

the Bush papers, interestingly enough.

It was clear that there was a long and close connection between the two of them dating from 1934, that Bush was quite familiar with Menzel's wartime highly classified work, that Bush, as with everybody else who testified, strongly noted Menzel's ability to keep things secret and his great discretion with regard to classified matters. Witness after witness testified that Menzel simply didn't mix the classified and unclassified worlds. Even his Princeton Professor, Dr. Russell, another outstanding astronomer, noted that Menzel simply wouldn't talk about classified matters. While at Harvard, thanks to the help of Joan Thompson, I also talked to a number of people who knew Menzel. Some of them didn't even know about the loyalty hearing. One of them was very helpful in pointing out that when he had been visiting the Naval Research Lab, Menzel was there all the time. There was quite a dichotomy at Harvard between those who were for classified research and those who were opposed and Menzel was certainly one of those who was for. There again his discretion about classified matters was stressed. Here are some of Bush's comments to the Loyalty Board May 22, 1950: "I first knew Donald H. Menzel of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in either 1934 or 1935 when I was engaged in designing and building a machine known as a differential analyzer at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where I was then Vice president and Dean of Engineering. Dr. Menzel, who was then an Assistant or Associate Professor in the Astronomy Department at Harvard University, was much interested in the possibility of applying the differential analyzer to the solution of certain astronomical and astrophysical problems. This mutual interest led to a technical association of some intimacy over a period of about a year. Thereafter, until I became associated with the Carnegie Institution in 1939, we met in connection with scientific or technical matters fairly frequently, usually in connection with the development of specialized machinery for astrophysical use. Subsequently, in about 1941, Dr. Menzel undertook for the Office of Scientific Research and Development, of which I became Director in that year, a special study of sighting anti-aircraft guns into the sun.

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As a Lieutenant Commander and subsequently Commander, United States Navy, assigned to Naval Communications in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Dr. Menzel had occasions to discuss other highly classified matters with me from time to time during the period 1943-1945.

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All of his responsibilities with which I am familiar in the course of his war time services to the United States Navy and the Office of Scientific Research and Development, Dr. Menzel carried out faithfully, loyally, discreetly and with a high degree of technical and scientific competence. I was, throughout my pre-war and war-