and others were trying hard to bring this information to light.

I'd suggest reverse engineering, and searching the US patent database for any patents filed by EG&G or its subsidiaries. The public domain ones may lead you to water...

Peace

FRANK C. CARLUCCI
DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

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Frank C. Carlucci was nominated by President Reagan to be Deputy Secretary of Defense on January 10, 1981, was confirmed by the United States Senate on February 3, 1981, and took the oath of office on February 5, 1981.

Mr. Carlucci, a Retired Career Minister in the U.S. Foreign Service, was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, on October 18, 1930. He graduated from Princeton University in 1952. He served for two years as a Lieutenant (jg), in the Navy aboard the USS ROMBACH (DE-364). Thereafter, he attended the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration and joined the Jantzen Company in Portland, Oregon, in 1955.

In 1956, Mr. Carlucci joined the U.S. State Department as a Foreign Service Officer and was assigned from 1957 to 1959 as Vice Consul and Economic Officer in Johannesburg, South Africa. He was subsequently assigned as Secretary and Political Officer in Kinshasa, Congo, for two years.

From 1962 to 1964, he was Officer-in-Charge of Congolese Political Affairs in Washington and from 1964 to 1965 was the Consul General in Zanzibar. From 1965 to 1969 he was Counselor for Political Affairs in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Mr. Carlucci was appointed Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity in 1971 after having served two years as Assistant Director of OEO. He was then appointed Associate Director of the Office of Management and Budget and was later appointed Deputy Director. For the next two years, until 1975, Mr. Carlucci served as Under Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Prior to being named Deputy Director of Central Intelligence in February 1978, he was the United States Ambassador to Portugal for three years.

His awards and honors include: Distinguished Intelligence Medal, 1981; National Intelligence Distinguished Service Medal, 1981; State Department Superior Service Award, 1972; State Department Superior Honor Award, 1969; Department of Health, Education and Welfare Distinguished Civilian Service Award, 1977; and the Defense Department Distinguished Civilian Service Award, 1977. He holds Honorary Degrees from Wilkes College and Kings College in Pennsylvania, both awarded in 1973.

He is a member of the National Academy of Public Administration and the Council on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Carlucci is married to Marcia McMillan Myers of Madison, Wisconsin. They have three children, Karen, Frank and Kristin.

February 1981

Source: Department of Defense

Carlucci: Back with Weinberger Again

Deputy Defense secretary Frank C. Carlucci's current job puts him back into collaboration with Caspar W. Weinberger, with whom he has ties that reach back to the late 1960s.

Their professional relationship began when Carlucci was assistant director for operations at the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) and dealt with Weinberger, then serving in the administration of California Gov. Ronald Reagan. The two men worked together again in the early 1970s. When Weinberger served as director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Carlucci became OMB's associate director in 1971 and deputy director in 1972. In 1974, Weinberger was appointed Health, Education and Welfare Secretary, and Carlucci became undersecretary.

President Ford named Carlucci ambassador to Portugal in 1974, a post he held until 1978, when President Carter appointed him deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, where he concentrated on administrative reforms.

Early this year, when Weinberger asked Carlucci to become his deputy at the Defense Department, several of Reagan's defense advisers protested, and six conservative Republicans voted against him when his appointment came before the Senate.

At his confirmation hearings, Carlucci said he would have "interchangeable responsibilities" with Weinberger and stated their position in favor of a 3 per cent annual increase in military spending for all NATO members. He said they both viewed the 3 per cent growth figure as a starting point and expected each of the NATO allies to meet it.

Because of his association with the Carter Administration and widespread reports that he defied former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger when serving in Lisbon, Senate conservatives pressed Carlucci about his military attitudes during his confirmation hearings. As a result, he went on the record as being skeptical of detente with the Soviet Union and in favor of expanding U.S. capabilities in chemical warfare.

As an experienced administrator, Carlucci was quickly put to work devising more efficient ways to spend the huge defense budget increases that President Reagan is seeking. He and Weinberger gained a reputation at OMB for paring budgets and enforcing strict accounting techniques, and in public statements Carlucci has said that the two are determined to impose workable reforms at the Defense Department.

"Frank has an outstanding record of achievement, for a lot of tough jobs," said Donald Rumsfeld, who has known Carlucci since the two were on the Princeton University wrestling team in the 1950s. Carlucci entered the foreign service in 1956 after a brief career with the Jantzen Co. in Portland, Ore., and study at the Harvard University Business School. He served in South Africa, Zaire, Zanzibar and Brazil, at times during crises, and won State Department service awards for his efforts.

"I tracked his foreign service career," Rumsfeld said. "He'd been a star; he'd done a wonderful job." When Rumsfeld left Congress in 1969 and became director of OEO, he recruited Carlucci to be his deputy. "The

thing that impressed me about Frank is that he's not stuck on himself. He's a very easy-going person, interested in the substance not the form. He doesn't panic. He's cool. And he has a tremendous amount of energy."

That's what it will take to succeed at the Pentagon, for he and Weinberger intend to impose rigid cost-cutting measures at the same time the budget is ballooning. To assuage fears of runaway spending, Carlucci prepared a memo stating his desire to "streamline" the department's acquisition procedures in 31 ways, including purchases of reliable rather than exotic weapons and decentralization of decisions to eliminate layers of bureaucracy.

Carlucci, 50, is known by past and present associates to be a thoughtful, at times studious, administrator who pores over memoranda, writes out his instructions and answers and tries to keep personal discussions to a minimum. "He'll read; he'll listen, then he'll act," a former OMB colleague said. "He won't postpone decisions that have to be made or keep them perking on the back burner in anticipation of further studies."

His strict methods may come as a shock to some officials at the Pentagon, especially in contrast with the practice under former Defense Secretary Harold Brown, when decision making was, as a former defense official put, "rather ad hoc."

Carlucci's low-key style allows him to operate near the top of an agency without overshadowing the chief official. This is the case even when he, in fact, performs many of the chief's duties.

"If you observe how Frank serves," said Alan L. Dean, chairman of the National Academy of Public Administration, who worked with Carlucci at OEO and then at HEW, "you see that he normally takes the No. 2 position, then makes darn sure what the boss says gets done. He's a very

hard-working practitioner who hasn't much time for writing books or giving speeches. He doesn't talk much about what he does. He just does it."

Carlucci doesn't talk much with the press either, and refused to be interviewed by *National Journal*.

Carlucci, while scrupulously loyal to his superiors, is not simply a "yes man." This is one reason Weinberger especially wanted him at the Pentagon. Indeed, their first professional encounter involved a disagreement: Weinberger, serving at the time as California's financial director, refused to accept OEO funds because of the agency's public image for wasteful spending and corruption.

Carlucci, then deputy director, convinced Weinberger that reforms were under way and negotiated a compromise that would allow California to take the money in return for his starting a conspicuous investigation of malpractice within the OEO. They cut the deal and have been mutual admirers ever since.



Frank C. Carlucci

“If you observe how Frank serves, you see that he normally takes the No. 2 position, then makes darn sure what the boss says gets done. . . . He doesn't talk much about what he does. He just does it.”

—Alan L. Dean

Brad Sorensen, informed McCandlish that on 12 November 1988, during a high-level briefing for senior generals, Sorensen had personally witnessed flying saucers on display at an Air Show at Norton Air Force Base east of Los Angeles, California.

Stored within a huge hangar were three separate craft described as Alien Reproduction Vehicles (ARVs). Sorensen observed them hovering un-tethered above the floor. They were all identical in shape and proportion but were scaled in three different sizes. The smallest was approximately 24 feet in diameter at its widest part, was flat on the bottom, slightly bell-shaped, and had a dome on top with sloping sides. The other two were approximately 60 feet and 130 feet in diameter.

From what Sorensen observed, these vehicles operated on a high-voltage electricity propulsion system known as zero point energy. Sorensen told McCandlish that while at Norton Air Force Base, a three star general mentioned that these vehicles were capable of doing speed of light or better. On exhibit was a running videotape showing the smallest of the three vehicles positioned in the desert making three quick, hopping motions. It accelerated straight up and out of sight, completely disappearing from view in just a couple of seconds without any sound or sonic boom.

Together McCandlish and Sorensen worked out a detailed sketch of the ARV craft that Sorensen witnessed. Later on, McCandlish obtained photographs that were taken by the military in 1967 near Provo, Utah, which matched the so-called ARV in shape and proportions.

Then, in 1992, McCandlish learned from a man named Kent Sellen that in 1973, while working as a crew chief at Edwards Air Force Base in California, Sellen had unintentionally wandered into the area where the classified aircraft, or ARVs, were housed. In a matter of seconds he was accosted and threatened with a machine gun barrel put to his throat. A hood was put over his head to blindfold him and he was taken to another area. He was put through an 18-hour debriefing process, during which he was told details about the configuration and operation of the ARV. Sellen shared this information with McCandlish, which helped him fill in the details of the sketch that he and Sorensen had drawn up.

Searching through the patent records, McCandlish also discovered that in 1967 (the year the Provo, Utah, photo was taken) a patent had been secured on a vehicle with virtually the same shape and propulsion system as the ARV seen at the Norton Air Force Base Air Show. The man who filed the patent assisted in a laboratory near Princeton, New Jersey, where experiments in electrogravitic propulsion, or anti-gravity, took place.

Subsequently, Brad Sorensen met with the famous aeronautical designer Herbert Tan. He gave Tan a copy of the ARV sketch that had, at that point, developed into a blueprint. Tan thought that it was a joke and hung it on his wall as a gag. A third party confirmed that a colonel from Edwards Air Force Base visited Tan, saw this blueprint on the wall, and registered quite a degree of shock and anger, wanting to know where he had gotten this blueprint. Apparently, the colonel knew that such a craft existed.

The blueprint was displayed at the Disclosure Project public symposium, with indications that the details have been corroborated by four military officers.

CARLUCCI, FRANK C.: Files, 1987

Parts or all of this collection or series of Presidential records are not currently processed or available for research. Some folders, segments or whole boxes are processed and are currently available for research. This available material is noted in **bold**

The remainder of the folders listed in these inventories are subject to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests under the provisions of the Presidential Records Act (PRA).

If you are interested in submitting a FOIA request for access to any of the unprocessed records listed in these inventories or have any questions about these collections or series, please contact our archival staff at 1-800-410-8354, outside the US at 1-805-522-8444, or email library@reagan.nara.com.

CARLUCCI, FRANK C: Files, 1987

Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

Box 92462
 Administrative Memos
 Appointments - Completed
 Appointments - Regretted
 Howard Baker
 Chronology - Official
 Family Group Luncheons
Massie, Suzanne
 Memos for the Record
 John LeBoutillier
 Handwritten Notes
 0930 Meetings
 The President
 Press
 Reference
 Regan
 Record of Telephone Calls
 Record of Schedule Jan - Jun 1987

Box 92463
 Record of Schedule (July to November 1987) [meeting notes of meetings with the
 Secretary Shultz
 Special Counsel (Nofziger/Meese)
 Items for Staffing
 Terrorism
 The Vice President
Webster
 Secretary Weinberger [meeting notes of meetings with the President]
 NSC Speech File
 Trip to London/Paris/Munich/Bonn (August 1 to 6, 1987)
 1987 - Carlucci Official Correspondence (A to Z) (2 folders)

Box 91 (SecDef Carlucci's Library: Signer's Copies)
 November - 1987
 December - 1987 (1) - (3)
 January - 1988 (1) - (2)

Box 92 (SecDef Carlucci's Library: Signer's Copies)
 February - 1988 (1) - (3)
 November - 1988
 December - 1988

Box 93 (SecDef Carlucci's Library: Signer's Copies)

March - 1988 (1) - (3)

June - 1988 (1)(2)

Box 94 (SecDef Carlucci's Library: Signer's Copies)

April - 1988 (1)(2)

May - 1988 (1)(2)

Box 95 (SecDef Carlucci's Library: Signer's Copies)

July - 1988 (1)(2)

August - 1988 (1)(2)

Box 96 (SecDef Carlucci's Library: Signer's Copies)

September - 1988 (1)(2)

October - 1988 (1)(2)

Box 97 (SecDef Carlucci's Library: Subject - 1987)

Countries - U.S.S.R.

MX/Peacekeeper/Small ICBM

Countries - Italy

Countries - Japan

Countries - India

Countries - Nicaragua

Countries - Somalia

Countries - China

Countries - Panama

Chemical Defense

Chemical Treaty Negotiations

Arms Control - Space

Countries - Egypt

Countries - Portugal

Countries - Morocco

Countries - Germany

Countries - Persian Gulf

Countries - Belgium

Countries - Austria

Countries - Iran

Nuclear Risk Reduction Centers

Countries - Israel

Conventional Defense Improvements

Arms Control - INF Treaty negotiations

Box 98 (SecDef Carlucci's Library: Subject - 1987)

ABM Treaty

Contras

MIAs

Industrial Base Initiative

SDI

Special Operations

Arms Control - START

Defense Reorganization

Technology Transfer

Arms Control - Conventional

Arms Control - Verification

Management Initiatives

ICBM

Women in the Armed Services, Treatment of

Countries - Jordan

Meetings

Space Strategy and Policy

Countries - Canada

Management ReformsArmaments

Armaments
Nuclear Concerns
Budget
Countries - Bahrain
NATO

Box 99 (SecDef Carlucci's Library: Subject - 1988)
Foreign Military Sales
Base Negotiations
Countries - Angola
Weekly Reports to the President
Personnel Matters
Low Intensity Conflict - Contingency Operations
Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence (C³I)
Programs, Defense - Navy
Strategy, Defense
Base Closures and Negotiations (1)(2)
Drug Issues
Fraud, Waste, and Abuse
Espionage

Box 100 (SecDef Carlucci's Library: Subject - 1988)
Management Reforms
Management Initiatives
Weekly Reports to the President
Countries - Japan
Programs, Defense - SOF
Foreign Military Assistance
Countries - Africa
CINC Reports
Arms Control
Countries - Algeria
Countries - Angola
Countries - Great Britain
Countries - Uruguay
Countries - India
Countries - Switzerland
Base Negotiations
Countries - Turkey

Box 101 (SecDef Carlucci's Library: Subject - 1988)
Budget (1)-(4)

Box 102 (SecDef Carlucci's Library: Subject - 1988)
NATO (1)-(5)

Box 103 (SecDef Carlucci's Library: Subject - 1988)
Armaments
Personnel Matters
Countries - Latin America
Countries - Middle East
Countries - North Korea
Countries -
MIAs
Countries - El Salvador
Countries - Italy
Defense and Space Talks
Countries - Israel
Terrorism
Countries - Jordan
Countries - Panama
Countries - Kenya

Countries - Guatamala
Countries - Kuwait

Box 104 (SecDef Carlucci's Library: Subject - 1988)

Countries - Korea
Countries - Chad
Countries - France
Countries - Oman
Nuclear Concerns
Countries - Afghanistan
Countries - Egypt
Countries - Norway
Countries - Netherlands
Programs, Defense - Air Force
Industrial Base, Defense
Programs, Defense - Army
Health Programs, DoD

Box 105 (SecDef Carlucci's Library: Subject - 1988)

Burdensharing
Technology Security
Foreign Military Sales
Security Assistance
Women in the Armed Services, Treatment of
National Security Council & State Meetings (1) (2)
Conventional Defense Improvements

Box 106 (SecDef Carlucci's Library: Subject - 1988)

Technology Transfer (1) (2)
Countries - Germany
Countries - Argentina
Countries - Mexico
Countries - Iran
President Reagan, Correspondence With
SOCOM
Countries - Saudi Arabia
Countries - Somalia
Countries - Central America
Countries - Senegal
Countries - Pakistan

Box 107 (SecDef Carlucci's Library: Subject - 1988)

Countries - Persian Gulf
Countries - Portugal
Contras
Countries - Okinawa
Countries - Nicaragua
Countries - Singapore
CENTCOM
Countries - Philippines
ABM Treaty
SDI (1) (2)
Competitive Strategies

Box 108 (SecDef Carlucci's Library: Subject - 1988)

Research and Development
Space Strategy and Policy
Procurement (1) (2)
Trip Reports

Box 109 (SecDef Carlucci's Library: Subject - 1988)

Countries - Belgium

Countries - Australia
Countries - Canada
Countries - Hungary
Countries - Indonesia
Countries - China
Countries - Tunisia
Countries - Cambodia
Countries - Thailand
Countries - Chile
Countries - Honduras
Countries - Denmark
Countries - Greenland
Countries - Cuba
Countries - Greece
Countries - Columbia
MX/Peacekeeper/Small ICBM
Countries - Dominican Republic
Countries - Austria
Countries - Morocco
Countries - New Zealand
Countries - Bermuda
Countries - Spain
Countries - Iceland
Countries - Brazil
Iran-Contra Incident

Box 110 (SecDef Carlucci's Library: Subject - 1988)
Meetings (1)-(4)

Box 111 (SecDef Carlucci's Library: Subject - 1988)
Meetings (1)-(4)

Box 112 (SecDef Carlucci's Library: Subject - 1988)
Countries - U.S.S.R. (1)-(4)

Box 1B (SecDef Carlucci's Library: Subject - 1988)
Countries - U.S.S.R. (1)-(5)

Box 114 (SecDef Carlucci's Library: Subject - 1988)
Countries - U.S.S.R. (1)-(5)

Box 115 (SecDef Carlucci's Library: Subject - 1988)
Countries - U.S.S.R. (1)-(3)

Box 116 (SecDef Carlucci's Library: Subject - 1987/1988)
Countries - Israel (1987)
Arms Control (1987)
Countries - Great Britain (1988)
Countries - Panama (1988)
Nuclear Strategy and Policy (1988)
National Security Council and State Meetings (1988)
Weekly Reports to the President (1988)
Countries - U.S.S.R. (1988)
NATO (1988)
Countries - North Korea (1988)
Countries - Iraq (1988)
Countries - Germany (1988)
Countries - China (1988)
Countries - Iran-Contra Incident (1988)
Espionage (1988)
Command, Control, Communications & Intelligence (1988)
Meetings (1988)