



REFLECTION OF PRESIDENTS: Taken during 1955 commencement ceremonies at the University as the nuclear reactor's pool was being inspected, this photo brought together three presidents. Newest to gain that rank is Dr. Eric A. Walker, right, president-elect of the University. He's explaining the operation to Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower and President Dwight D. Eisenhower. *CDT 7/2/55 NSF/Walker*

Walker Assumes Lightning Dual Positions, Weighs Actions Destroys Pavilion

By PAUL W. HOUCK, Times Staff Writer

With all the excitement of a weekend crowded with dozens of letters, telegrams and telephone calls of congratulations out of the way, Dr. Eric A. Walker, to all intents and purposes, became president of the University today.

This is the first official day of his previously-planned role

Lightning, striking twice but three times spot, set fire to the Pavilion, seven m. thaus, early today.

The pavilion Mary's of the Catholic Church

Walker Returns From England

Dr. Eric A. Walker, head of the department of electrical engineering and director of the Ordnance Research Laboratory at the College, returned last week from England where he took part in a conference on joint Anglo-American research and development.

Accompanying Dr. Walker were Admiral C. M. Bolster, of the Office of Naval Research; Sir Charles Wright of the British Scientific Commission; and J. S. Coleman of the National Research Council.

The group met with British scientists and Navy officers to discuss joint operations to prevent duplication of research effort.

Eric Walker Assumes Post

Dr. Eric A. Walker, director of the Ordnance Research Laboratory and professor and head of the department of electrical engineering at the College since 1945, today succeeds Dr. Harry P. Hammond as dean of the School of Engineering. Dr. Hammond retires with emeritus rank.

The new dean divided his time between industry and academic instruction during the years 1934 to 1945, serving during the period from 1941 to 1945 as research and social sciences director and finally associate director of the Harvard Underwater Sound Laboratory in Cambridge, Mass. For his work there he was awarded the Naval Ordnance Development Award and also a Presidential Certificate of Merit.

In 1945, through the efforts of Dr. Walker and Dean Hammond, arrangements between the College and the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, were completed, establishing the Ordnance Research Laboratory on the Penn State campus. For the past year, Dr. Walker has been on leave of absence acting as executive secretary of the Research and Development Board of the Department of Defense.

EISENHOWER BACKS CABINET'S OUSTERS

But He Asserts He Opposes
Removal of Officials, Just
for Political Patronage

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, April 23—President Eisenhower asserted today that he opposed the removal of any public servant merely for the sake of change or political patronage. In so doing, he reaffirmed his faith that his Cabinet members were well-intentioned and were seeking key subordinates who would be willing to accept Administration policies.

In discussing the issue at his weekly news conference, however, President Eisenhower said none of the controversies concerning the displacement of career officials had been brought to him for adjudication.

The three leading personnel problems were mentioned. The most recent was the resignation yesterday of Dr. Earl J. McGrath, Federal Commissioner of Education, in protest against a \$8,448,391 reduction of the proposed \$88,876,370 budget for the Office of Education.

Astin Action Postponed

The others were the forced resignations of Dr. Allen V. Astin, Director of the Bureau of Standards, an action later postponed by Sinclair Weeks, Secretary of Commerce, after a storm of protest arose; and of Dr. Albert M. Day, Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Interior Department and his replacement by John L. Farley, who was a public relations official for a paper manufacturing company.

The discussion started with this question: "There is a point of view that the resignation of some of the heads of established agencies of Government, like the Bureau of Standards and the Fish and Wildlife Service, is kicking out of government people who rightfully belong there, who have been part of

the career service, and it is a bad thing. Would you care to discuss the development?"

The President replied in this vein. He had placed in charge of the great departments the finest people he thought he could find. He had made the selections a matter of his own responsibility and the Secretaries of these departments knew he had no desire to get rid of a person merely for the sake of change, particularly persons who were truly career people. But he did expect the Secretaries to get assistants who would support the policies agreed upon in the Cabinet and in the National Security Council.

If there were any officials who could not support the policies they had no recourse but to resign. None of the cases had been brought to him for determination. He was not sure in the cases mentioned what his own answer would be, but he did hold the department chiefs responsible and he expected them to be fair and just and decent, and he did not expect them merely to conduct a vendetta for any reason, partisan or otherwise.

The next question was whether a Cabinet member's desire to make patronage for Republicans should be a controlling factor. General Eisenhower replied emphatically none whatsoever, in his opinion. He added, however, that top officials had a natural desire to have around them subordinates they liked, trusted and believed in. If such an official lost confidence in such a subordinate he would develop an understandable uneasiness.

Day Gets New Job

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UP)—Douglas McKay, Secretary of the Interior, solved one of his personnel problems today by giving Mr. Day another—and as yet unnamed—job.

Ralph Tudor, Under Secretary of Interior, said Mr. Day would have "comparable status" with Dr. Clarence Cottam, present assistant director of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

But neither will be classified as assistant director, a spokesman said, although the law provides for two. He said their status "will be worked out later."

EISENHOWER ACTS TO UNIFY AGENCIES

Continued From Page 1—

whose members also include the President's brother, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, president of Pennsylvania State College, and Arthur S. Flemming, Director of Defense Mobilization, did not go very deeply into the controversy over the functions of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Nor did it recommend that the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs receive any great new powers.

Instead, it recommended that the Joint Chiefs tidy up their operations a bit by delegating much of the present administrative workload. This, the committee felt, would permit the Joint Chiefs to concentrate more on planning and less on the drudgery of administrative paper work.

In another move to strengthen civilian control at the Pentagon, the reorganization committee suggested that the Munitions Board and the Research and Development Board be abolished, that their work should be taken over by new assistants under the Secretary of Defense. This was Mr. Rockefeller's concession to the theory that a good man is better than a big board any day.

Altogether, Mr. Rockefeller submitted some nineteen reports on the major agencies of the Government. His assignment from the President was to concentrate on improving the "functions" of these agencies and not to get into the question of how the work could be done for less money.

A Busy Day

At this morning's meeting, however, the President discussed only the State and Defense reorganizations. First he had breakfast at 7:45 A. M. with Mr. Rockefeller, Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, the Majority Leader in the Senate; Speaker Joseph W. Martin Jr. of the House of Representatives; and Roger M. Kyes, Deputy Secretary of

Defense, and Maj. Wilton B. Parsons, the President's liaison officer with Capitol Hill.

This group was joined at 8:30 by other Republican legislative leaders, including Senator Styles Bridges, Republican of New Hampshire, who indicated that he favored a proposal to create a new stand-by Joint Chiefs of Staff to take over from the present team later in the year.

"I think an over-all study for our defense and foreign aid programs by fresh minds is in order," Mr. Bridges said. As chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, he is reported to be in favor of letting the President's forthcoming appointees to the Joint Chiefs study the basic strategic and budget decisions even before they are appointed.

Too Many Envoys Seen

The Rockefeller committee was critical of some of the Pentagon's methods of awarding contracts, and of the plethora of envoys that represent the United States in some capitals. It emphasized that the President's personal ambassador should be the principal officer representing the United States in each capital and that the representatives of other agencies should work through him.

The committee also proposed that the White House budget be consolidated. At the present time, the President's office gets its funds from a variety of sources. The reorganization committee suggested that all the arms of the White House, from the Bureau of the Budget to the Office of Defense Mobilization, have a single budget.

Finally, the Rockefeller committee even implied a criticism of itself. Temporary committees on reorganization were not good enough, it suggested. Reorganization was a perpetual problem and should be studied all the time by a permanent committee under the Bureau of the Budget.

The removal of Mr. Day will be taken up directly with President Eisenhower by the Emergency Committee on Natural Resources when its delegation goes to the White House next Tuesday. The group will bring complaints from thirty-two conservation and scientific groups.

our best

As we read following letter

Dear Sirs:

... I took the out whether stores were as they are.

I am happy pleased with my opinion the lishments rare I was waited 253 Broadway the desirability again before h terations, he s

This is to t service received

Wallachs sale every day, they material that g themselves, our

Consult The New York rent property. More is published in The metropolitan newspaper

...than the legal processes in the cases before Judge Goldsborough and the case before Judge Keech consumed about the same amount of time.

D. C. product. Judge Keech, whose task is to uphold the law, is an earnest man born 53 years ago in the District of Columbia, the son of a policeman. He was educated in Washington schools, studied law at Georgetown University and practiced briefly. Then he became Assistant Corporation Counsel for the District of Columbia and moved up, through several jobs, including membership on the District Public Utilities Commission, to Corporation Counsel.

In 1945, George Allen, a presidential man who had been a District of Columbia Commissioner, suggested to President Truman that Mr. Keech would make a good administrative assistant. As a resident of Washington he had never voted, and he said that he did not know whether he was a Republican or a Democrat.

He took the White House job and a year later, in 1946, was appointed to his present place on the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia. His career had been uneventful until Mr. Lewis and the Mine Workers got into his court. Then it was up to Judge Keech to determine how great was the majesty of the law and whether it was great enough to get coal mined.

CLOUD WATCHER

F. W. Reichelderfer has been watching the weather for a long while. He grew interested while a student at Northwestern University and has made the weather his career. For more than a decade, Mr. Reichelderfer has headed the U. S.

Weather Bureau. Consequently, he is equipped to speak on the subject. (See page 19.)

The country's chief weather forecaster is 54, of middle height, with gray hair and brown eyes. He is pleasant, easily approachable and retains an undiminished enthusiasm for his favorite subject.

After an Indiana boyhood, he studied four years at Northwestern. In 1918 he enrolled for advanced training in meteorology at Harvard's Blue Hills Observatory. But, in the same year, he joined the Navy as an ensign and was given meteorological assignments. He also learned to fly and became an expert at balloon racing.

Staying on in the Navy, Mr. Reichelderfer rose quickly in his chosen specialty. For years he was director of the Naval Meteorological Organization in the Bureau of Aeronautics at Washington. In 1938, he was detached to become acting chief of the Weather Bureau, and, a year later, he took full charge.

He found the Bureau and its methods antiquated and inefficient. He instituted a reorganization and changed the whole basis on which weather forecasts were made, with consequent improvement in accuracy. He also widely expanded the Bureau's services to the public.

During the war, under Mr. Reichelderfer, the Bureau developed a speedy weather-map service for the fighting forces. Four times a day, observations came from more than 10,000 stations. The map was ready in half an hour. Before the war, it had taken more than four hours.

Mr. Reichelderfer always is ready not only to talk about the weather, but to try to do something about it, al-

though he is less optimistic about the latter than some. He has learned that the natural forces involved often are too great to be much affected by what man may do to them.

WEAPONS FINDER

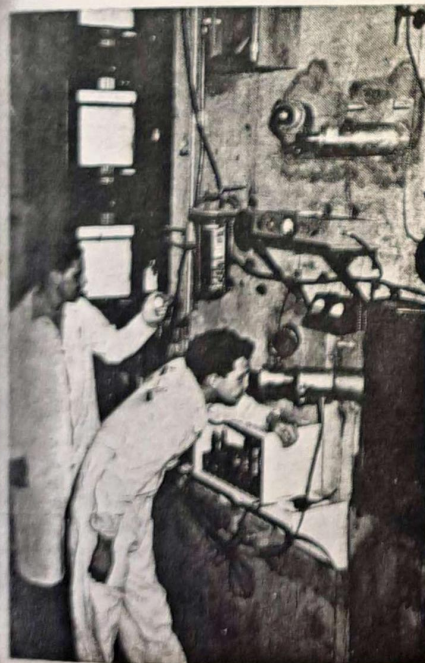
William Webster is taking over a touchy job as a top man in the Government's search for scientific military weapons. Mr. Webster is chairman of the Research and Development Board, which supervises military research. The Board for many months has been criticized for confusion and inefficiency.

The services spend 500 million dollars yearly on research. The Board allocates money and projects among the Army, Navy and Air Force, and the losing service is quick to object and denounce the agency and its chairman.

Mr. Webster also must work closely with the Atomic Energy Commission's Military Liaison Committee, of which he once was chairman, and take progress and future expectations on atomic and hydrogen bombs into his calculations.

The new Board chairman is 49 and a graduate of the Naval Academy and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He served in the Naval Construction Corps for six years and then became a New England public-utilities executive. During the war Mr. Webster held several jobs connected with military research.

His predecessors have been distinguished scientists with administrative backgrounds. He, however, is an administrator with a scientific background, which many at the Pentagon think may be what the Board needs.

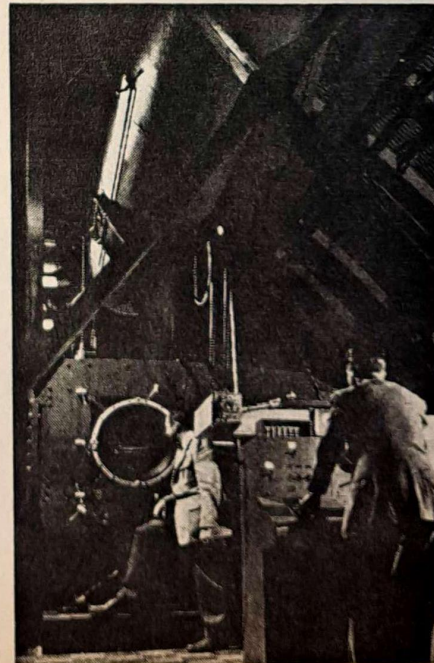


ATOMIC RESEARCH



WILLIAM WEBSTER

In the day's work: the weapons of the future



WIND-TUNNEL TEST

the wartime administration of the Manhattan District to postwar management of the atomic-energy enterprise. In December 1945, and later, I appeared at Senator McMahon's request in sessions of his Special Committee on Atomic Energy, which was considering legislation on the same subject. Under the chairmanship of Dr. Richard Tolman, I served on a committee set up by General Groves to consider classification policy on matters of atomic energy. For 2 months, early in 1946, I worked steadily as a member of a panel, the Board of Consultants to the Secretary of State's Committee on Atomic Energy, which, with the Secretary of State's Committee, prepared the so-called Acheson-Lilienthal report. After the publication of this report, I spoke publicly in support of it. A little later, when Mr. Baruch was appointed to represent the United States in the United Nations Atomic Energy Committee, I became one of the scientific consultants to Mr. Baruch, and his staff in preparation for and in the conduct of our efforts to gain support for the United States' plan. I continued as a consultant to General Osborn when he took over the effort.

At the end of 1946 I was appointed by the President as a member of the General Advisory Committee to the Atomic Energy Commission. At its first meeting I was elected Chairman, and was reelected until the expiration of my term in 1952. This was my principal assignment during these years as far as the atomic-energy program was concerned, and my principal preoccupation apart from academic work. . . .

The initial members of the General Advisory Committee were Conant, then president of Harvard, DuBridge, president of the California Institute of Technology, Fermi of the University of Chicago, Rabi of Columbia University, Rowe, vice president of the United Fruit Co., Seaborg of the University of California, Cyril Smith of the University of Chicago, and Worthington of the duPont Co. In 1948 Buckley, president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, replaced Worthington; in the summer of 1950, Fermi, Rowe, and Seaborg were replaced by Libby of the University of Chicago, Murphree, president of Standard Oil Development Co., and Whitman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Later Smith resigned and was succeeded by von Neumann of the Institute for Advanced Study.

In these years from early 1947 to mid-1952 the Committee met some 30 times and transmitted perhaps as many reports to the Commission. Formulation of policy and the management of the vast atomic-energy enterprises were responsibilities vested in the Commission itself. The General Advisory Committee had the role, which was fixed for it by statute, to advise the Commission. In that capacity we gave the Commission our views on questions which the Commission put before us, brought to the

Commission's attention on our initiative technical matters of importance, and encouraged and supported the work of the several major installations of the Commission. . . .

The super itself had a long history of consideration beginning, as I have said, with our initial studies in 1942 before Los Alamos was established. It continued to be the subject of study and research at Los Alamos throughout the war. After the war, Los Alamos itself was inevitably handicapped pending the enactment of necessary legislation for the atomic energy enterprise. With the McMahon Act, the appointment of the Atomic Energy Commission and the General Advisory Committee, we in the committee had occasion at our early meetings in 1947 as well as in 1948 to discuss the subject. In that period the General Advisory Committee pointed out the still extremely unclear status of the problem from the technical standpoint, and urged encouragement of Los Alamos' efforts which were then directed toward modest exploration of the super and of thermonuclear systems. No serious controversy arose about the super until the Soviet explosion of an atomic bomb in the autumn of 1949.

Shortly after that event, in October 1949, the Atomic Energy Commission called a special session of the General Advisory Committee and asked us to consider and advise on two related questions: First, whether in view of the Soviet success the Commission's program was adequate, and if not, in what way it should be altered or increased; second, whether a crash program for the development of the super should be a part of any new program. The committee considered both questions, consulting various officials from the civil and military branches of the executive departments who would have been concerned, and reached conclusions which were communicated in a report to the Atomic Energy Commission in October 1949.

This report, in response to the first question that had been put to us, recommended a great number of measures that the Commission should take to increase in many ways our overall potential in weapons.

As to the super itself, the General Advisory Committee stated its unanimous opposition to the initiation by the United States of a crash program of the kind we had been asked to advise on. The report of that meeting, and the Secretary's notes, reflect the reasons which moved us to this conclusion. The annexes, in particular, which dealt more with political and policy considerations—the report proper was essentially technical in character—indicated differences in the views of members of the committee. There were two annexes, one signed by Rabi and Fermi, the other by Conant, DuBridge, Smith, Rowe, Buckley and myself. (The ninth member of the committee, Seaborg, was abroad at the time.)

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27 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES

SUBJECT: Ground rules on disclosure of technical information
to foreign nationals

The US policy on disclosures of classified technical information to foreign nationals is contained in the policy document State-Defense MIC 206/29, which is interpreted by a committee known as State-Defense MIC. (MIC stands for Military Information Control Committee). The committee has members from the three Departments, and RDB is a member. Dr. Eric A. Walker is the RDB member, undersigned is his alternate. My telephone is Extension 78333 on Liberty 5-8700.

The policy refers to classified military information, and covers all types of military information, including research and development information. It covers disclosures whether made orally or by means of transfer of reports or other documents. It does not refer to unclassified material.

At the outset the policy lays down general principles which permit disclosure, such as, to mention a few, that the disclosure is consistent with US foreign policy toward the recipient nation, that military security of the US permits disclosure, that disclosure will result in benefits to the US in that the increase or maintenance of the military potential of the recipient nation is advantageous to the US, or that the US obtains information from the recipient nation on a quid pro quo basis. P.W.

The policy then lists certain prohibited fields, as to which disclosures cannot be made unless approved by the State-Defense MIC committee. These include restricted data as defined in the Atomic Energy Act, and cryptographic material.

The policy then lists the various potential countries-recipient and delineates the limits of classification which each may receive. In the case of the UK and Canada, which are the two countries which will probably be the only ones which come to your attention, material classified up through Top Secret may be furnished.

The philosophy of the military Departments is that all classified research and development information generated by the Department of Defense, whether created in government laboratories, as at NRL, for example, or by DOD policy agencies such as the Munitions Board, or the Research and Development Board, constitutes military information,

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and the Departments therefore have an interest in its security.

This philosophy is translated in the policy into a clause which provides that prior to the release of classified military information by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Munitions Board, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or RDB, "concurrence in the release will be obtained from the intelligence agency of either the Army, the Navy, or the Air Force". Although this language does not literally require that the issuer get the concurrence of all three Departments, the practice is that such concurrence must in fact be obtained. The only case in which a release may be made based upon the concurrence of a single Department is that involving material which is of interest to but one Department. Research and development material is by nature generally of interest to all three Departments.

In the case of a visit, the visitor must be duly cleared. During the visit he can be told anything permitted under the policy. He cannot be given documents. If document transfers to him are desired, they must be processed to him following the usual manner of obtaining Departmental concurrence, as set forth below. The visitor can be shown documents, can be aided in determining what if any documents he wishes to request. It was once true that RDB was required to furnish to the Departmental security people a resume of the conversation that took place at each visit. This is no longer the case.

The visitor must be cleared; and clearance procedures on visits are outlined below.

If the visitor is "sponsored" by DJSN, the Departments to some extent rely upon that sponsorship, and their independent clearance of the man requires less time, is less thorough. (It takes about three weeks to obtain the clearance.) If a Department or RDB sponsor the man, the clearance by the Department is more exhaustive and takes longer.

The foregoing statement is somewhat rough-hewn but gives a general idea of the framework. There follows a more specific blueprint of the actual procedures that must be followed. RDB has to use these procedures; and therefore the Metallurgical Advisory Board should follow them.

I. Release of Documents

Put the case, then, of the situation in which it is desired to furnish a classified RDB report to Dr. S.W. Coppock of the DJSN. A copy of the report must be furnished to each of the three Departments, with an accompanying memorandum which states the nature of the proposed release, and requests concurrence therein. A sample copy of such a memorandum is attached.

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By <u>CE</u> NARA Date <u>11/2/98</u>

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This memorandum is addressed to the following:

Army

Colonel Gordon E. Dawson
Security & Training Division
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
Room 2E 479 Pentagon Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Navy

Captain Monroe E. Duffill
Policy Control Section, OP-321
Department of the Navy
Room 5C 711 Pentagon Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Air Force

Lt. Col. Robert P. Bliss
Chief, Security Policy Branch
Directorate of Intelligence
Department of the Air Force
Room 4A 916 Pentagon Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Upon receipt of the requested concurrences the document can be furnished by RDB directly to Dr. Coppock, following due messenger regulations applicable to classified matter.

II. Visit Clearances

The fastest procedure for obtaining a visit clearance is to have the BJSM or the Canadian Defense Research Council sponsor the visitor in question. In such a case the name is brought to the attention of Lt. Colonel J.G.C. Perrett-Young, Chief Technical Administrative Officer of the British Joint Services Mission. (Executive 2020) Colonel Perrett-Young's office will duly notify the Permit Division of the British Embassy (Miss M.W. Foster or Miss W.J. Allen Room 1340, Extension 73, 74). These ladies will then prepare in necessary numbers formal requests for the clearance of the visitor in question.

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They will forward these to the following action offices:

Army

Colonel T. W. Hammond, Jr., Chief
Foreign Liaison Office
Office of Assistant Chief of Staff G-2
2E 544 Pentagon Building
Washington 25, D. C.

(Note: The man to call on follow-ups is: Tech Sgt.
John Creer, Liberty 5-6700 Ext 77131)

Navy

Lt. A. J. Gennetto, USN
Policy and Control Section, ONI
OP 321-K
5C 727 Pentagon Building
Washington 25, D. C.

(Note: Lt. Gennetto is his own follow-up man Liberty 5-6700
Ext. 75566)

Air Force

Colonel Donald H. Ainsworth, Chief
Foreign Liaison Branch
Directorate of Intelligence
4A 924 Pentagon Building
Washington 25, D. C.

(Note: The man to call on follow-ups is: Major Harry E.
Mornston, Liberty 5-6700 Ext 53859).

PIERCE WHITE

PIERCE WHITE
RDB Alternate Member of MIC

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JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SEPARATION OF POWERS
July 29, 1971

Subject: Executive Privilege S. 1125 introduced by Senator Fulbright

First Witness - William Bundy, MIT

Believes that Congress has not been able to get the information it needs from the Executive Branch. This is not a problem of executive privilege, however, but the result of a lack of a practical working process between the Executive and the Congress.

Recommended revision of present classification system, procedures for classification as well as declassification. In matters of national security the Executive should disclose information to Congress but the public interest to know should be subordinate.

Disclosure of staff level and information sources can do serious harm to the government's ability to operate particularly in the area of foreign affairs. Does not believe the Congress should look over the Executive's shoulder, but should demand responsibility through the political process.

Congress should know what the Executive has decided or will decide not entitled to know staff level decisions.

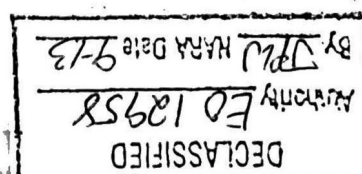
Congress should be able to know what the facts are not sources of information.

Congress should be allowed to know how the Executive plans to act in the future re a particular subject not more.

Executive must be willing to send top level personnel, i. e., Assistant Secretary or higher to Congress to testify. Real responsibility would be required at higher level to inform Congress.

Congress needs more information regarding foreign affairs. This information could be made available through improved classification and declassification procedures. The Congress should focus on end results not processes or personalities by which decisions are made.

The Executive branch should be willing to send expert witnesses to Congress.



Fourth Witness - Averell Harriman

President has executive privilege. Can not be done by more definite rules. Scope of executive privilege extends beyond national security affairs -- must be able to protect views and communications with Presidential advisors. President has responsibility to protect employees of the executive branch.

Legislature can not solve problems raised by executive privilege. Can best be solved by open discussion between Executive and Congress.

Referring specifically to Bill provisions
Congress should accept a written statement that President is going to exert executive privilege. Having witnesses come when you know they are going to claim executive privilege is ridiculous.

Assertion of privilege should be made only by President. Congress is, however, entitled to more information that it has been receiving.

Harriman - Q & A's

Ervin question: If I understand your position, you think it would be a mistake for Congress to regulate the executive privilege?

Congress can legislate but not affectively. Each case must be dealt with on an individual basis.

The proposed Fulbright Amendment would not be workable.

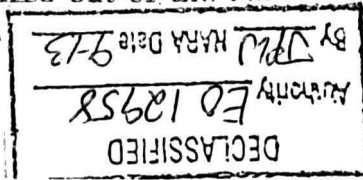
Persons called upon by President to give advise in formulation of policies should be kept confidential.

Senator Gurney asked a series of questions regarding the war in Vietnam and then asked Harriman whether the answers to ~~w~~ such questions should be ~~answered~~ ^{given} by the executive branch. Harriman stated that each should be answered because they dealt with information concerning the enemy and any such information should be given to Congress unless by doing so would reveal the means by which it was obtained and that in itself would reveal information we wouldn't want the enemy to know ~~we~~ have.

Gurney then stated that these were the exact questions he asked of Mr. Harriman at a briefing of Congressmen about the war several years ago and at that time Mr. Harriman would not answer them. He stated his point in bringing up the subject was to show that the executive branch of government tends to be over zealous of privileged information. Harriman agreed that, that probably was the case.

Mathias question: Should Dr. Kissinger be called to testify? Yes

A personal secretary should not be called, but Dr. Kissinger is serving in the same capacity that I served during the Korean conflict and I was called to testify. I was called out of the country and could not appear, but I submitted a written should



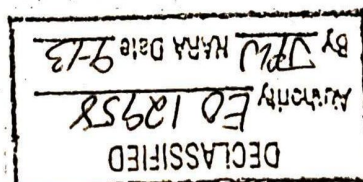
respond to^a Congressional request to testify, as should any Cabinet member. If Secretary of State can be called, Kissinger can be called.

Far better to have a public discussion of a foreign policy stand before undertaking the policy. No foreign policy will stick unless the American people are behind it. (Long dissertation on adoption of Marshall plan).

"It would be beneficial for Dr. Kissinger or any member of the executive to have the testimony of Congress." Response made to question by Senator Mathias.

When the executive opens the door re a subject, must that door be kept open? Yes. The President has stated that South Vietnam should be given a "reasonable chance." Having made that statement he should be made by Congress to explain what he means. He raised the subject and Congress should be allowed to pursue it. Congress has not quite been on the job in demanding information.

Re the Fulbright Amendment: "I don't like Congress taking the meat clever to the executive in ~~advance~~ advance, but Congress can, of course, cut off funds. Passage of the amendment would show antagonism.



TOP SECRET
(EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATED)

69

PERMANENT JOINT BOARD ON DEFENCE
CANADA - UNITED STATES

Journal of

Discussions and Decisions

at the

Meeting of the Board held at the Canadian Joint Air Training Centre, Rivers, Manitoba, September 28 - October 1, 1953.

(UNCLASSIFIED) The following members participated in the meeting:-

CANADIAN SECTION

General the Honourable
A. G. L. McNaughton,
Chairman
Commodore H. N. Lay,
Royal Canadian Navy, Acting Member
Brigadier T. G. Gibson,
Canadian Army, Acting Member
Air Vice Marshal F. R. Miller,
Royal Canadian Air Force
Mr. R. A. MacKay,
Department of External Affairs

UNITED STATES SECTION

Major General Robert M. Webster,
U.S. Air Force
Acting Chairman
Major General Frank A. Allen, Jr.,
U.S. Army
Rear Admiral M. E. Miles,
U. S. Navy
Mr. Outerbridge Horsey,
Department of State
(Member Designate)

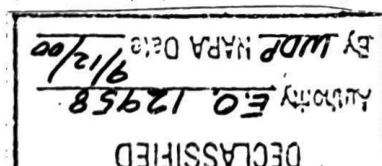
The following assistants were also in attendance: -

Captain D. G. King, Royal Canadian Navy	Colonel F. J. Graling, U. S. Army
Colonel G. A. Turcot, Canadian Army	Captain T. P. Wilson, U. S. Navy
Group Captain E. M. Reyno, Royal Canadian Air Force	Colonel J. A. Cunningham, U.S. Air Force
Mr. W. H. Barton, Department of External Affairs - Secretary	Lt. Col. W. H. Price, U.S. Army
	Lt. Col. F. P. Ball, U. S. Air Force
	Mr. W. L. Wight, Jr., Department of State Secretary

The Board noted with regret the absence of General Henry, the U.S. Chairman, due to illness. Hope was expressed that he might be able to join the Board later in Ottawa. The Board noted with regret that Mr. F. W. Jandrey had been posted to other duties, and welcomed Mr. Outerbridge Horsey as Department of State Member - designate. The Board also welcomed Lt. Col. W. H. Price as assistant to the U.S. Army Member.

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(EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATED)

00P-6108



TOP SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION

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- 2 -

1. (SECRET) PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE INTERCEPTION OF UNIDENTIFIED AIRCRAFT IN PEACE TIME. The Royal Canadian Air Force Member referred to Section 2 of the Board's Journal for its June 1953 meeting, regarding a proposed modification of PJBD Recommendation 51/4 on Interceptor Flights. He referred to discussions which had taken place between the RCAF and USAF on desirable changes in Recommendation 51/4 and on the preparation of mutually satisfactory operating procedures. As a result of these discussions between the two Air Forces, an agreed draft had been prepared which it was now desired to submit to the Board for its consideration.

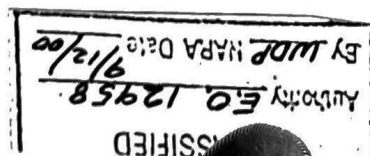
The RCAF Member and USAF Member indicated their belief that the proposed draft Recommendation would improve the capabilities of the Air Defense Commands of the two countries for the protection of the North American continent. After some discussion, the Board decided to make the following Recommendation, which would supersede the previous Recommendation 51/4 on Interceptor Flights.

RECOMMENDATION 53/1. PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE INTERCEPTION OF UNIDENTIFIED AIRCRAFT IN PEACE TIME (This Recommendation supersedes Recommendation 51/4)

1. Aircraft controlled by the Air Defense System of the United States, or of Canada, engaged in intercepting unidentified aircraft during peace time, shall be permitted to fly over the territory of either country as may be required to carry out effective interception. These flights will be carried out under the following provisions:

- a) Investigations of unidentified aircraft by United States military aircraft over Canadian territory will only occur when it is not possible for a Canadian military aircraft to carry out the investigation; the activities of Canadian military aircraft over United States territory will be similarly restricted. For the purpose of this agreement, an unidentified aircraft is an aircraft which flies within an air defense identification zone in apparent violation of rules for operation within such zone. When the pattern of behaviour of an aircraft is sufficiently suspicious to justify a belief that it has hostile intentions, it may also be considered to be an unidentified aircraft.
- b) In accordance with published civil and military regulations, investigating aircraft will not approach closer than is necessary to establish identification. Investigation or interrogation will be performed solely on unidentified aircraft for the purpose of obtaining electronic or visual identification.

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- c) The Rules of Interception and Engagement of the country over which the interception or engagement takes place are to apply, even though the intercepting aircraft is being controlled from the other country.
- d) The engagement of an aircraft is to be carried out only on orders issued by the Air Defense Commander of the country over which the engagement is to take place, or by an officer who has been delegated the requisite powers. The authority to issue orders to engage an unidentified aircraft should, to the greatest extent possible, be retained by the Air Defense Commander. However, when circumstances so necessitate, he may delegate such authority to a qualified officer not less in status than the senior officer in an Air Defense Control Center.
- e) Translation of the general principles of this arrangement into coordinated operational instructions will be carried out by the Air Defense Commanders concerned.
- f) This arrangement will remain in force until modified by mutual agreement, or until terminated by either Government.

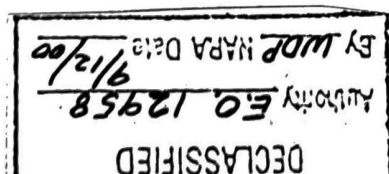
2. (SECRET) STATUS OF CANADA-UNITED STATES MILITARY PLANNING

The U.S. Chairman referred to Section 3 of the Board's Journal for June, 1953 regarding the status of Canada-United States Military Planning, and in particular to the anxieties expressed by the Canadian Chairman regarding the responsibilities of the Executive Branch of the U.S. Government to meet any requirements expressed by Congress for highly secret military information which might be the subject of later Executive Agreements or proposed treaties. The U.S. Chairman presented statements which had been authorized by the Department of State and by the Secretary of Defence which provided assurance that every effort would be made to avoid disclosures of information which might prove embarrassing to the Canadian Government. The U.S. Chairman also drew attention to the Security Agreement which is in effect between the two governments and in which each government undertakes to protect the security of military information received from the other government.

The Canadian Chairman acknowledged with appreciation the promptness with which the U.S. Section of the Board had obtained a statement of the position of the United States Government in this matter.

The Canadian Chairman then explained that he wished to make a statement which would bring out clearly the policy of the Canadian Government with regard to Canada-United States military planning. This statement is recorded as follows:

"I should



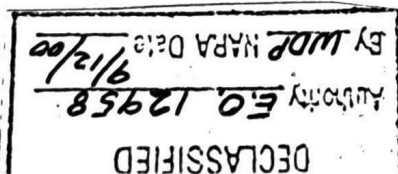
"I should like to refer to the discussion recorded under Item 16 of the Board's Journal of the April, 1953, meeting. At that time the U.S. Chairman drew attention to the difficulties being experienced by the Military Cooperation Committee in producing the Future Defence Analysis required for the Canada-U.S. Basic Security Plan. As I understood his remarks, he attributed the difficulties almost entirely to the Canadian planners' lack of authority to develop requirements. He then summed up the U.S. position in the following words:

"To produce a productive program for the future defence of Canada and the United States, the military planners must be given the authority to develop plans which are produced in accordance with sound military planning principles. It is recognized that the fulfillment of requirements in any plans so drawn would, of course, be subject to review by the respective Chiefs of Staff and further review on the basis of political and economic considerations prior to their approval by the United States and Canada at the governmental level. Such reviews should be conducted at levels above the MCC, and the military plans in that Committee should not be circumscribed by those factors."

Because of the importance of the representations made by the U.S. Chairman, I should like to define the Canadian position in some detail, as follows:

- (a) The only defence "requirements" the Canadian Government recognizes are those incorporated in the current defence program of the Government, as approved by Parliament. If the Canadian Government did not incorporate within its defence program anything which it considered to be a defence requirement, it would not be fulfilling its duty to the Canadian people. It follows, therefore, that a subordinate official of the Government cannot be permitted, in joint discussions with representatives of another country, to assert that he considers a "requirement" exists for something which has not been approved by the Canadian Government.
- (b) The Canadian Government regards it as unrealistic for the armed forces to describe as "requirements" (or any equivalent term) what the military planners put down as estimates of the forces they consider necessary to meet the probable enemy threat. Not infrequently, when such "requirements" are the joint efforts of more than one country, the next step is to measure these "requirements" against the forces actually available, thus creating a "deficiency". All this, of course, leads to misunderstanding and even recrimination, particularly because all too frequently the "requirements" become known to the public.
- (c) While the above-stated considerations, from the point of view of the Canadian Government, make undesirable the development of future defence requirements plans as such, it recognizes that an essential element of Canada-U.S. defence cooperation is the joint preparation by the military planners of the two countries of estimates of the forces and equipment which, in their opinion, it would be desirable to have for the defence of North America, and the defence benefits which could be expected to accrue if such forces were available. These estimates should be based upon consideration of all relevant factors so that they represent realistic measures.

In summary



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In summary, the Canadian Government recognizes the desirability of, and is agreeable to, the joint preparation by the military planners of the two countries of realistic estimates of the forces which, in their opinion, it would be desirable to have for the defence of North America. Such estimates are not to be confused with, or construed as, "requirements plans". In order to ensure that the Canadian position is not lost sight of, every document containing estimates should be headed by a preamble worded along the following lines:

"These estimates constitute a military opinion only of the desirable future strength of armed forces and equipment, and in no sense are to be construed as commitments by either country."

I think that it might be useful if I were to supplement the above statement of principles by an informal explanation of its application to two current joint defence activities. The first of these is the work of the Canada-United States Military Study Group, which is considering "those aspects of the North American Air Defence System which are of mutual concern to the two countries". It would be in order for the Canadian Section of the Study Group to participate in studies of the ways in which the air defence system could most effectively be improved, of the relative priority which should be assigned to such improvements, and of the results which could be expected to be achieved from any specific improvement to the system. However, it would NOT be in order for the Canadian Section to engage in discussions with the United States Section which would imply any commitment or obligation on the part of the Canadian Government to provide air defence forces or equipment over and above the currently authorized program.

The second example relates to the preparation by the Military Cooperation Committee of the "Future Defence Analysis" which is intended to serve as an element of the Basic Security Plan. You will recall that this document was originally to be entitled "Security Requirements - 1957". I think the new title is much more in accord with the Canadian view of what this study is intended to accomplish. Applying the principle I have outlined above, it would be in order for the Canadian Section of the MCC to participate with the U.S. Section in the preparation of a realistic estimate of the forces and equipment which, in their opinion, it would be desirable to have in 1957 for the defence of North America, and a study of the defence benefits which could be expected to accrue if such forces could be made available. But the Canadian Section could NOT give any indication that Canadian forces might be available for this purpose, other than those currently authorized by the Canadian Government."

The United States Chairman expressed satisfaction with the statement of the Canadian Chairman, and said that in his view the statement met in full the needs of the situation as outlined in the April 1953 memorandum of the U.S. Chairman. He said further that he was confident that it would now be possible for the Military Cooperation Committee and other joint planning bodies to proceed in their important work.

3. (SECRET)

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3. (SECRET) PROJECT CORRODE (RESTRICTED)

The U.S. Air Force Member referred to Section 1 of the Board's Journal for the meeting of June, 1953, and presented a report on the current status of Project CORRODE (RESTRICTED). He stated that there was every indication that the project was developing in an exceptionally satisfactory manner.

The Canadian Chairman reported that he had recently visited Project SPIDERWEB which is concerned with the operational testing of the "McGILL Fence" early warning equipment. The demonstration had been arranged by the RCAF and the Defence Research Board in order that Lieutenant-General Putt, the Commanding General of the United States Air Force Air Research and Development Command might see the equipment functioning as a system. The test had included runs at high altitude (Comet at 36,000 feet), jet aircraft at medium and very low levels (CF-100), and in all cases the apparatus registered the passage of the aircraft. In the opinion of the Canadian Chairman, the results had been most impressive and demonstrated dramatically the simplicity and reliability of the system.

4. (SECRET) PROGRESS OF CANADA-UNITED STATES MILITARY STUDY GROUP

The USAF Member presented a report on the activities of the Military Study Group up to the present time. He mentioned that at the last meeting of the Group the members had been impressed by the apparent agreement between United States and Canadian Air Defense Commands regarding the need for an Early Warning line generally along the 55th Parallel. He also mentioned that the Canada-United States Scientific Advisory Team had been requested to make an analytical study of the implications of such a line. In this connection the Scientific Team had carried out a synthetic exercise at U.S. Air Defense Command Headquarters, Colorado Springs, Colorado, during the period September 8 to 18. The results of this study were to be included in the report of the Scientific Advisory Team which should be ready for submission at the next meeting of the Military Study Group on October 7 and 8, 1953.

The RCAF

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77 NARA Date 9/14/00

Development Board

COMMITTEE ON GEOPHYSICS AND GEOGRAPHY

2 November 1951

Membership Changes in Committee and Panels since 1 April 1951

COMMITTEE

Mr. Ralph Zirkind replaced Dr. J. W. Joyce as BuAer Associate Member.

CDR F. F. Kravath replaced CDR John Koleszar, Bureau of Yards and Docks Associate Member.

Col. Cary J. King replaced Brig. Gen. H. Reichelderfer, Army Member.

Dr. Martin Mason appointed as Civilian Alternate Member to Dr. P. E. James.

Lt. Col. C. E. Harrison replaced Col. C. J. King, Army Associate Member.

Col. L. W. Cather replaced Col. E. T. Owen as Army Field Forces Associate Member.

Mr. R. H. Randall replaced Dr. R. H. Fleming as Navy Deputy Member.

PANEL ON ARCTIC ENVIRONMENTS

Mr. E. J. Nucci replaced CDR E. L. E. Ritson as BuShips Associate Member.

Col. John W. Hammond replaced Lt. Col. Joseph D. Raney as Army Field Forces Associate Member.

Dr. L. O. Quam replaced Dr. John Field as Navy Member.

Mr. M. H. Schefer replaced Mr. C. C. Bates as Hydrographic Office Associate Member.

Col. Fratis L. Duff replaced Major L. C. Kossuth as Air Force Associate Member.

Mr. Albert P. Crary was approved as Air Force Associate Member.

GG 92/1

Mr. W. H. Thompson was approved as Office, Chief Chemical Officer Associate Member.

Lt. Col. G. A. Hardwick, USMC, replaced Lt. Col. M. P. Ryan, USMC, as Navy Associate Member.

PANEL ON THE ATMOSPHERE

Capt. G. Dean replaced Capt. D. C. Baatz as Army Deputy Member.

Mr. E. J. Fister replaced Mr. H. G. Yamins as Army Deputy Member.

Mr. Fernand de Percin replaced Mr. Norman Sissenwine as Office, Quartermaster General Associate Member.

LCDR R. W. Rutowski replaced LCDR R. W. Dahllof as Navy Deputy Member.

Mr. F. I. Tanczos replaced LCDR C. M. Shaar as BuOrd Associate Member.

PANEL ON CARTOGRAPHY AND GEODESY

Mr. John W. Holden replaced Mr. Rowland Lyon as Army Associate Member.

Lt. Col. H. D. Pratt replaced Major A. J. Bachhuber as USMC Associate Member.

Mr. Warren T. Ellis was removed from the Panel without replacement.

PANEL ON DESERT AND TROPICAL ENVIRONMENTS

Col. J. W. Hammond replaced Lt. Col. J. D. Raney as Army Field Forces Associate Member.

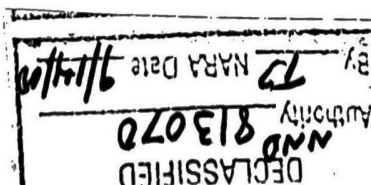
Dr. L. O. Quam replaced CDR J. W. Brook as Navy Member.

Mr. William H. Thompson was approved as Office, Chief Chemical Officer Associate Member.

Dr. P. A. Siple was approved as Army Associate Member.

PANEL ON GEOGRAPHIC RESEARCH TECHNIQUES

Lt. Col. J. A. Russell replaced Major H. W. Wagner as Army Deputy Member.



Lt. Col. E. T. Owen and Dr. Edward L. Ullman were removed from the Panel without replacement.

Mr. Gerneaux Hartloy replaced Mr. Lawrence P. Brown as Air Force Associate Member.

Mr. H. W. Burkland replaced CDR J. M. LeRoy as Navy Deputy Member.

Miss Evelyn L. Pruitt replaced CDR J. W. Brock as Navy Member.

Lt. G. R. Rae replaced Miss Evelyn L. Pruitt as Navy Deputy Member.

Col. William R. Calhoun replaced Col. Harold McC. Forde as Army Associate Member.

PANEL ON GEOLOGY

Major A. J. Bachhuber replaced Major W. K. Schaub as USMC Associate Member.

Dr. C. O. Alexis replaced Mr. C. C. Bates as Navy Deputy Member.

Mr. Frederick N. Edvalson was approved as Hydrographic Office Associate Member.

PANEL ON GEOMAGNETISM AND ELECTRICITY

Mr. G. C. Miller replaced Dr. J. W. Joyce as Navy Member.

PANEL ON HYDROLOGY

Dr. C. O. Alexis replaced Mr. Emanuel Haynes as Navy Member.

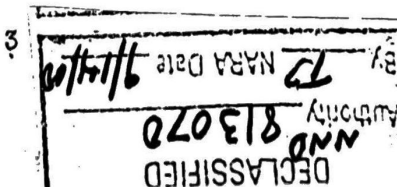
Lt. Col. H. G. Kirgis replaced Major W. K. Schaub as USMC Associate Member.

Mr. R. L. Irwin was approved as Army Associate Member

PANEL ON OCEANOGRAPHY

Mr. Nathaniel Shear replaced Mr. Allyn C. Vine as Navy Deputy Member.

Dr. Martin A. Mason was removed from the Panel without replacement.

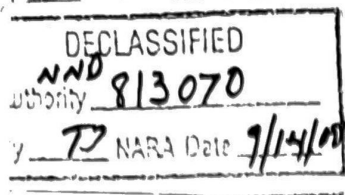


GG 92/1

1. Mr. Wright will have access to classified information in all areas of U. S. - Canadian collaboration and to plans and programs in fields in which there is a Canadian need to know but Mr. Wright shall have no access to any restricted data as defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 as amended, or to any other information not within disclosure policy.
2. Mr. Wright's main contacts within the RIB will be with the Chairman's office, the Planning Division, and the individual RIB committees, primarily the committees on aeronautics, electronics, ordnance, fuels and lubricants, equipment and supplies, and materials. Mr. Wright's access to the United States Committee will be subject to a definite need-to-know requirement, and limited to information useful in connection with Canadian development of guided missiles. Mr. Wright will have no access to the Atomic Energy Committee and no access to the Biological Warfare Committee except on specific instructions from the Chairman's office. The RIB members of C-2 RIB will be responsible for briefing all personnel having contact with Mr. Wright.
3. Mr. Wright's oral accreditation authorizes him to see suitable documents, although he has no authority to remove them from the RIB. In the main, his access to classified documents will be limited to documents required in connection with specific discussions with RIB personnel. It is, however, probable that some problems may involve research among RIB documents, and it and when this becomes necessary, it will be the responsibility of the Planning Division to designate an appropriate individual to screen all documents requested by Mr. Wright.
4. Mr. Wright will be given a pass, which does not require an escort, but which must be left at the desk on departure. It will be the responsibility of the receptionist to know Mr. Wright and to deliver his pass to him on each visit.
5. Mr. Wright's activities, as presently contemplated, do not appear to require a private office in the RIB, but rather a base of operations where he can keep his hat, make his telephone calls, and have a table to sit at. The suite of offices occupied by the RIB members of RIB can supply these facilities.

PROPOSED PROCEDURE FOR BRINGING MR. WRIGHT INTO THE RIB

DECLASSIFIED	Authority
813070	9/14/70
7	NARA Date



Dear Mr. Solandt:

We recognize the value of Mr. Bright's present accreditation to the RLB in serving as the main point of contact between RLB and your Defence Research Board and in facilitating integration of research programs between Canada and the U.S.A. The importance of this mission is increasing steadily, particularly in connection with North American continental defense. We therefore welcome your suggestion that Mr. Bright be designated officially as Canadian liaison representative with the Research and Development Board, and that his functions will include providing us with information regarding Canadian research activities and programs.

We have discussed your proposal with the three military departments and understand that there is no objection so long as Mr. Bright's activities continue within the framework of his present oral accreditation to the RLB.

Sincerely yours,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 813070
Authority
7 TV NARA Date 9/14/00

9 February 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHAIRMAN, STATE-DEFENSE MILITARY INFORMATION
CONTROL COMMITTEE

SUBJECT: Proposed Designation of Arnauld L. Wright as Canadian
Liaison Representative with RDB

1. With the approval of the three Military Departments, Mr. Arnauld Wright has for several years been orally accredited to the Research and Development Board to discuss research programs up to and including top secret to the extent authorized pursuant to S-D MIC disclosure policy.

2. Dr. Solandt, Chairman of the Canadian Defence Research Board, during his recent visit to Washington, informally advised the Directors of Intelligence of the three Military Departments of his desire to have Mr. Wright officially attached to the RDB staff. Dr. Solandt's proposal was informally reported to S-D MIC by the Army on 21 January, and the suggestion was made to the RDB member that the Chairman, RDB, delineate the fields in which Mr. Wright would operate and present a plan to the Military Departments. (See minutes, Item 5.)

3. In view of this suggestion, the Chairman, RDB, prepared and submitted informally to the Military Departments enclosure (1), a proposed letter from the Chairman of the Research and Development Board to Dr. Solandt, and enclosure (2), a proposed procedure for bringing Mr. Wright into the RDB. In view of policy questions raised by the Air Force, the plan is being submitted for S-D MIC consideration and resolution.

4. The Chairman, RDB, desires me to point out the following facts in connection with this proposal. (a) This request originated from Dr. Solandt and was presented by him to the Chiefs of the Intelligence services of the three Military Departments. (b) The Chairman, RDB, feels this proposal will be of mutual benefit in view of the increasing importance of U. S. - Canadian cooperation in the Research and Development field, particularly in connection with North American Continental Defense. (c) Mr. Wright will continue to operate within the framework of his present oral accreditation.

CHARLES J. TANENBAUM
RDB Member
State-Defense MICC

Enclosures - 2

DECLASSIFIED

NND 813070

7 7 NARA Date 9/14/00 PROPOSED PROCEDURE FOR BRINGING MR. WRIGHT INTO THE RDB

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2. Mr. Wright's main contacts within the RDB will be with the Chairman's office, the Planning Division, and the individual RDB committees, primarily the Committees on Aeronautics, Electronics, Ordnance, Fuels and Lubricants, Equipment and Supplies, and Materials. Mr. Wright's access to the Guided Missiles Committee will be subject to a definite need-to-know requirement, and limited to information useful in connection with Canadian development of guided missiles. Mr. Wright will have no access to the Atomic Energy Committee and no access to the Biological Warfare Committee except on specific instructions from the Chairman's office. The RDB members of S-D MIC will be responsible for briefing all personnel having contact with Mr. Wright.

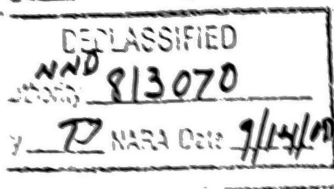
3. Mr. Wright's oral accreditation authorizes him to see suitable documents, although he has no authority to remove them from the RDB. In the main, his access to classified documents will be limited to documents required in connection with specific discussions with RDB personnel. It is, however, probable that some problems may involve research among RDB documents, and if and when this becomes necessary, it will be the responsibility of the Planning Division to designate an appropriate individual to screen all documents requested by Mr. Wright.

4. Mr. Wright will be given a pass, which does not require an escort, but which must be left at the desk on departure. It will be the responsibility of the receptionist to know Mr. Wright and to deliver his pass to him on each visit.

5. Mr. Wright's activities, as presently contemplated, do not appear to require a private office in the RDB, but rather a base of operations where he can hang his hat, make his telephone calls, and have a table to sit at. The suite of offices occupied by the RDB members of MIC can supply these facilities.

CONFIDENTIAL

Enclosure (2)

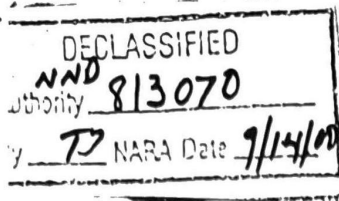


Dear Dr. Solandt:

We recognize the value of Mr. Wright's present accreditation to the RDB in serving as the main point of contact between RDB and your Defence Research Board and in facilitating integration of research programs between Canada and the U.S.A. The importance of this mission is increasing steadily, particularly in connection with North American continental defense. We therefore welcome your suggestion that Mr. Wright be designated officially as Canadian Liaison representative with the Research and Development Board, and that his functions will include providing us with information regarding Canadian research activities and programs.

We have discussed your proposal with the three military departments and understand that there is no objection so long as Mr. Wright's activities continue within the framework of his present oral accreditation to the RDB.

Sincerely yours,



SECURITY INFORMATION
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

9 February 1953

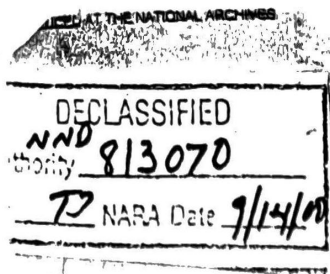
MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHAIRMAN, STATE-DEFENSE MILITARY INFORMATION
CONTROL COMMITTEE

SUBJECT: Proposed Designation of Arnauld L. Wright as Canadian
Liaison Representative with RDB

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4. The Chairman, RDB, desires me to point out the following facts in connection with this proposal. (a) This request originated from Dr. Solandt and was presented by him to the Chiefs of the Intelligence services of the three Military Departments. (b) The Chairman, RDB, feels this proposal will be of mutual benefit in view of the increasing importance of U. S. - Canadian cooperation in the Research and Development field, particularly in connection with North American Continental Defense. (c) Mr. Wright will continue to operate within the framework of his present oral accreditation.

CHARLES J. TANENBAUM
RDB Member
State-Defense MICC

Enclosures # 2



10 May 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. David Beekler

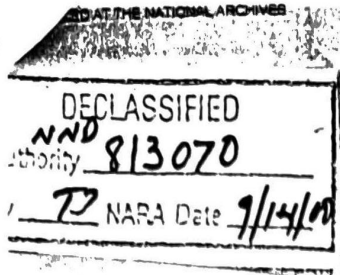
SUBJECT: Inquiry on Canadian Development of Canadian
Airborne Magnetometer

1. At the 9 May Meeting of our Panel on Geomagnetism and Electricity it was mentioned that certain developments of interest to that group have been undertaken in Canada. After the war, the Canadians obtained prototypes of the United States airborne magnetometers and it is said that they have in the meantime made new developments along this line. The work is supposedly under the direction of Dr. E. C. Bullard, head of the Physics Department of the University of Toronto, whose collaborators are now presumably Doctors Sirson, Millman and McCoolidge. The development is intended for the use of the Dominion Observatory which is charged with the magnetic survey of Canada (Dominion Astronomer Dr. E. S. Beale in charge).

2. It would be interesting to obtain any available information on recent developments of the Canadian airborne magnetometer through Mr. Wright if possible. It is assumed that both the National Research Council of Canada and the Defense Research Committee are financing the job.

(Signed H. E. LANDSBERG)

H. E. Landsberg
Executive Director
Committee on Geophysics and Geography



120.2
EAT

11 May 1949

Dr. K. B. McEachron
General Electric Company
Pittsfield, Mass.

Dear Dr. McEachron:

I have noted with considerable interest your exchange of correspondence with Dr. Gunn of April 27 and April 29, 1949. I hope that this will help you in formulating the final recommendations to the Panel on this problem.

Your kind help in this matter is greatly appreciated by our group here and we hope that something constructive will evolve from your investigation.

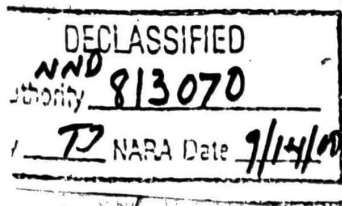
With kind personal regards,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed H. E. LANDSBERG)

H. E. Landsberg
Executive Director
Committee on Geophysics and Geography

RECEIVED
MAY 17 1949
U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE



11 May 1949

Arnauld L. Wright, Esq.
Defence Research Member
Canadian Joint Staff
1745 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wright:

At the 9 May meeting of the RDB Panel on Geomagnetism and Electricity it was mentioned that certain developments of interest to that group have been undertaken in Canada. After the war, the Canadians obtained prototypes of the United States airborne magnetometers and it is said that they have in the meantime made new developments along this line. The work is supposedly under the direction of Dr. E. C. Bullard, head of the Physics Department of the University of Toronto, whose collaborators are now presumably Doctors Sirson, Millman and McCoolidge. The development is intended for the use of the Dominion Observatory which is charged with the magnetic survey of Canada (Dominion Astronomer Dr. E. S. Beals in charge).

It would be appreciated if you could obtain for the RDB available information on recent developments of the Canadian airborne magnetometer. It is assumed that both the National Research Council of Canada and the Defense Research Committee are financing this work.

Please address reply to the RDB Technical Intelligence Branch, Room 3 E 636, The Pentagon, Attn: David Z. Beckler.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID Z. BECKLER
Chief
Technical Intelligence Branch

DZB:mfs
71964

DECLASSIFIED
NND 813070
7 NARA Date 9/14/00

APPENDIX

Magnetometer Development in Canada

- (a) R.C.A.F.
- (b) Dominion Observatory
- (c) National Research Council of Canada
- (d) University of Toronto.

The project is under the direction of the Magnetometer Panel of the Navigation Sub-Committee whose members represent the above organizations. An extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Magnetometer Panel held on the 2nd of August, 1949, follows:

"Mr. Serson of the Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, reported:

- (a) Magnetic circuitry has been improved by stabilizing frequency source by including an electrically driven tuning fork.
- (b) Mr. Serson's circuit has been tested sometime ago for drift and kept within 20 gamma. His method should compensate for temperature very well due to the balanced construction.
- (c) Considerable thought has been given to stabilizing the platform by gyro and other means. Equipment is being designed and built at the Observatory to try out these ideas.

The Dominion Observatory has fitted up a new laboratory and has recently purchased a considerable amount of equipment from War Surplus sources for use on this project. The machine shop at the Observatory is working on this project.

Wing Commander D.A. MacLulich reported a turn-table on a platform was being used for developing gyro stabilizing equipment at Experimental and Proving Establishment but progress has been delayed by shortage of personnel and slow delivery of equipment. A duplicate turn-table has been supplied to the Dominion Observatory and the magnetic detector flux valves are mounted on it.

The Semi-Automatic Sun Compass for the absolute direction reference is being developed by Photographic Survey Corporation Limited, Toronto, under contract for the R.C.A.F. and a provisional model is to undergo first flight trials next week."

It has recently passed flight trials very successfully.

(sgd.) D.A. MacLulich, W/C

14 October 1949

APPENDIX

NARA Date 9/14/77

Magnetometer Development in
CanadaA - Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Mines and Resources

Extract from a letter from Dr. George Shaw, Geological Survey of Canada, dated 19th of September, 1949.

"Re: Magnetic Airborne Detectors"

"The three ASQ/3 equipments supplied to the Canadian Government were modified at the National Research Council for use as total field recording type magnetometers.

For preliminary tests of an experimental nature, one equipment was installed in an Anson MK V aircraft by the National Research Council staff working in close co-operation with Dr. G. Shaw of the Geological Survey of Canada.

After the experimental work and test surveys were completed, this equipment was removed from the Anson and permanently installed in a Canso aircraft (which was loaned to the Geological Survey for aeromagnetic surveying by the R.C.A.F.). This aircraft is presently engaged in magnetic surveying.

A second equipment is being used by the Geological Survey as a fixed field station, taking a continuous record of the earth's field. This record is used in conjunction with the airborne magnetometer record to facilitate the compilation of the aeromagnetic maps".

B - Division of Physics, National Research Council, Canada

Extract from a letter from Dr. D.C. Rose, Division of Physics, National Research Council, Canada, dated 27th of September, 1949.

"Magnetometer Development at N.R.C."

As a continuation of work done on magnetic detection during the war, a recording magnetometer has been developed by the Division of Physics of the National Research Council of Canada. The instrument works on the saturated core principle using one core only. The second harmonic of the exciting voltage is separated by filters, amplified, and used to control a servo mechanism which feeds back a current neutralizing the magnetic field being measured. These instruments have been in operation for some months for geomagnetic studies (not airborne). A complete description will be published shortly".

C - Photographic Survey Corporation Limited, Toronto

The above concern have developed an airborne total force magnetometer for their own use in surveys under contracts with mining and oil companies.

D - Dominion Observatory, Ottawa

Mr. P. Serson designed and built a very stable magnetic circuit for precise measurements on the ground and the instrument has been in use by a number of field parties for several years.

E - Universal Airborne Magnetometer

This equipment is being developed for purposes of survey and basic scientific study of the earth's field. The cost and effort on the project are shared co-operatively by the following organizations:

(cont'd.)

DN/18-48(EPE)

C
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P
Y

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE

Rockcliffe, Ont., 14th Oct., 1949

Research and Development Board of USA
via DRB, "A" Building
Elgin Street
OTTAWA, Ontario

Attention: S/L C.H. McVeigh

Dear Sirs,

In answer to two inquiries from the USA on the above subject, one from Research and Development Board of USA via DRB and one directly from the US Naval Ordnance Laboratory, the following information is submitted.

Magnetometer Development has proceeded in five channels in Canada. A brief summary of progress in each of these channels listed below is attached in Appendix to this letter:

- A - Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Mines and Resources.
- B - Division of Physics, National Research Council.
- C - Photographic Survey Corporation Limited, Toronto.
- D - Dominion Observatory.
- E - Universal Airborne Magnetometer.

Very truly yours,

(sgd) D. A. MacLulich, W/C

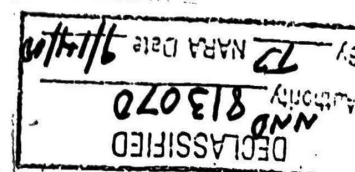
for (J. R. Frizzle)
Wing Commander
Officer Commanding
Experimental and Proving Establishment,
RCAF Station Rockcliffe, Ottawa, Ont.

c.c. to: Mr. L.R. Alldredge, US Naval Ordnance Laboratory.

DRB

Dr. P.M. Millman, Dominion Observatory.

AFHQ/D/AMTS/D.



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

18 November 1949

DECLASSIFIED
NND 813070
NARA Date 9/14/00

MEMORANDUM FOR EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, COMMITTEE ON GEOPHYSICS
AND GEOGRAPHY

SUBJECT: Airborne Magnetometer Development in Canada

1. At the 9 May meeting of the Panel on Geomagnetism and Electricity interest was expressed in the subject field.
2. In response to this request, the enclosed summary was received from the Defence Research Member of the Canadian Joint Staff.
3. This office would appreciate receiving any comments of the Panel regarding this information which could be forwarded to the Canadians.

David Z. Beckler

DAVID Z. BECKLER
Chief
Technical Intelligence Branch

Enclosures
Copy of RCAF letter
Appendix - Magnetometer Development
in Canada

File

DECLASSIFIED
NND 813070
NARA Date 9/14/00

Wright

19 December 1949

Mr. Arnold Wright
Defense Research Board Member
Canadian Joint Staff
1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wright:

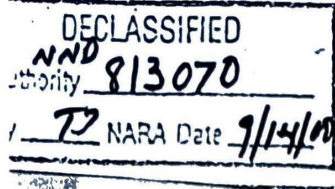
It will be greatly appreciated if you will dispatch the attached letter through appropriate channels to the Officer Commanding, RCAF Station, Rockcliffe, Ontario.

Sincerely yours,



WALLACE W. ATWOOD, Jr.
Acting Executive Director
Committee on Geophysics and Geography

Incl. - 1



19 December 1949

J. R. Frisale, W/C
Officer Commanding
Experimental and Proving Establishment
RCAF Station
Rockcliffe, Ontario
(Via DRB, "A" Bldg., Elgin Street, Ottawa, Canada)

Dear Sir:

At the 2 December meeting of the Panel on Geomagnetism and Electricity of the Committee on Geophysics and Geography, your letter of 14 October 1949, and attachments were presented for information.

On behalf of the Panel and the Committee, I wish to thank you for this excellent summary statement and to express the Panel's gratification for Canada's interest and progress in the Airborne Magnetometer Development program.

Very sincerely yours,

W. W. A.

WALLACE W. ATWOOD, Jr.
Acting Executive Director
Committee on Geophysics and Geography

RAP:nd:72811

Aug 25/89

Dear Grant

Many Thanks indeed for Your
Letter and enclosures dated Aug 21/89.

Your Correspondence and Question-
are of "MANY MOONS PASSED" and, the Answers
to Your Questions remain unmailed. I tried
ON MANY OCCASIONS to contact You by Phone
but You must have AN UNLISTED NUMBER and I
did NOT want to mail the tape to You in the
event it were: shall we say "lost in the Mail"
for a Period of time.

It is, and was, my intention to hand
it to You and have You listen to same, make
what-over Notes You wished and then destroy it.
It (the tape) is 120 minutes long, so I suggest
we arrange Plenty of time for a meeting.
It is most suitable if we meet at my Residence
Also I would like Your Phone #. Private or
unlisted. My Number You recall is 1-822-5841
Also, Prepare an additional List of Questions
for that occasion, and I shall comment
ON the most recent enclosures You sent.

Respectfully
A. W. L. Bridge