

HARRY S. TRUMAN

33rd PRESIDENT

Born—May 8, 1884
Birthplace—Lamar, Mo.
College attended—None
Religion—Baptist
Ancestry—English-Scotch-Irish
Occupation—Farmer, haberdasher, judge, senator, Vice President
Date of marriage—June 28, 1919, Independence, Mo.
Age at marriage—35 years, 51 days
Political party—Democratic
State represented—Missouri
Term of office—Apr. 12, 1945-Jan. 20, 1953 (Truman succeeded to the presidency on the death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.)
Term served—7 years, 283 days
Administration—40th, 41st
Congresses—79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd
Age at inauguration—60 years, 339 days
Occupation after term—Writing

PARENTS

Father—John Anderson Truman
Born—Dec. 5, 1851, Jackson County, Mo.
Married—Dec. 28, 1881, Grandview, Mo.
Occupation—Farmer, livestock dealer
Died—Nov. 3, 1914, Kansas City, Mo.
Age at death—62 years, 333 days

Mother—Martha Ellen Young Truman
Born—Nov. 25, 1852, Jackson County, Mo.
Died—July 26, 1947, Grandview, Mo.
Age at death—94 years, 243 days

BROTHERS AND SISTERS

Harry S. Truman was the oldest of three children.

Children of John Anderson Truman and Martha Ellen Young Truman

Harry S. Truman, b. May 8, 1884
 Vivian Truman, b. Apr. 25, 1886

CHILDREN

(Mary) Margaret Truman, b. Feb. 17, 1924, Independence, Mo.; m. Apr. 21, 1956, Clifton Daniel, Independence, Mo.

MRS. HARRY S. TRUMAN

Name—Bess (Elizabeth Virginia) Wallace Truman
Date of birth—Feb. 13, 1885
Birthplace—Independence, Mo.
Age at marriage—34 years, 135 days
Children—1 daughter
Mother—Madge Gates Wallace
Father—David Willock Wallace
His occupation—Farmer
Years younger than the President—281 days

THE ELECTION OF 1948

NOMINATIONS FOR TERM 1949-1953

Democratic Party Convention (30th)
 July 12-14, 1948, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Nominated for President—Harry S. Truman, Mo.
 Nominated for Vice President—Alben William Barkley, Ky.

Truman was nominated on the first ballot. Candidates for nomination and the votes they received:

Harry S. Truman, Mo., 947½
 Richard Brevard Russell, Ga., 263
 Paul Vories McNutt, Ind., ½

Total number of votes: 1,211
 Number necessary for nomination: 606

Republican Party Convention (24th)

June 21-25, 1948, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Nominated for President—Thomas Edmund Dewey, N.Y.
 Nominated for Vice President—Earl Warren, Calif.

Dewey was nominated unanimously on the third ballot. Candidates for nomination and the votes they received on the first ballot:

Thomas Edmund Dewey, N.Y., 434
 Robert Alphonso Taft, Ohio, 224
 Harold Edward Stassen, Minn., 157
 Arthur Hendrick Vandenberg, Mich., 62
 Earl Warren, Calif., 59
 Dwight Herbert Green, Ill., 56
 Alfred Eastlack Driscoll, N.J., 35
 Raymond Earl Baldwin, Conn., 19
 Joseph William Martin, Mass., 18
 Carroll Reece, Tenn., 15
 Douglas MacArthur, Wis., 11
 Everett McKinley Dirksen, Ill., 1
 Total number of votes: 1,091
 Number necessary for nomination: 548

States' Rights Democratic Party Convention ("Dixiecrat" Party)

July 17, 1948, Birmingham, Ala.
 Nominated for President—James Strom Thurmond, S.C.
 Nominated for Vice President—Fielding Lewis Wright, Miss.

Thurmond was nominated by acclamation on the first ballot. This party was organized by Southern dissidents who opposed Truman's civil rights program.

Progressive Party Convention

July 23-25, 1948, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Nominated for President—Henry Agard Wallace, Iowa
 Nominated for Vice President—Glen Hearst Taylor, Idaho.

This newly organized party adopted the same name as the political party organized in 1912 to support the candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt. Wallace attracted the support of left-wing Democrats and others who favored negotiations with the U.S.S.R. to settle the cold war, and his party was charged with domination by Communists.

Socialist Party Convention

May 7-9, 1948, Knights of Malta Hall and Berkshire Hall, Reading, Pa.
 Nominated for President—Norman Thomas, N.Y.
 Nominated for Vice President—Tucker Powell Smith, Mich.

Prohibition Party Convention (20th)

June 26-28, 1947, Winona Lake, Ind.
 Nominated for President—Claude A. Watson,

HARRY S. TRUMAN

Socialist Labor Party Convention

May 1-3, 1948, Cornish Arms Ho N.Y.
 Nominated for President—Edward Pa.
 Nominated for Vice President—S N.Y.

This party was listed in Minnesota and Pennsylvania as the Industrial Party.

Socialist Workers Party Convention

July 2-3, 1948, Irving Plaza Ha N.Y.
 Nominated for President—Farrell
 Nominated for Vice President—(Minn.

This party was founded December 1947, Chicago, Ill. No presidential ticket until March 3, 1948. The thirteen convention ratified the selection of the

Christian Nationalist Party Convention

Aug. 20-22, 1948, Keel Auditorium, Mo.
 Nominated for President—Gerald Smith, Mo.
 Nominated for Vice President—H. Ohio

Greenback Party

Indianapolis, Ind.
 Nominated for President—John G.
 Nominated for Vice President—Leeke, Ind.

The nominations were made on a non-binding vote.

Vegetarian Party Convention

July 7, 1948, Hotel Commodore N.Y.
 Nominated for President—John P.
 Nominated for Vice President—N.Y.

This was the first convention of the Vegetarian Party.

John Maxwell was born in 1880.

Joseph N. Kane
Facts about The Presidents 2nd Edition

APPOINTMENTS TO THE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice

Frederick Moore Vinson, Ky., June 21, 1946

Associate Justices

Harold Hitz Burton, Ohio, Oct. 1, 1945
 Thomas Campbell Clark, Tex., Aug. 24, 1949
 Sherman Minton, Ind., Oct. 12, 1949

ADMINISTRATION — IMPORTANT DATES

May 7, 1945, V-E Day—Germans unconditionally surrendered to Allied forces

June 26, 1945, United Nations charter signed at San Francisco

July 16, 1945, first atomic bomb detonated, Alamogordo, N.M.

July 17-Aug. 2, 1945, President Truman attended tripartite conference near Potsdam, Germany, establishing a Council of Foreign Ministers representing the United States, France, Great Britain, China, and the U.S.S.R.

July 28, 1945, United Nations charter ratified

Aug. 6, 1945, first atomic bomb dropped, killing 80,000 persons in Hiroshima, Japan

Aug. 9, 1945, atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki, Japan

Aug. 14, 1945, Japan surrendered

Sept. 2, 1945, V-J Day—Japanese accepted surrender terms aboard U.S.S. *Missouri*

Feb. 20, 1946, "full employment act" created Council of Economic Advisers

July 4, 1946, Philippine Republic established

Aug. 1, 1946, Atomic Energy Commission created

Aug. 2, 1946, Legislative Reorganization Act passed

Dec. 31, 1946, cessation of World War II hostilities proclaimed

Feb. 10, 1947, Big Four treaty signed after New York meeting of foreign ministers, Dec. 1946

Apr. 12, 1947, United Nations granted United States trusteeship of Pacific Islands formerly held by Japan

May 15, 1947, Congress approved "Truman Doctrine"—aid to Greece and Turkey to combat communism

May-June 1947, Congress passed Labor-Management Relations Act (Taft-Hartley Law) and overrode presidential veto

June 10-12, 1947, President Truman in Ottawa as guest of Governor General Viscount Alex-

July 18, 1947, Presidential Succession Act passed
 July 26, 1947, National Military Establishment created, with services integrated under secretary of defense

Sept. 2-19, 1947, President Truman flew to closing session of the Inter-American Defense Conference at Petrópolis, Brazil, and the signing of the hemispheric mutual defense treaty

Feb. 21-25, 1948, President Truman visited Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and U.S. naval base at Guantánamo, Cuba

Apr. 1, 1948, Soviets began Berlin blockade; United States and Great Britain set up airlift of food and coal to West Berlin

Apr. 2, 1948, Congress passed foreign aid bill establishing Economic Cooperation Administration (known as European Recovery Program or Marshall Plan)

Apr. 30, 1948, Organization of American States formed at the ninth International Conference of American States at Bogotá, Colombia, by twenty-one member countries

May 25, 1948, first union contract with sliding wage scale negotiated by General Motors and United Auto Workers

Jan. 19, 1949, President's salary raised to \$100,000

Apr. 4, 1949, North Atlantic treaty signed by twelve nations, Washington, D.C.

Apr. 8, 1949, United States, Great Britain, and France agreed to establish West German republic

Apr. 20, 1949, discovery of cortisone announced

June 20, 1949, Big Four Paris Conference on Germany ended with only minor agreements

July 25, 1949, President signed NATO Pact (effective Aug. 24); asked for arms for Europe

Aug. 5, 1949, United States issued White Paper on China; aid to Chiang Kai-shek stopped

Sept. 19, 1949, soft-coal strike called by John L. Lewis

Sept. 28, 1949, Congress passed arms aid program for NATO Pact partners

Sept. 30, 1949, Berlin blockade ended

Oct. 1, 1949, United Steel Workers began strike against steel industry

Oct. 14, 1949, Communist leaders convicted of violation of Smith act

Oct. 26, 1949, minimum wage bill raised salaries to 75 cents an hour

Jan. 31, 1950, President Truman announced plans for production of hydrogen bomb

June 25, 1950, North Korean Communists crossed 38th Parallel, invading Republic of Korea; United Nations requested support for South Korea

July 1, 1950, first U.S. ground troops in Korea

Aug. 27, 1950, Army seized railroads to prevent strike

Oct. 7, 1950, U.S. First Cavalry made first crossing of the 38th Parallel in Korea

Nov. 1, 1950, attempted assassination of President Truman by two Puerto Rican nationalists

Nov. 26, 1950, Red Chinese entered Korean War; forced U.S. troops back

Dec. 8, 1950, United States banned shipments to Communist China

Dec. 16, 1950, President proclaimed state of national emergency

Feb. 26, 1951, Twenty-second Amendment ratified (limiting Presidents to two terms)

Apr. 2, 1951, General Eisenhower opened Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers, Europe (SHAPE) in Paris

Apr. 11, 1951, General MacArthur relieved of Far Eastern command because of failure to heed presidential directives

Sept. 1, 1951, Tripartite Security Treaty signed at San Francisco, Calif. (United States, Australia, and New Zealand)

Sept. 4, 1951, first transcontinental television broadcast

Sept. 8, 1951, Japanese peace treaty signed, San Francisco, Calif.

Oct. 19, 1951, war between United States and Germany formally ended

Dec. 31, 1951, Mutual Security Administration established to replace Economic Cooperation Administration

Mar. 20, 1952, Japanese Peace Treaty ratified by the Senate

Apr. 8, 1952, President Truman ordered seizure of steel mills to prevent a strike

May 23, 1952, railroads under army control since Aug. 27, 1950, restored to owners after signing of union contract

May 25, 1952, atomic artillery shell fired in Nevada

May 26, 1952, peace contract signed in Bonn by United States, Great Britain, France and West Germany

June 2, 1952, seizure of steel mills declared illegal by Supreme Court

July 25, 1952, Puerto Rico became a U.S. commonwealth

Nov. 16, 1952, Atomic Energy Commission announced hydrogen bomb tests in Pacific

IMPORTANT DATES IN HIS LIFE

1886, moved to Harrisonville, Mo.

1888, moved to farm at Grandview, Mo.

Dec. 28, 1890, moved to Independence, Mo.

1892, attended public school, Independence, Mo.

1901, worked in mail room of Ka
 1902, timekeeper for contract
 Santa Fe Railroad

1903-1905, worked at National
 merce, Kansas City, Mo.

1905, worked at Union Nation
 City, Mo.

June 14, 1905, joined National C
 as charter member of Battery

1906-1917, worked as partner on

1917, helped organize 2nd Miss
 lery, and later 129th Field Art
 sion

June 22, 1917, commissioned a

Sept. 26, 1917, first lieutenant, F

1917, went to School of Fire; di
 duty and ran the regimental

Mar. 1918, recommended for pr

Mar. 30, 1918, overseas with the
 Detail; sailed on S.S. *George V*

Apr. 20-June 18, 1918, Second
 School at Chantillon-sur-Seine

June 1918, rejoined regiment as
 adjutant, Second Battalion

July 5, 1918, regiment sent to A
 Coëtquidan

July 11, 1918, ordered to com
 129th Field Artillery

Aug. 15, 1918, ordered to front

Aug. 18, 1918, arrived in Vosg
 Alsace

Sept. 12-16, 1918, at St. Mihiel

Sept. 26-Oct. 3, 1918, at Meuse

Oct. 8-Nov. 7, 1918, at Sommed

Nov. 7-11, 1918, at second pha
 gonne offensive

Apr. 20, 1919, returned to New

May 6, 1919, discharged, as majo

1919-1921, haberdashery busin
 Mo.

1922-1924, judge, County Court,
 Mo. (administrative, not judic

1923-1925, studied law at K
 School

1924, unsuccessful candidate f
 judge

1926-1934, presiding judge, Cou
 son County, Mo.

Jan. 3, 1935-Jan. 17, 1945, U.
 Missouri)

1941-1944, chairman of Special
 tee to Investigate the Nation
 gram ("Truman Committee")

Nov. 1944, nominated as vice
 didate on Democratic ticket

ELECTION RESULTS, NOV. 2, 1948—PRESIDENTIAL AND VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

Democratic Party (24,105,695 votes)

Harry S. Truman, Mo.
Alben William Barkley, Ky.

Republican Party (21,969,170 votes)

Thomas Edmund Dewey, N.Y.
Earl Warren, Calif.

States' Rights Democratic Party ("Dixiecrat" Party) (1,169,021 votes)

James Strom Thurmond, S.C.
Fielding Lewis Wright, Miss.

Progressive Party (1,156,103 votes)

Henry Agard Wallace, Iowa
Glen Hearst Taylor, Idaho

Socialist Party (139,009 votes)

Norman Thomas, N.Y.
Tucker Powell Smith, Mich.

Prohibition Party (103,216 votes)

Claude A. Watson, Calif.
Dale Learn, Pa.

Socialist Labor Party (29,061 votes)

Edward A. Teichert, Pa.
Stephen Emery, N.Y.

Socialist Workers Party (13,613 votes)

Farrell Dobbs, N.Y.
Grace Carlson, Minn.

ELECTORAL VOTES (531—48 states)

Truman received 57.06 per cent (303 votes—28 states) as follows: Ariz. 4; Ark. 9; Calif. 25; Colo. 6; Fla. 8; Ga. 12; Idaho 4; Ill. 28; Iowa 10; Ky. 11; Mass. 16; Minn. 11; Mo. 15; Mont. 4; Nev. 3; N.M. 4; N.C. 14; Ohio 25; Okla. 10; R.I. 4; Tenn. 11 (of the 12 votes); Tex. 23; Utah 4; Va. 11; Wash. 8; W.Va. 8; Wis. 12; Wyo. 3.

Dewey received 35.59 per cent (189 votes—18 states) as follows: Conn. 8; Del. 3; Ind. 13;

Thurmond received 7.35 per cent (39 votes—4 states) as follows: Ala. 11; La. 10; Miss. 9; S.C. 8; Tenn. 1 (of the 12 votes).

FIRST TERM

CABINET

April 12, 1945-January 20, 1949

State—Edward Riley Stettinius, Va., continued from preceding administration; James Francis Byrnes, S.C., July 2, 1945; entered upon duties July 3, 1945; George Catlett Marshall, Pa., Jan. 8, 1947, entered upon duties Jan. 21, 1947

Treasury—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., N.Y., continued from preceding administration; Frederick Moore Vinson, Ky., July 18, 1945; entered upon duties July 23, 1945; John Wesley Snyder, Mo., June 12, 1946; entered upon duties June 25, 1946

Defense—James Vincent Forrestal, N.Y., July 26, 1947; entered upon duties Sept. 17, 1947

War—Henry Lewis Stimson, N.Y., continued from preceding administration; Robert Porter Patterson, N.Y., Sept. 26, 1945; entered upon duties Sept. 27, 1945; Kenneth Claiborne Royall, N.C., July 21, 1947; entered upon duties July 25, 1947; served until Sept. 17, 1947

Attorney General—Francis Biddle, Pa., continued from preceding administration; Thomas Campbell Clark, Tex., June 15, 1945; entered upon duties July 1, 1945

Postmaster General—Frank Comerford Walker, Pa., continued from preceding administration; Robert Emmet Hannegan, Mo., May 8, 1945; entered upon duties July 1, 1945; Jesse Monroe Donaldson, Mo., Dec. 16, 1947

Navy—James Vincent Forrestal, N.Y., continued from preceding administration; served until Sept. 17, 1947

Interior—Harold Le Claire Ickes, Ill., continued from preceding administration; Julius Albert Krug, Wis., Mar. 6, 1946, entered upon duties Mar. 18, 1946

Agriculture—Claude Raymond Wickard, Ind., continued from preceding administration; Clinton Presba Anderson, N.M., June 2, 1945; entered upon duties June 30, 1945; Charles Franklin Brannan, Colo., May 29, 1948; entered upon duties June 2, 1948

Commerce—Henry Agard Wallace, Iowa, continued from preceding administration; William Averell Harriman, N.Y., ad interim Sept. 28,

Labor—Frances Perkins, N.Y., continued from preceding administration; Lewis Baxter Schwellenbach, Wash., June 1, 1945; entered upon duties July 1, 1945; died June 10, 1948; Maurice Joseph Tobin, Mass., ad interim Aug. 13, 1948.

SECOND TERM

CABINET

January 20, 1949-January 20, 1953

State—Dean Gooderham Acheson, Conn., Jan. 19, 1949; entered upon duties Jan. 21, 1949

Treasury—John Wesley Snyder, Mo., continued from preceding administration

Defense—James Vincent Forrestal, N.Y., continued from preceding administration; Louis Arthur Johnson, W.Va., Mar. 23, 1949; entered upon duties Mar. 28, 1949; George Catlett Marshall, Pa., Sept. 21, 1950; Robert Abercrombie Lovett, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1951

Attorney General—Thomas Campbell Clark, Tex., continued from preceding administration; James Howard McGrath, R.I., Aug. 19, 1949; entered upon duties Aug. 24, 1949

Postmaster General—Jesse Monroe Donaldson, Mo., continued from preceding administration; recommissioned Feb. 8, 1949

Interior—Julius Albert Krug, Wis., continued from preceding administration; Oscar Littleton Chapman, Colo. (under secretary), ad interim Dec. 1, 1949-Jan. 19, 1950; Oscar Littleton Chapman, Jan. 19, 1950

Agriculture—Charles Franklin Brannan, Colo., continued from preceding administration

Commerce—Charles Sawyer, Ohio, continued from preceding administration

Labor—Maurice Joseph Tobin, Mass., ad interim, continued from preceding administration; Feb. 1, 1949

FIRST TERM

EIGHTIETH CONGRESS

January 3, 1947-January 3, 1949

First session—Jan. 3, 1947-Dec. 19, 1947 (351 days) (in recess July 27-Nov. 17)

Vice President—Vice President man succeeded to the presidency of Franklin Delano Roosevelt 1945

President pro tempore of the Senate—Hendrick Vandenberg, Mich. 1947

Secretary of the Senate—Carl Pa., elected Jan. 4, 1947

Speaker of the House—Joseph Jr., Mass., elected Jan. 3, 1949

Clerk of the House—John And ed Jan. 3, 1947

SECOND TERM

EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS

January 3, 1949-January 3, 1950

First session—Jan. 3, 1949-Oct. 1, 1949 (days)

Second session—Jan. 3, 1950 (days) (The House was in recess Sept. 23-Nov. 27.)

Vice President—Alben William Barkley, Tenn. 1949

President pro tempore of the Senate—Douglas McKellar, Tenn. 1949

Secretary of the Senate—Lesley B. B. elected Jan. 3, 1949

Speaker of the House—Sam Rayburn, Tex., elected Jan. 3, 1949

Clerk of the House—Ralph H. elected Jan. 3, 1949

EIGHTY-SECOND CONGRESS

January 3, 1951-January 3, 1952

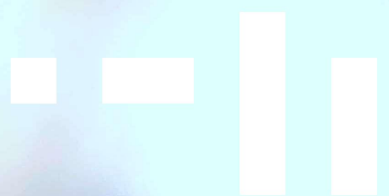
First session—Jan. 3, 1951-Oct. 1, 1951 (days) (The House was in recess Aug. 23-Sept. 12.)

Second session—Jan. 8, 1952 (days)

Vice President—Alben William Barkley, Tenn. 1951

President pro tempore of the Senate—Douglas McKellar, Tenn., elected Jan. 3, 1951

Speaker of the House—Sam Rayburn, Tex., elected Jan. 3, 1951



TOP SECRET / MAJIC
EYES ONLY

EYES ONLY

Copy 1 of 1

Ref: 'MAJIC'
EO 09200/7
MI-12 Bpk
19 SEP '87

Cryptographic security does not apply -
Handle as TOP SECRET correspondence per
Par 4b-G and 53-A AR 380-5

September 25, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The following letter from Secretary Marshall to the President was dictated to me this morning over the secret telephone:

"Dear Mr. President:

"I understand General Trining is presenting his report to you at sometime today. It seems to me mandatory that we treat Trining's report top secret and that no indication to its contents be divulged to the public. This will allow us time to revise our policy in the light of the report.

"If you agree, I suggest Trining be informed by you accordingly.

"If questioned, you might make a cover summary of the report be issued until careful consideration has been given it by the various chiefs of staff and department heads of the Government concerned.

Faithfully yours,
G.M. MARSHALL

Jayne
HSA

G.M. Marshall
G.M. Marshall
Executive Secretary

RECEIVED

OCT 07 1992

Janet J. Caffrey

EYES ONLY

TOP SECRET / MAJIC
EYES ONLY

The pen he's always wanted!
new Parker "51"



new "21"
Inexpensive in style and performance. Superior smooth Octalium point.
Pen \$5.00
Set \$8.75
(No F. & T. tax)

new "51" Special
A special gift value includes many of the newest "51" features.
Pen \$10.00
Set \$15.00
(No F. & T. tax)

new Parkette
Amazing new low-priced Parker. Offers true Parker precision from tip to clip.
Pen \$3.00
Set \$5.00
(No F. & T. tax)

P & MARTIN COMPANY
10, MASS.
LI 2-6550
Mail Orders Filled

More in automatic bargain wonderland
If you find this subterranean bargain wonderland literally enchantment—where you want stockings or sleepers—enchantment—snow suits or snuggles—you'll find them here. Find them with low price tags because they are all sold here off-price to sell quickly to avoid automatic liquidation. Remain unsold after all these reductions would anything remain unsold after all these reductions? No. T. A. and avoid traffic—get all at Summer St. or handy SUBWAY entrance. Carfare expense becomes yours only pocket with automatic low prices.

Automatic Bargain BASEMENT for MEN
CONDITIONED
DAY at 9:15 A.M.

EN BIG LOTS
PORTED
from ENGLAND, IRELAND, AUSTRALIA

Charles G. Ross Was Help To Truman Even as a Boy

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington In the midst of gloomy setbacks in Korea, President Truman has taken a deep personal loss in the sudden passing of his tall, quiet, sad-eyed secretary, Charles G. Ross, who was one of the most beloved men in Washington and closer to the Chief Executive probably than was even Louis McHenry Howe to President Roosevelt.

There has not been a figure in the White House quite like Mr. Ross in this century. If ever, for he belied all the attributes commonly associated with hard, brittle, public-relations men. He was quite the reverse—soft-spoken, deeply philosophical, sensitive, touched with the poignancy of the human drama and strongly idealistic in his viewpoint.

His relationship with Mr. Truman was unusual. In the lives of many Americans, the great days of high school and the values received there remain vivid all their years. In the high school at Independence, Mo., Charles Ross was the leading figure, the best scholar, the boy who some thought would be most successful maybe as an author—perhaps as President of the United States.

Leader in High School
He was the only boy in a family of five sisters; his father, an engineer, had been reduced from comparative opulence to hardship by failing eyesight; in the easy scale of social values of the little town of Independence the Rosses belonged definitely to the upper group, though they faced hard times now in which Charlie manfully took his part.

He was looked up to by a boy in thick glasses, a boy a year and a half older but in the same grade at school, a boy who wanted to go to West Point but who couldn't because of his eyesight and who practiced long hours on the piano. In the high school aristocracy,

Charlie Ross was the leader and Harry Truman the follower.

When Mr. Truman became President in 1945, he had a press secretary to pick. All the dictates of normal procedure pointed to some energetic, fast-moving executive type of correspondent, with a glad hand and a thick skin.

Mr. Truman chose Charlie Ross, a man who had risen to the top of his profession in journalism and was perhaps the best-loved correspondent in Washington; but was noted in his work for his quiet, brilliant analyses and his compassionate treatment of human problems like that which won him the Pulitzer Prize, his study of the depression entitled "The Country's Plight—What Can Be Done About It?" He was Washington contributing editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and generally ranked among the top handful of capital correspondents.

Took Cut in Salary
With extreme reluctance, Mr. Ross took the White House job. Once or twice, he returned to the familiar table at the press club to lunch with old colleagues, but inevitably he was "on the other side of the fence," sparring with urgent reporters at the White House who were now, in a sense, his genial antagonists in the game where he had changed sides.

It was sentiment that brought Mr. Ross to the White House: his salary dropped to \$10,000—later raised to \$17,500. To secure his end Mr. Truman telephoned Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of the Post-Dispatch, in person. On the evening in which the agreement was made, Harry and Charlie sat down at the White House telephone and called up their old high-school teacher, Miss Matilda Brown, of Independence, Mo., and heard her shed tears at the thought of what her two "boys" had done.

The quiet simplicity and approachability of the President's secretary were a definite factor in the White House scene. Thus only Nov. 30 Mr. Truman at his press conference, in answer to questions, made casual reference to possible use of the atom bomb in Korea, in the sense that any

7,758,000 Vets Aided by GI Bill

By The Associated Press

Washington About 7,758,000 veterans, one-half of all World War II former servicemen, have received educational or job aid from the government, the Veterans Administration reports. It placed the cost at about \$12,000,000,000.

That averages out to \$1,500 of aid for each veteran who has taken advantage of the GI bill or the Vocational Rehabilitation Act. The latter, passed in 1943, is a program reserved for disabled veterans needing aid to overcome their handicaps.

weapon always is under consideration for possible use, and press association wires carried sensational accounts of the reference.

In the normal routine, this correspondent called up Charlie Ross to urge that the White House get out a clarifying statement. The idea was taken under consideration with pleasant words about The Christian Science Monitor. Characteristic of an old friend's courtesy, the telephone rang an hour or so later—it was Charlie Ross on the wire to express thanks for the idea and to read in person the drafted version of the clarifying statement over the phone. The conversation ended with a few comments on either side over press irresponsibility at a time of national danger—spoken half-mournfully and half in jest.

Mr. Ross ended his days in harness as a reporter would; he had summoned reporters, set the facts straight on the latest incorrect rumor on the Korean war, and prepared to make a recording of the denial for a broadcasting company. He had made no concession to his weakened physical condition in the nation's crisis. He had fulfilled the faith of those who thought him "man most likely to succeed" in the old Independence High School.

Mr. Truman issued this statement:

"More and more, all of us came to depend on the counsel on questions of high public policy which he could give out of the wealth of his learning, his wisdom, and his far-flung experience. . . . We shall miss him as a public servant and mourn him as a friend."

Miss Truman Lends Light Note To Informal Press Interview

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington There are lighter moments now and then even in these grim days, and Miss Margaret Truman's pre-concert press conference was one of these.

It came as a grace note amid heavy Wagnerian chords of other meetings where Margaret's father, the President, met with British Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee in sober review of the ominous military reverses in Korea, and Congress launched into a dither of hearings.

It came with the ring of laughter—the kind of laughter that breaks the tension.

Margaret herself, with her easy, friendly manner, helps to establish an atmosphere of ease and good humor. Here, where Washington newspaper women, and men, have seen her mature from a typical college girl who sud-

denly found herself living in the White House, to a young woman of sophistication and poise, everything is always on an informal first-name basis.

There were questions about clothes and beaux. Impertinent questions. Silly questions.

"How much money do you make?" "What do you do with it?" "What are you going to give your father for Christmas?" "How much do you weigh now?" "Who instigated the break between you and Miss Traubel?" Miss Helen Traubel, Metropolitan Opera singer, was Margaret's teacher until mid-summer.

The first, of course, was "are you engaged to Marvin Braxeyman?" Rumors of their engagement flashed over Washington recently when the President's daughter was seen with Mr. Braxeyman, a Washington attorney and old friend of the family, in a recent visit here.

UN Evacuation of Discussed in Wa

By Harlan Trow
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington military spokesmen continue to stress the "orderliness" of the Allied withdrawal in Korea.

But the probability of the United Nations forces making a strong stand anywhere in Korea is giving way to official talk of a full-scale evacuation.

While briefing officers were telling correspondents at the Pentagon that there was no panic and that only rear-guard elements were losing equipment, Gen. Omar N. Bradley was assuring senators that the UN army was in a position from which it could be evacuated if necessary.

The word "evacuation" is not synonymous with "Dunkirk." So long as the abandonment is not interfered with by Soviet submarine or air attacks, it will be possible to remove close to 400,000 UN troops behind the effective fire screen thrown over the ports and beachheads by Allied air and sea power.

UN 10th Corps
Most concern is felt for the UN 10th Corps which is staging a fighting retreat from the Chosin Reservoir area down to the Korean east coast against some five enemy divisions. The 10th Corps comprises the First Marine Division, the 7th and 3d United States Infantry Divisions, two British brigades, and one Turkish brigade—4½ divisions in all.

Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Smith, commander of the First Marine Division, is leading the 10th Corps, which is working its way through mountainous terrain toward the sea. Military spokesmen admitted that this force, which is now completely cut off from ground contact with the rest of the UN forces in Korea, is up against tough going. But there is no question that they will pull back safely to their navy transports.

The 10th Corps is acting under orders not to leave any of its wounded. The air force is cooperating in flying out the disabled men.

The morale on this front is judged to be high because of the lightness of 10th Corps personnel being listed as "missing in action."

Heights Used
The 10th Corps is fighting its way to the sea down a deep mountain defile. General Smith's forces are believed to be making good use of the heights on each side to give artillery protection from the enemy.

The navy and marine carrier-based air force is flying 300 combat sorties a day over the hard-beset 10th Corps. Planes are diving, strafing, and bombing through the shortening daylight hours.

Proof of the effectiveness of this close air support from the carriers is seen in the latest navy communiqué that bombs are being dropped only 50 yards from the UN front lines.

The carrier Princeton has joined in the sea-based air support over the eastern front. She is a 27,000-tonner of the Essex class. The navy is keeping from two to four carriers in action all the time.

Disaster? Appears
The term "disaster" is beginning to appear in official assessments of the UN position in the UN forces in Korea. But official spokesmen here insist that the UN position is not as bleak as it appears.

Walter Cronkite "A Reporter's Life"

P. 246

at corner of North Delaware & Elm in Independence
set up a "death watch" small posse of reporters
and cameramen stood watch over house all
evening and night

President had slipped away and spent night at
the Elms Hotel watching returns and sleeping overnight

News and Comment

UFOs, the CIA and the New York Times

For many years the *New York Times* has been sharply criticized by those who seek to promote public belief in unidentified flying objects, because of the paucity of its coverage of the subject. Now the *Times* is being hailed by these former critics, and with good reason.

UFO promoters are praising the *New York Times Magazine* for its October 14, 1979, feature by free-lance writer Patrick Huyghe, which was headlined "UFO Files: The Untold Story," with a subhead that read "Though officials have long denied that they take 'flying saucers' seriously, declassified documents now reveal extensive Government concern over the phenomenon."

If news officials of the *Times* believed the thrust and contents of the Huyghe article, clearly the situation must be a "Cosmic Watergate" coverup, as UFO-lecturer Stanton Friedman has so often characterized it. For example, the article began by highlighting a series of UFO reports from U.S. Air Force SAC air and missile bases that occurred four years earlier, in the fall of 1975, that suggested that these vital installations were being visited by craft of unknown origin. If extraterrestrial craft were reconnoitering our key military facilities, having penetrated national air space undetected by air and defense ra-

dars, perhaps a "Cosmic Pearl Harbor" was in prospect and alleged efforts to suppress news of such intrusions (if true) would indeed amount to a "Cosmic Watergate."

One would have expected the *Times* to have promptly formed a team of its best investigative reporters for a journalistic assault on what appeared to be the biggest story of all time. Yet, so far as I can determine, news officials at the *Times* simply ignored the Huyghe article.

Similar "journalistic oversight" occurred many months earlier at the *Washington Post*, whose investigative efforts had exposed the original Watergate scandal. The January 19, 1979, issue of the *Post* carried a front-page feature, by Ward Sinclair and Art Harris, recounting the same SAC-base UFO incidents under the headline "What Were Those Mysterious Craft?" The syndicated article, which was carried by major newspapers around the country, began: "During two weeks in 1975, a string of the nation's supersensitive nuclear missile launch sites and bomber bases were visited by unidentified, low-flying and elusive objects, according to Defense Department reports." Yet in the many months since this ominous-sounding article appeared,



"UFO" (right-center) photographed from cockpit of a Canadian Air Force F-86 in 1956 while flying over an intense thunderstorm over Canadian Rockies. The object is believed to be a giant electrical plasma, similar to "ball lightning," a freak atmospheric electrical phenomenon.

the *Post's* news officials also seem to have been derelict about digging into this apparent coverup.

When I later talked with Sinclair about his article, he admitted that when he wrote it he was not aware that a major feature story about the same SAC-base incidents had been published only a month earlier in the December 10, 1978, issue of *Parade* magazine, the popular Sunday supplement distributed with the *Washington Post*. The *Parade* article, written by Michael Satchell, carried the headline "UFOs vs. USAF: Amazing (but true) Encounters." Curiously, the essence of Satchell's article had been published a year earlier by the *National Enquirer*, in its December 13, 1977, issue, under the headline "UFOs Spotted at Nuclear Bases and Missile Sites."

Considering the readership of the *National Enquirer*, *Parade*, the *New York Times Magazine*, and the *Washington Post*, as well as other major newspapers that also carried the *Times* and *Post* articles, it is curious that there were no investigative reporters, eager to win a Pulitzer Prize and achieve world fame, who were smart enough to recognize the "Cosmic Watergate" implications of these articles—if they believed what they read. Even if the "UFOs" over SAC bases were not extraterrestrial craft, as the articles implied, and were "only" Soviet or Cuban aircraft on

reconnaissance missions, it would seem to be a "helluva story."

(Although my more than 13 years of investigating famous, seemingly mysterious UFO incidents have made me a skeptic, as a senior editor of *Aviation Week & Space Technology* magazine, I decided that the SAC-base incidents did warrant further investigation. The results of my investigation, which will be detailed in a book now in progress, indicated that neither extraterrestrial nor foreign aircraft were involved in the incidents.)

Huyghe's article in the *Times Magazine* also covered the contents of the once-classified government files dealing with UFOs, principally from the Central Intelligence Agency, which were made public in December 1978 through the Freedom of Information Act. Huyghe reported: "Official records now available appear to put to rest doubts that the Government knew more about UFO's than it has claimed over the past 32 years." Having personally studied the nearly one thousand sheets of UFO-related material released by the CIA in late 1978 (only a third of which were of import), I can vouch for the accuracy of this statement.

Yet shortly after these files were made public, the *New York Times*, in their January 14, 1979, issue, carried a long news story quoting William Spaulding, the head of a national UFO organi-

zation, who claimed that the CIA files revealed that "the Government has been lying to us all these years." The article said that, according to Spaulding, "after reviewing the documents, Ground Saucer Watch believes that UFO's do exist, they are real, the U.S. Government has been totally untruthful and the cover-up is massive."

Huyghe was grossly inaccurate when he wrote that newly released files showed that "the [UFO] phenomenon has aroused much serious behind-the-scenes concern in official circles. Details of the intelligence community's protracted obsession with the subject of UFO's have emerged." (Emphasis added.) Huyghe went on to claim: "But it is the CIA that appears to have played the key role in the controversy, and may even be responsible for the Government's conduct in UFO investigations throughout the years."

What the CIA files really reveal is that the agency first became actively—but only briefly—interested in UFOs more than a quarter-century ago, in the summer of 1952, in the wake of several incidents in which unidentified radar blips appeared on the displays of a radar installed at Washington's National Airport, prompting the USAF to launch interceptor aircraft to investigate. (A subsequent formal investigation by the then Civil Aeronautics Administration showed that the spurious radar blips were the result of anomalous propagation due to temperature inversions and had been experienced at numerous other such radars without precipitating a UFO incident.) The several incidents over the nation's capital, which had made headlines around the country, had prompted inquiries by the White House to the CIA, which, understandably, had triggered its official interest.

The CIA had secretly convened a panel of distinguished scientists, headed by H. P. Robertson of the California Institute of Technology, which met in

mid-January 1953 to consider the most impressive UFO incidents then in the USAF's files. After examining these "best cases," the panel concluded that none were "attributable to foreign artifacts capable of hostile acts."

Prior to the meeting of the Robertson panel, once-secret CIA papers revealed that some agency officials had been anxious to have the National Security Council authorize the CIA to initiate a major UFO investigation. Such an authorization would be needed because the USAF earlier had been given primary responsibility for investigating UFOs. When a copy of the Robertson panel report was transmitted to the Intelligence Advisory Committee on February 18, 1953, by committee secretary James Q. Reber, he wrote: "The results of the panel's studies have moved the CIA to conclude that no National Security Council Intelligence Directive [authorizing the CIA to launch a UFO investigation] on this subject is warranted."

The once-secret CIA files contain a number of memoranda from second- and third-tier officials discussing what should be done with UFO material accumulated during the previous six months. One memo, dated March 31, 1953, expressed the view that "very little material would be worth saving except as samples of indicative or unusual reports. The rest I recommend be destroyed." The memoranda make it clear that none of the officials wanted his own division to be saddled with the task of maintaining UFO files and analyzing new UFO reports. The head of the division that was finally designated for the unwanted task wrote a memo on July 3, 1953, saying he "planned to handle the project with part-time use of an analyst and a file clerk."

The CIA files also contain a memo dated August 8, 1955, from the chief of the Physics & Electronics Division, to his superior, the Acting Assistant Direc-

tor for Scientific Intelligence, recommending that his division's responsibility for monitoring new UFO reports be terminated. The CIA official noted that during the two years that his division had been following UFOs "no intelligence of concern to national security has been developed from the project." And he complained that his division had been spending "between 10 and 25 analyst hours per month" (a small fraction of one full-time employee's efforts) in reviewing UFO reports and "about half that much clerical time."

That provides an accurate indication of the extent of the CIA's official interest in UFOs nearly a quarter of a century ago. And the CIA files show a decline of interest in UFOs since that time. The CIA files contain internal memoranda on the subject of UFOs as recent as April 3, 1976, which offer added confirmation that the CIA had no official interest in the subject. The memoranda—names are censored because of Privacy Act considerations—concern a report submitted to the agency by a U.S. scientist speculating on UFO propulsion systems. The scientist wanted to know if the paper should be classified for national security reasons; he also asked if the U.S. government, possibly the CIA, was secretly investigating UFOs. (In late 1969, the USAF announced that it was officially closing down its UFO investigative office and getting out of the UFO business.)

The internal CIA memorandum of April 3, 1976, says: "It does not seem that the Government has any formal program in progress for the identification/solution of the UFO phenomena. . . . At the present time, there are offices and personnel within the agency who are monitoring the UFO phenomena, but again, this is not currently on an official basis." (Emphasis added.) The memo continued: "We wish to stress again that there does not now appear to

be any special program on UFOs within the intelligence community."

This is what the once-secret CIA files on UFOs really reveal, as I stressed to Patrick Huyghe when he interviewed me in preparation for writing his article for the *New York Times Magazine*. But what did Huyghe write and the *Times Magazine* publish? "Ever since UFOs made their appearance in our skies in the 1940's, the phenomenon has aroused much serious behind-the-scenes concern in official circles. Details of the intelligence community's protracted obsession with the subject of UFO's have emerged over the past few years with the release of long-withheld Government records obtained through the Freedom of Information Act. . . . It is the CIA that appears to have played the key role in the controversy, and may even be responsible for the Government's conduct in UFO investigations throughout the years."

—Philip J. Klass

Philip J. Klass is the chairman of CSICOP's UFO Subcommittee and author of *UFOs Explained*.

Psychic surgery cuts a new figure

Psychic surgery made a bid to fix its tarnished image last November 26 in a scientific test at Oakland University in Rochester, Michigan. Contradicting the old finding that psychic surgeons make fake incisions from which they "extract" pig kidneys or chicken livers by sleight of hand, the tissues and blood from Philippine surgeon Juan Blanche's operations at Oakland were shown by laboratory analysis to belong to the correct human subjects.

The rational explanation for the new medical miracle, according to Richard Kammann, psychologist at the University of Otago in New Zealand, is that Blanche made real, if minor, cuts

Truman

1948 personnel from USAF Technical Intelligence Division Wright Patterson AFB, conducted a survey of data about UFOs which had been collected up to that ~~on~~ point. Their summary called Top Secret "Estimate ~~of~~ of the Situation."

- ~~injected~~ UFOs were of ET origin
- sent this channels all the way up to AF chief of staff Gen Hoyt Vandenberg who rejected it and sent it back - ordered all copies burned.

bomb with the Soviet Union. On September 18 Truman finally called Wallace to his office. They talked for two and a half hours, and at the end of the meeting Wallace reluctantly promised to make no more speeches on foreign policy until after the Paris Peace Conference. But Wallace's attitude upset Truman. He was even more upset when he learned that Wallace told a number of other people about his long meeting with the president.

Not until September 19, a week after the speech, did the president talk with Byrnes. Telephone connections were bad, so they conversed by teletype. Byrnes had the first word—indeed, the first 1200 words, in which he argued that America could not allow the world to doubt its resolution. He concluded: "You and I spent fifteen months building a bipartisan foreign policy. We did a fine job convincing the world that it was a permanent policy upon which the world could rely. Wallace destroyed it in a day." Truman's reply was reassuring: nothing had changed, their policy was intact, nobody appreciated the excellent job Byrnes was doing more than he did. "I shall continue to support you with everything I have," Truman promised. The next day the president asked Wallace for his resignation.*

When it was finally over, no one was quite sure what had happened, or why. James Reston wrote ruefully of "the most astounding and disturbing series of errors to come out of the White House in a generation," and he could not be contradicted.** Such blundering was not typical of Harry Truman, but it revealed

* Cabell Phillips, whose book *The Truman Presidency* was written with the help of several important members of the Truman administration, wrote that when Truman finally decided to fire Wallace, he drafted a vituperative letter in longhand to the secretary of commerce and sent it to him by messenger. According to Phillips, Truman's staff was unaware of this letter until Wallace himself called Charles Ross and read him some of the president's heated prose. Wallace thought this ill-considered communication might be a liability in history, and Ross agreed. Wallace sent the document to the White House, and Ross destroyed it. All that remains is a very polite and brief correspondence between Truman and Wallace, the secretary offering his resignation and the president accepting it.

** Clifford and Ross found some consolation in the episode. It helped them persuade the president to organize the staff work in the White House more carefully, and to be sure he knew all sides of an issue before making a decision.

his predicament. He was uncertain of his position, both in Washington and in the country. Wallace was a leader of the nation's intellectual left, a group Truman thought was important to the Democratic party, especially when congressional elections were less than two months away. Wallace delivered his controversial speech in New York, an important state for the Democrats at any time, and especially important in 1946, when Thomas E. Dewey was running for reelection to the governorship. Dewey was one of the most obvious possibilities for the Republican presidential nomination in 1948.

Harried by domestic affairs (a national maritime strike was then occupying much of the president's attention) and aware of his—and the Democrats'—declining popularity, Truman was not eager to acknowledge a serious division inside his cabinet, or to take sides in an intraparty argument. The president was so reluctant to resolve the impossible situation which the speech created that he waited seven days before even speaking to Wallace. It required an eighth day for the president to make the decision which he would have made on the first, if diplomatic considerations had been paramount.

But diplomatic considerations were not so important. Had they been, the Wallace incident probably would not have occurred, and it certainly would have been less painful. The official reaction to Wallace's speech proved, on one level, that the speech itself was incorrect—clearly, the administration was not committed to an active "get tough with Russia" policy. If Truman really felt such a commitment, Wallace could not have remained in the cabinet for eight days after making his speech. And the president's press secretary could not have failed to react to the pointed comments of Undersecretary of the Navy, John L. Sullivan, when he protested about Wallace's speech a few hours before it was delivered.

The fact was that at the operative level, the Truman administration was confused and uncertain in September. The strong note to Russia on the Straits had been an important stage in the evolu-

tion of American policy, but the Wallace incident showed that the full implications of that note had not yet been accepted. The American people and the nations of the world still did not know what United States foreign policy was. Mr. Low, watching these events from London, drew a cartoon at the time of Wallace's resignation picturing "U.S. Statesmanship" reaching for the chalice of "world leadership and responsibility," but held back by the "child minds." It was captioned, "Touch and Go."

The situation was not so delicate as Mr. Low thought. Undeniably, the Wallace episode was a blow to the credibility of American policy. Mr. Low could justifiably wonder if the United States had a consistent foreign policy. But inside the government, the incident cleared the air. It was the last important struggle within the administration about an issue related to foreign policy in 1946-47.

Wallace himself was the last important member of the Truman cabinet who believed that demonstrations of American friendship could mollify the Soviet Union. (He was replaced as secretary of commerce by W. Averell Harriman, who had decided eighteen months earlier that the Russians could not be trusted.) By dismissing Wallace, Truman created a new situation in which "Truman's policy" was firm toward Russia, but the policy of Truman's critics was conciliatory, or even apologetic. Previously, the president had made room in his cabinet for both a Byrnes and a Wallace; such broadmindedness was not evident after September 1946.

There was no similar incident again. Perhaps the Wallace affair was a necessary jolt. Until Wallace articulated the differences between the administration's foreign policy and the views of the left wing he represented, the public had not realized how fundamental those differences were. And until Truman was compelled to choose between his foreign policy and the left wing of his party, the administration itself tended to confuse issues it should have been clarifying.

Wallace's speech and its aftermath did help clarify both the

president's position and American foreign policy. Another important but secret development may have helped the president even more. Several weeks before the Wallace incident, Mr. Truman asked Clark M. Clifford, one of his most influential aides, to study America's relations with the Soviet Union in detail. He instructed Clifford to talk with virtually every important figure in the American government; military officers, diplomats, intelligence experts and anyone else with expert advice or an opinion on U.S.-Soviet relations. Clifford's report was being drafted during the days of the furor over the Wallace speech. He handed it to the president on September 24.

Clifford's memorandum, nearly 20,000 words long, included a review of Soviet-American relations during and after the war, an analysis of Soviet behavior in that period and recommendations for future American policy. Its tone was grave and uncompromising. "The fundamental tenet of the communist philosophy embraced by Soviet leaders is that the peaceful coexistence of communist and capitalist nations is impossible," Clifford wrote near the outset. "The defenders of the communist faith, as the present Soviet leaders regard themselves, assume that conflict between the Soviet Union and the leading capitalist powers is inevitable. . . ." This was an important thesis of Kennan's telegram of the previous February. He meant, in other words, that the United States could not appease the Soviet Union because the Soviet leaders believed in the inevitability of war with the United States.

But like Kennan, Clifford also found some cause for optimism, provided that America was resolute. The Russians, Clifford concluded, "want to postpone the conflict [with capitalism] for many years." Meanwhile, he wrote:

The primary objective of United States policy toward the Soviet Union is to convince Soviet leaders that it is in their interest to participate in a system of world cooperation, that there are no fundamental causes for war between our two nations, and that the security and prosperity of the

24

FIRING THE GENERAL

WHAT happened in 1948 was wonderful to behold, but in this summer of Watergate with its reports of secret bombings and the generals' falsified communiqués, something else old Harry did seem even more miraculous—when he gave the biggest general of all Douglas MacArthur—his comeuppance.

Mr. President, I know why you fired General MacArthur, but if you don't mind, I'd like to hear it in your own words.

"I fired him because he wouldn't respect the authority of the President. That's the answer to that. I didn't fire him because he was a dumb son of a bitch, although he was, but that's not against the law for generals. If it was, half to three-quarters of them would be in jail. That's why when a good one comes along like General Marshall . . . why, you've got to hang onto them, and I did.

"But MacArthur . . . well, to understand what happened and what I think most people don't understand is that the so-called China Lobby was very strong in this country when I was in the White House. They had a great many Congressmen and Senators lined up to do pretty much what they were told, and they had billions of dollars to spend,

EDITOR AND STILL
SUPREME COMMANDER:
James W. Moseley, J.S.

NON-SCHEDULED
NEWSLETTER
Volume 42, No. 4
April 15th, 1995

MAILING ADDRESS:
P. O. Box 1709
Key West, FL 33041

Harry S Truman Goes to Roswell or The Death of the "Roswell Incident"
Miscellaneous Ravings
Letters to Ye Olde Editor

HARRY S. TRUMAN GOES TO ROSWELL or THE DEATH OF THE "ROSWELL INCIDENT":

With all the publicity that the July 1947 Roswell Incident has received in the past couple of years, it was almost inevitable that some sensational new development would come along to bring us the final proof (?) we all long for. Now that "proof" has arrived; but in our opinion here at "Smear", it is so bad that it may well mark the end of any hope (if there ever was hope!) of finding out what really happened at Roswell!

We have many versions of this story, from several helpful people. Most of the write-ups in our possession come from computer networks. All are somewhat different, so we'll give you a composite as best we can. If our version of the story is not 100% accurate, it won't be the first time, or the last:

It seems that on March 17th, British crop circle expert Colin Andrews revealed at a Seattle lecture that he has seen a sensational video made from 8mm (or maybe 16mm) military film, which has recently been bought by the Fox TV Network and will be shown to the U.S. public this coming August. It will also be shown in England.

The vintage film, though grainy and of poor quality, shows a crash site or debris field, and it also shows an autopsy being performed indoors on one of the Roswell alien bodies by two alleged doctors, with a third man



present in the background - possibly a civilian or plain clothes Intelligence officer. At the bottom right-hand corner of the frame, a board is visible, which has written on it: "30 July 1947; Subject 1 of 2". (Of course, even the date is a problem, as the Roswell crash is supposed to have occurred about July 8th.)

The film was discovered about two years ago in California by a British TV and movie producer (mainly of musicals) named Ray Santilli, who was, of all things, searching for film of Elvis Presley! A 76-year-old retired Army photographer in failing health (possibly named Jack Barnett) sold the film to Santilli for about \$100,000. There are 14 or 15 10-minute film reels, but not all of them have yet been seen by anyone, and at the time they were bought, some had never been developed in all these years! Apparently the presently-available 15-minute video - also of poor quality - is made from only a portion of this material, and it has been seen by a few selected groups in England. Cattle mutilation expert Linda Howe is one of the several American researchers who have investigated this film, and even she is not favorably impressed!

To make things more confusing, Santilli intends to include this sensational footage in a music video he is making with a 1960s British Rock singer named Reg Presley (no relation to Elvis), who was or is with a band called The Troggs. Reg is a UFO and crop circle enthusiast, we are told.

As for former president Harry S. Truman, one of the versions we have here states that "Truman can clearly be seen wandering amongst the wreckage at a crash site that could well be linked to Roswell." In another version of this story, it is stated that it is in the autopsy portion of the film (not the crash site) that we see "General Trueman" (sic) in attendance. But the only person we've spoken to directly who claims to have seen the film (and to have his own copy), tells us that Truman is seen emerging from a limousine!

The autopsy room is said to be crude, with two power lamps shown. According to one version, the autopsy is taking place in the interior of a barn on Mac Brazel's ranch, near where the "debris field" was found. According to this version, we are not seeing an autopsy but an attempt to save the life of one of the aliens, who was found dying at the crash site.

One skeptic who saw the video comments as follows regarding the autopsy scene:

"The camera used at no time moves or pans in to the table or the activities of the 'doctors', which I find most

unlikely, given the nature of the official film it is supposed to be. Not to mention that the position of the (alien)

body on the table, the way the head is deliberately laid over to the right so that it cannot be seen, leads one to

conclude that the events being filmed were staged in some way. Basically, the film is so jerky and grainy that no

details can be made out - that is, how many fingers or toes, for example. It could, to all intents and purposes, be a

dummy or a human being lying on the table. I am not impressed..."

We'll close with a deliberately humorous remark at the conclusion of one of our computer print-outs:

"I understand that Philip Klass has been seen bulk buying valium."

Our thanks to all those who contributed material for this article, including: Stanton Friedman, Tom Benson, Bill LaParl, Patrick Huyghe, Lee Walsh, Simone Mendez, and others.