
SIGHTINGS

SHOW and TELL: Latest Revelations on UFOS From Insiders Going Public

By Richard Boylan, Ph.D.

On April 9, 1997, a closed briefing was given Congressional, White House and other Administration officials on evidence of UFO reality and extraterrestrial presence. A witness revealed that among the dignitaries were Congressman Weygand, and the wife of the CIA Director. Testimony was given by Apollo astronaut Mitchell, Dr. Greer, and two dozen other prime government-insider witnesses.

Among those witnesses was Stephen Lovekin, a lawyer from North Carolina who worked with a Top Secret security clearance in the Pentagon during President Eisenhower's White House term during the '50s as a trained cryptologist, and was the military aide who regularly briefed President Eisenhower on UFO evidence and developments. The former military-intelligence official said that Eisenhower became angrier throughout his Presidency, because he was being shut out of the loop about "black technology", reverse-engineered from captured extraterrestrial devices. Lovekin testified that in the basement of the Pentagon, he was shown UFO metal from a downed ET craft, and saw apparent "hieroglyphic"-type ET writing on the metal.

Another expert who testifying under oath to the gathered Congressional and White House officials was rocket scientist David Adair, a NASA consultant. At a subsequent Pasadena, CA lecture, Adair stated that he could back up Lovekin's report, because in 1960 he himself was taken 20 stories underground at Area 51 to help figure out how an extraterrestrial engine taken from a UFO worked. On the engine cowling were the identical "hieroglyphic"-like ET symbols which he later saw Lovekin display at the Congressional briefing. Adair said that they eventually identified the UFO device as an electro-magnetic fusion-containment engine. CSETI insiders

have suggested that Adair's statements may contain some inaccuracies.

Dr. Greer has learned that one-third of the policy cabal controlling UFO information, a group variously known as MJ-12 and PI-40, wish public disclosure of UFO reality, while the rest do not support such initiative. Additionally, eight National Security insiders, including Navy and Air Force intelligence officers, told Dr. Greer that Star Wars weapons are being used to destroy UFOs approaching Earth.

A further glimpse into the military's secretive obsession with UFO technology was provided by retired Air Force Colonel Steve Wilson in late May, 1997, in response to reports of a huge UFO over Phoenix in mid-May. Colonel Wilson, (who is not a part of the April 9 Congressional Briefing team,) and who formerly headed the Air Force's Project Pounce [UFO recovery teams], said that there has been a stringent "lock-down" on Air Force personnel discussing UFOs since January 3, 1994. That was the date the military began publicly flying the enormous Black Triangle antigravity craft, which the Colonel said were back- engineered from UFOs.

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National Archives and Records Administration

8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

August 7, 2000

Grant Cameron
649 Silverstone Avenue
Winnipeg Manitoba
R3T 2V8
CANADA

Dear Mr. Cameron:

This is in response to your July 24, 2000, Freedom of Information Act request (NGC-00-155) about certain declassified materials from the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library. We received your request on August 4, 2000.

The documents on the attached withdrawal sheets are open and available for research use. The cost of reproducing these documents is \$24.50. If you wish to order reproductions of the documents, please send an international money order or a check drawn in United States dollars on a bank in the United States (payable to the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library-NLE), to David Haight, Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, Abilene, Kansas 67410. We also accept payment by using a MasterCard, VISA, Discover, Bravo, and American Express credit card. If you decide to use a credit card method of payment, your note to the Eisenhower Library should include the type of credit card, account number, expiration date, your signature and which items you would like photocopied.

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Enclosures

cc: David Haight, NLE

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George A. Filer, Director, Mutual UFO Network Eastern
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NATIONAL POLICY OF DEBUNKING UFOs BEGAN WITH ROBERTSON PANEL

Jeff Challender who is doing excellent work with the NASA Shuttle footage wrote, "Have you ever thought of doing a story on the now little known Robertson Panel of January, 1953?"

This is the origin of the official policy, of ridicule and debunking at all costs, against those of "credible stature" who might dare to report UFOs or "uncorrelated targets". Yet few in the public are aware of this Panel and its' recommendations. People should know about this. IF there is "nothing" to the UFO phenomenon, it doesn't make sense to create a policy of aggressive attacks on witnesses. Why work so hard, expend so much energy and time, and spend so much tax dollars to counter "NOTHING"?

Well Jeff, there really is a national policy to ridicule UFO reports. The US government's own historical documents obtained through the Freedom of Information Act explain why it became US government's policy to debunk, mock, and discredit anyone who provides good evidence for UFOs. In the late 1940s early 1950s, the numerous reports from high quality witnesses was putting the government in a precarious and embarrassing position.

Leading the revelations were Major Donald Keyhoe and Vice Admiral Roscoe Hillenkotter the third director of the CIA (1947 to 1950) who declared UFOs were real. UFOs were reported in headlines buzzing Washington DC and flying at will over our military bases. The Cold War with the Soviets and Communist countries was heating up. Strange craft were reported all over our skies, and the news media was critical of government's explanations. Many thought the craft belonged to the Soviet Union or perhaps aliens bent on invasion. There was fear the Soviets could use UFO propaganda to discredit the US government. There was genuine concern that a national panic could occur. Whether UFOs were real or not, the situation made the president nervous, the military and the

various intelligence agencies look bad. Plenty of good reports were leaking out and thousands of military aircraft were crashing. Stories started leaking out these aircraft were crashing while chasing UFOs. The crashes were explained as training accidents and mechanical failures but the news media was starting to tie the two types of reports together. Best selling books were claiming the UFOs were real and might signal a Soviet or alien invasion. The situation whether real or unreal was deteriorating. The Robertson Panel was formed at the request of the White House to quell the situation. It was not unlike the Warren Commission or Waco Hearings where the public wanted answers. So powerful forces in the CIA, Air Force and the scientific establishment came together to cool the UFO state of affairs.

You err in claiming that the Robertson Panel of five top scientists (including a Nobel Prize winner) "was formed at the request of the White House to quell the situation." In fact, the Robertson Panel was convened by the CIA to assess the best UFO cases to assist that agency in deciding whether to request White House approval to launch its own research into UFOs. This was disclosed in documents declassified and released in late 1978--as reported in my book "UFOs: The Public Deceived." (Chapter 3) You err also in your claim that the Robertson

Panel

was "given several poor UFO cases to examine." Among the many UFO cases presented to the Panel were TWO home-movies of UFOs, taken by Coomander Delbert Newhouse and Nicholas Mariana. According to David M. Jacobs' book "The UFO Controversy in America" (P. 92): "The Project Blue Book staff believed the films were among the best evidence it had to give credence to the extraterrestrial intelligence hypothesis."

D.I. charged within a year, was found guilty of illegally "touching" 18-year-old Boot David Lee Porter. Sentenced to 30 days at hard labor; fined \$120 and broken to private, Walsh took his punishment like a Marine. But there was someone else at Parris Island who did not.

Brooding over the court-martial of the best D.I. in his Platoon 399, Lieut. William D. Conroy, 26, strode four days later into the platoon barracks, found Recruit Porter and slugged him. Last week at Parris Island, in the same courtroom where Staff Sergeant Matthew McKeon had stood trial for the death march into the boondocks (TIME, July 30; Aug. 13), another court-martial convened. Lieut. Conroy, a regular officer, pleaded guilty to conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. After deliberating 50 minutes, a general court ordered him dismissed from the service.

AGRICULTURE

Forecast: Fair & Wetter

After bitter storm and snow struck much of the drought belt this month, forlorn farmers held out the bright hope that the weather cycle might have turned for good. Last week U.S. Weather Bureau long-range forecasters brightened the hope even more, reported that "recent upper-air circulation patterns are changing . . . the severe drought may not return in the coming growing season." Meaning: bigger crops, happier farmers. Probable consequences: more surpluses and plenty of new headaches for Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson.

POLITICAL NOTES

Closing the Gap

Testing trends before next year's congressional elections, Pollster George Gallup last week announced some answers to a Galluping theoretical question: if you had to register today, would it be as a Democrat or Republican? To nobody's surprise, 53% of those questioned went Democratic, including 59% of those not now registered with either party. But to nobody's surprise as well, the G.O.P. had carved extensive inroads since the question last was asked in 1954. At that time Gallup found a 20-million voter spread between parties; in 1957 the difference had dropped to 12.7 million, and the gap-closing was occurring in important areas: 1) among voters not now committed to either party, and 2) in the desolidifying South, where 26% of those questioned said that they would register Republican, compared to 18% who chose the G.O.P. three years ago.

THE ADMINISTRATION

Flying Saucers

Short days after the Eisenhower Administration came into office, a spike-haired young man named Robert Walter Scott McLeod clattered through the marble corridors of the State Department like a broncobuster. A onetime (1942-49) FBI



United Press

DULLES' McLEOD
For Ireland, a bucking bronco.

agent and former administrative assistant to New Hampshire's Senator Styles Bridges, McLeod was brought in to direct the State Department's security "cleanup" program, and he quickly kicked up a dust that never quite settled. Last week the dust blew and the epithets flew anew as President Eisenhower nominated Scott McLeod to be U.S. Ambassador to Ireland.

Scott McLeod's job was an ugly, thankless one to begin with, and he was bound to stir up enemies. As Dulles' top security officer, it was his duty to rid the department of the soft-on-Communism reputation that had built up during the Acheson regime. But by plunging in with McCarthy-like zeal, McLeod alienated good guys and bad guys alike. Moreover,



EISENHOWER'S TAYLOR
For Switzerland, a one-man mob.

he seemed to be in some initial doubt about whether his primary loyalty was to Secretary Dulles or to State's critics in Congress. The matter came to a head when McLeod, going over Dulles' head to the White House, sought to block the appointment of Charles E. ("Chip") Bohlen as Ambassador to Moscow.

Gradually Scott McLeod and the State Department got broken to each other, and McLeod was credited with a good job of administering the department's security and emergency refugee-relief programs. Today, inside the department, there is a grudging admission that McLeod, with his friendly personality and lively sense of humor, will make a creditable ambassador. Said a top State Department officer last week: "McLeod has learned a lot about the rules of the game and about international relations since he came here. He'll probably do a better job in Dublin than many people who might be picked from private life."

Outsiders were not so charitable. President Eisenhower made it crisply clear at his press conference that he had nominated McLeod only on Dulles' recommendation. And editorial writers debated the justice of the appointment with all the virulence of 1953. Stormed the *New York Times*: "It would be hard to imagine a worse blow to the diplomatic corps." Replied the *New York Daily News*: The fact that "all of the nation's anti-anti-Communists . . . and phony liberals are in full bellow [against] the nomination . . . is reason enough for the Senate to confirm, unanimously."

Just as the President characterized the McLeod nomination as State Department business, State last week cocked a quizzical eye at an ambassadorial choice made directly by Ike. The nominee, to replace Career Foreign Service Officer Frances E. Willis as Ambassador to Switzerland: Henry J. (for Junior) Taylor, 54, of Charlottesville, Va. Lifelong Republican Taylor is an independently wealthy businessman (Chairman Silicene Paper Co. of America, Inc.) and sometime author (*Men in Motion, Men and Power*), who switched to journalism on the eve of World War II. During the war he specialized in the "big picture," covered headquarters closely, became friendly with General Eisenhower and other top brass and was sometimes referred to by his colleagues as "The Generals' Ernie Pyle."

Intensely gregarious Henry Taylor ("a one man mob," a friend affectionately described him) branched out as a major radio commentator after the war; in his eleven-year stint as General Motors' news analyst (*Your Land and Mine*), Broadcaster Taylor built up a reputation as a hardheaded, conservative economist, sounded off on almost every subject from flying saucers (they "really do exist") to Chou En-lai ("Barbarian Bandit"). Last week the President referred to him as "a man for whom I have had a considerable admiration for a long time . . . As far as I know, his views are very greatly like mine in the foreign field."

SENATE IS WARNED ON SAUCERS IN SKY

Henry J. Taylor, Nominated as Envoy, Finds Reports of Sightings Disturbing

By RUSSELL BAKER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 4 — Henry J. Taylor, the Administration's newly appointed Ambassador to Switzerland, has cautioned the Senate not to laugh off reports of flying saucers.

About 10 per cent of the saucer reports, Mr. Taylor told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, suggest to him that there is something disturbing and mysterious going on in the heavens.

His testimony was given Wednesday in closed session and released today.

The committee also released the testimony of Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen, the State Department's foremost student of Soviet affairs. He is being transferred from Moscow to Manila.

Mr. Bohlen, the testimony shows, confessed a general ignorance of the Orient and said that his only experience of the Philippines was a week's stop-over there in 1928 when he was a seaman on a merchant ship.

Nominations Approved

Mr. Taylor is an independently well-to-do writer and broadcaster who was formerly sponsored by General Motors Corporation. He has had no diplomatic experience. His and Mr. Bohlen's nominations were approved by the Foreign Relations Committee and are expected to pass the Senate without trouble.

Transcripts of the hearings show that committee questioning in each case was cursory. Senator Homer E. Capehart, Republican of Indiana, for example, wondered if Mr. Taylor would look up the German-Swiss family of the Capehart who emigrated to the New World in 1731.

Senator H. Alexander Smith, Republican of New Jersey, wanted to know why Mr. Taylor had studied at the University of Virginia instead of at Princeton. Mr. Smith also asked about reports that the new ambassador was a believer in the existence of "flying saucers."

"The more you get into that thing the more fascinating it is," Mr. Taylor replied.

'Difficult to Deny'

He has not "the faintest idea what is happening," Mr. Taylor said, "but it is very difficult to deny that something is happening around us that we just don't quite understand."

About 90 per cent of the sightings reported are "ridiculous, or publicity seekers, or misconceptions, or optical illusions," he said.

But about one of every ten reports, he added, is "very disturbing." There are "too many sober-minded people with photographic and other evidence" who have sighted objects, he said.

"Something is apparently happening in about 8 or 10 per cent of these sightings in various parts of the world which is not clear. I just don't think that we know all the secrets of the universe yet."

In answer to other questions, Mr. Taylor said he thought he was qualified for the Ambassadorship because he had studied and written about the Swiss economy, spoke French and could read "a little German."

Green Volcanic Sightings

At the Bohlen hearing Senator Theodore Francis Green, Democrat of Rhode Island and committee chairman, again voiced misgivings about transferring an Ambassador from a country he understands "thoroughly" to one with which he is "unfamiliar."

In his twenty-eight years in the foreign service, Mr. Bohlen testified, his work has been exclusively in Europe except for nine months of the Pearl Harbor

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PRESIDENT BACKS CHOICE OF ENVOYS

Says He Tries to Find Best Qualified Rich Men for Most Expensive Posts

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 10.—President Eisenhower said today that it was unfortunate but true that only "people who have got money of their own to spend" can afford some ambassadorial appointments.

The Administration, he said, tries to find for these posts the best qualified of the rich men available.

The President's remarks applied in particular to posts in London, Paris and Rome. But it applies in varying degrees to many other posts, including Bonn and Moscow.

The President spoke at his news conference in reply to a question about recent Congressional criticism of his appointments.

Senator Theodore Francis Green, Democrat of Rhode Island and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, on April 3 sent a letter to John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, suggesting the Administration give greater weight to merit in selecting ambassadors.

Previously, Senator Mike Mansfield had announced he was drafting an amendment to the State Department Appropriations bill to give ambassadors living allowances large enough to enable men without private incomes to take the most expensive ambassadorial jobs.

The State Department has asked Congress to increase its total "representation" allowance from \$850,000 to \$1,000,000 for 234 foreign offices.

President Eisenhower said at his news conference March 13 that there were half a dozen posts no one could occupy unless he had "very great means" of his own. He added that he would support greater representation allowances for those posts.

But there is no evidence that the Administration has taken any step to implement the President's view. Nor, so far as could be ascertained today, has Mr. Dulles yet replied to Senator Green. And no one expects the economy-minded Eighty-fifth Congress to vote increased allowances for United States Ambassadors.

McLeod Faces Inquiry

The President was drawn into defense of two recent ambassadorial nominations. These were Scott McLeod, head of the State Department's Bureau of Consular and Security Affairs, who is to become Ambassador to Ireland, and Henry Taylor, a New York journalist, who is to become Ambassador to Switzerland.

Democratic Senators indicated today that they would question Mr. McLeod about the role his office may have played in events leading up to the suicide of the Canadian Ambassador to Egypt, E. Herbert Norman.

The Canadian diplomat killed himself after the Senate Internal Security subcommittee had aired allegations that he was a Communist.

President Eisenhower replied that Mr. Taylor was a man for whom he had held "considerable admiration for a long time."

Criticism in London
Special to The New York Times

Queen Honored in Paris

Elizabeth and Philip Hailed as Paris Fete Fly Home Today

PARIS, April 10.—Trumpets sounded through the great halls and corridors of the Louvre last night in honor of Queen Elizabeth II of Britain.

A banquet given in the museum and former home of French kings was the final occasion honoring the Queen and her husband, Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, as their three-day state visit to Paris drew to a close.

The royal couple will leave tomorrow morning from Le Bourget Airport, north of Paris, on a flight to northern France for a luncheon in Lille and a reception in Roubaix. They will then fly back to London.

Fans by the thousands continued to demonstrate their enthusiasm today for the 38-year-old monarch. Crowds jammed the streets and buildings to see her and cheer her.

At the Louvre, the Queen, escorted by President René Coty of France, passed slowly under the raised sabres of the Garde Republicaine. Trumpets announced her coming to guests waiting in the vast dining hall, La Salle des Caritides.

After dinner a reception for 2,000 persons was held in the section of the Louvre known as the "Queen's Apartments," once occupied by Catherine and Marie de Medici, Anne of Austria, and Henrietta of England, wife of King Charles I.

Most of today's events took place outside Paris. After a reception this morning at the British Embassy for the British community here, Prince Philip left the Queen to go to Saclay, the French nuclear research center, south of the city.

The Queen was the guest of Christian Pineau, French Foreign Minister, at a luncheon



Queen Elizabeth II of Britain being escorted last evening by France's President René Coty, right, and Premier Guy Mollet on way to a banquet in her honor at the Louvre in Paris.

at the Chateau de la Celle-St. Cloud, west of Paris.

Also at the luncheon were Premier Guy Mollet and Selwyn Lloyd, British Foreign Minister, who, with M. Pineau, were reported to have had a political discussion on the Middle East and the European common market.

Prince Philip rejoined the Queen at the residence of Gen. Lars Norstad, Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in Europe, near Rocquencourt, site of the Western alliance's military headquarters west of Paris.

U. S. Woman Speaks to Queen
PARIS, April 10 (AP)—An Ohio

woman broke rules of royal etiquette today as she struck up a conversation with Queen Elizabeth II. The woman, Maj. Ann Duffy of Cleveland, Ohio, is stationed here with the United States Air Force.

The major was at the Standard Athletic Club in suburban Meudon when the Queen inspected it during her visit to Paris.

"You're certainly lucky, Your Majesty, to have such wonderful weather," said Maj. Duffy with a smile. "They're calling it 'Queen's weather' here and they

say you have it at home whenever you appear. Is that true?"

The rule books say that no one speaks to the Queen until she speaks to them and no one ever asks the Queen a question.

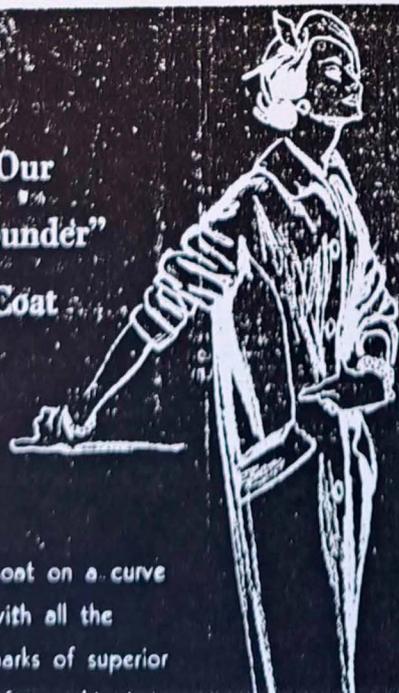
The Queen didn't appear bothered. Smiling and with high good humor she replied, "Oh, no. I'm not always that lucky. Now, tell me what do you do here?"

"Oh, I help people have a good time," said Major Duffy.

The Queen laughed. Maj. Duffy is deputy chief of the United States Armed Forces Visitors Bureau in Paris.

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The Latest on the Flying Saucer

AT THIS moment there is at large in this country and in Europe," Siegfried Mandel wrote in "The Great Saucer Hunt" [SR Aug. 6, 1955], "a sizable group of men and women propelled by missionary fervor and determined to inform mankind that flying saucers from Venus and Mars have landed on our 'execrable' planet—a signal that it is high time for us to mend our petty ways. They are busy grinding out their visions in pamphlets, in amateurish magazine, newspaper, and book form, the while assuring readers and members of 'flying saucer clubs' strung across the North American continent that the pure in heart who turn their eyes heavenward with soulful expectation may be rewarded by similar Venusian or Martian visitations."

In the past seven months the literature of flying saucers has been augmented by four important additions: A document the size of a small-city telephone directory, issued last October by the U. S. Air Force, that reports on its investigation of some 1,000 "saucer sightings." Secretary of the Air Force Donald A. Douglas summed up the official conclusions: "On the basis of this study we believe that no objects such as those popularly described as flying saucers have flown over the United States. I feel certain that even the few objects [listed as 'unknown'] could have been explained as conventional phenomena if more complete observational data had been available." Three new books reviewed below by Mr. Mandel.

Three New Books

"FLYING SAUCERS UNCENSORED," by Harold T. Wilkins (Citadel Press, \$3.50), the predecessor, "Flying Saucers on the Attack," is a weird collection of hearsay and spooky gossip larded with intimations that supernatural specimens are using saucers to tour our planet. Mr. Wilkins calls for a readjustment of scientific thinking to encompass fourth-dimensional mutants—creatures and ships—who can change shape at will. To support this he cites one "case" report after another, ranging from startled pilots to hysterical teen-agers.

A sixteen-year-old Australian girl reports: [The flying saucer] burst into light: a bluish, silvery light. It hovered twenty feet away on the top of the factory as if it wanted me to look for it, as if it wanted to look for me." An Ohio woman reports a comrade from one Ashtar, commander of the Vela space fleet, containing a message against wars on earth which would endanger the solar system. On April 29, 1954: At Jacksonville, housewives complain of holes in their clothing. In Portugal Senhor Ferreira reports "two eight-foot giants in metal who emerged from a thing like a glass cup."

to this one-eyed men seen in the sky and little bearded men seen in the sky. The reports are bundled into books and ominously tagged "The

Coming of the Titans," "Unseen Worlds Without End," "Is There a Cosmic General Staff?" and "The Earth's Gravest Hour."

"THE FLYING SAUCER CONSPIRACY," by Donald E. Keyhoe (Henry Holt, \$3.50), like its author's book, "Flying Saucers from Outer Space," reflects an attempt to stay closer to reality by using only cases registered with the Air Force, but its interpretations differ from those of the Pentagon. To buttress his conviction that the saucers are interplanetary machines Major Keyhoe turns to foreign authority. British Air Marshal Lord Dowling is quoted to this effect, and a spokesman of the Royal Australian Air Force is quoted as saying, "The flying saucers could be interplanetary. We should be able to fly into space in forty years. Why shouldn't people on other planets have already reached this stage?"

Typical of some "puzzlers" Major Keyhoe cites to prove his case is the affair of the jet plane stationed at Michigan's Kimross Air Force Base, which in 1953 raced after an unidentified flying object and disappeared on the radar screen after it had merged with the mysterious ob-



ject. Since there were no traces of the plane or its two occupants, and official explanations were unsatisfactory, Major Keyhoe considers the possibility of "saucer kidnapers" who transported their victims to Mars.

Major Keyhoe's book is full of the logic practiced by most saucer enthusiasts. Once they accept the idea of earth visitations by outerspace creatures and machines they follow up a weak assumption with still weirder conclusions. Major Keyhoe ultimately lapses into speculation that includes saucer bases and construction activity on the moon and hairy dwarfs which pilot the saucers.

"THE REPORT ON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS," by Edward J. Ruppelt (Doubleday, \$4.50), refreshes a good deal of old "saucer literature." However, the former head of the U. S. Air Force Project Blue Book does include material which other saucer enthusiasts have conveniently overlooked or glossed over in their writing. Mr. Ruppelt shows that in a number of instances when Air Force planes raced after what they supposed to be saucer craft these were later discovered to be weather balloons. He shows that some widely accepted reports of physical contact with saucers, such as the "Florida scoutmaster case," are patent fakes. In this case a scoutmaster claimed he was singled by a red ball of fire floating out of a saucer just as he was set to attack it with a machete. Subsequent inquiry showed that the man had a record as a congenital liar. Mr. Ruppelt describes the painstaking analysis to which Air Force material was subjected by a body of prominent scientists, whose conclusion was that there was nothing in it to support the thesis that outerspace creatures are visiting our earth. Yet, he is curiously indecisive in his own conclusions, leaving the door wide open to uninvited galactic guests.

—SIEGFRIED MANDEL.

Five New Looks

SR has asked five writers and other prominent personalities who have become interested in flying saucers to answer two questions:

Have you yourself ever seen a flying saucer?

What do you believe is the origin and the intent of the saucers?

HAROLD T. WILKINS, author of "Flying Saucers on the Attack" and "Flying Saucers Uncensored," resides in England.

I HAVE twice seen a flying saucer. Once on November 1, 1950, 6:20 P.M. (18.20) at Bexleyheath, Kent, twelve
(Continued on page 29)

Eisenhower

Oct 1955

Senator Richard B. Russel .
sighting ~ Oct 14, 1955

DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER

34th PRESIDENT

Born—Oct. 14, 1890 (Given name—David Dwight)
 Birthplace—Denison, Tex.
 College attended—United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.
 Date of graduation—June 12, 1915, four-year course
 Religion—Presbyterian
 Ancestry—Swiss-German
 Occupation—Army officer
 Date and place of marriage—July 1, 1916, Denver, Colo.
 Age at marriage—25 years, 260 days
 Political party—Republican
 State represented—New York
 Term of office—Jan. 20, 1953-Jan. 20, 1961
 Term served—8 years
 Administration—42nd, 43rd
 Congresses—83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th
 Age at inauguration—62 years, 98 days
 Occupation after term—Retired; author

PARENTS

Father—David Jacob Eisenhower
 Born—Sept. 23, 1863, Elizabethville, Pa.
 Married—Sept. 23, 1885, Hope, Kan.
 Occupation—Mechanic, manager of gas company, director of employee savings for group of public utilities
 Died—Mar. 10, 1942, Abilene, Kan.
 Age at death—79 years, 168 days
 Mother—Ida Elizabeth Stover (or Stover) Eisenhower
 Born—May 1, 1862, Mount Sidney, Va.
 Died—Sept. 11, 1946, Abilene, Kan.
 Age at death—84 years, 133 days

BROTHERS

Dwight David Eisenhower was the third of seven sons.

Children of David Jacob Eisenhower and Ida Elizabeth Stover Eisenhower

Dwight David Eisenhower, b. Oct. 14, 1890
 Roy Jacob Eisenhower, b. Aug. 9, 1892, d. June 17, 1942
 Paul A. Eisenhower, b. May 12, 1894, d. Mar. 16, 1895
 Earl Dewey Eisenhower, b. Feb. 1, 1898
 Milton Stover Eisenhower, b. Sept. 15, 1899

CHILDREN

David Dwight Eisenhower, b. Sept. 24, 1917, Denver, Colo.; d. Jan. 2, 1921, Camp Meade, Md.
 John Sheldon Doud Eisenhower, b. Aug. 3, 1923, Denver, Colo.; m. June 10, 1947, Barbara Jean Thompson, Fort Monroe, Va.

MRS. DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER

Name—Mary (Mamie) Geneva Doud Eisenhower
 Born—Nov. 14, 1896
 Birthplace—Boone, Iowa
 Age at marriage—19 years, 229 days
 Children—2 sons
 Mother—Elivera Carlson Doud
 Father—John Sheldon Doud
 His occupation—Meat packer
 Years younger than the President—6 years, 30 days

THE ELECTION OF 1952

NOMINATIONS FOR TERM 1953-1957

Republican Party Convention (25th)
 July 7-11, 1952, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill.
 Nominated for President—Dwight David Eisenhower, N.Y.
 Nominated for Vice President—Richard Milhous Nixon, Calif.

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

Earl Warren, Calif., 77
 Douglas MacArthur, Wis., 4
 Total number of votes: 1,206
 Number necessary for nomination: 604
 Nomination made unanimous

Democratic Party Convention (31st)

July 21-26, 1952, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill.
 Nominated for President—Adlai Ewing Stevenson, Ill.
 Nominated for Vice President—John Jackson Sparkman, Ala.

Stevenson was nominated on the third ballot. Candidates for nomination and the votes they received on the first and third ballots:
 Estes Kefauver, Tenn., 340, 275½
 Adlai Ewing Stevenson, Ill., 273, 617½
 Richard Brevard Russell, Ga., 268, 261
 William Averell Harriman, N.Y. 123½, 0
 Robert Samuel Kerr, Okla., 65, 0
 Alben William Barkley, Ky., 48½, 67½
 Paul Andrew Dever, Mass., 37½, ½
 Hubert Horatio Humphrey, Minn., 26, 0
 James William Fulbright, Ark., 22, 0
 James Edward Murray, Mont., 12, 0
 Harry S. Truman, Mo., 6, 0
 Oscar Ross Ewing, Ind., 4, 3
 Paul Howard Douglas, Ill., 3, 3
 William Orville Douglas, Va., ½, 0
 Total number of votes:
 First ballot: 1,229
 Third ballot: 1,228

Number necessary for nomination: 616
 Nomination made unanimous

Progressive Party Convention

July 4-6, 1952, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill.
 Nominated for President—Vincent William Hallinan, Calif.
 Nominated for Vice President—Charlotta A. Bass, N.Y.

Prohibition Party Convention (21st)

Nov. 13-15, 1951, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Nominated for President—Stuart Hamblen, Calif.
 Nominated for Vice President—Enoch Arden Holtwick, Ill.

Socialist Labor Party Convention

Socialist Party Convention

May 30, June 1-2, 1952, Hotel Hollenden, Cleveland, Ohio
 Nominated for President—Darlington Hoopes, Pa.
 Nominated for Vice President—Samuel Herman Friedman, N.Y.

Socialist Workers Party Convention

July 20, 1952, New York, N.Y.
 Nominated for President—Farrell Dobbs, N.Y.
 Nominated for Vice President—Myra Tanner Weiss, N.Y.

America First Party Convention

Aug. 25, 1952, Kansas City, Mo.
 Nominated for President—Douglas MacArthur, Wis.
 Nominated for Vice President—Harry Flood Byrd, Va.

American Labor Party Convention

Aug. 28, 1952, City Center Casino, New York, N.Y.
 Nominated for President—Vincent William Hallinan, Calif.
 Nominated for Vice President—Charlotta A. Bass, N.Y.
 The party endorsed the candidates of the Progressive Party.

American Vegetarian Party

Nominated for President—Daniel J. Murphy, Calif.
 Nominated for Vice President—Symon Gould, N.Y.

Church of God Party Convention

July 2-8, 1952, Moses Tabernacle, Nashville, Tenn.
 Nominated for President—Homer Aubrey Tomlinson, N.Y.
 Nominated for Vice President—Willie Isaac Bass, N.C.

The Church of God Party was organized July 4, 1952, at the 46th annual general assembly of the Church of God, Nashville, Tenn.

Constitution Party Convention

THE ELECTION OF 1952—NOMINATIONS FOR TERM 1953-1957—Continued
Greenback Party

Nominated for President—Frederick C. Proehl, Wash.

Nominated for Vice President—Edward J. Bedell, Ind.

The candidates were nominated by referendum. Ballots were mailed to all dues-paying members.

Poor Man's Party

Nominated for President—Henry B. Krajewski, N.J.

Nominated for Vice President—Frank Jenkins, N.J.

ELECTION RESULTS, NOV. 4, 1952—PRESIDENTIAL AND VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES—OTHER PARTY VOTES
Republican Party (33,778,963 votes)

Dwight David Eisenhower, N.Y.
Richard Milhous Nixon, Calif.

Democratic Party (27,314,992 votes)

Adlai Ewing Stevenson, Ill.
John Jackson Sparkman, Ala.

Progressive Party (135,007 votes)

Vincent William Hallinan, Calif.
Charlotta A. Bass, N.Y.

Prohibition Party (72,769 votes)

Stuart Hamblen, Calif.
Enoch Arden Holtwick, Ill.

Socialist Labor Party (30,376 votes)

Eric Hass, N.Y.
Stephen Emery, N.Y.

Socialist Party (19,685 votes)

Darlington Hoopes, Pa.
Samuel Herman Friedman, N.Y.

Socialist Workers Party (10,306 votes)

Farrell Dobbs, N.Y.
Myra Tanner Weiss, N.Y.

Other Parties

South Carolina Republicans (separate set of electors), 158,289

Christian Nationalists, 13,883

Poor Man's Party, 4,203

Oregon Independent votes, 3,665

Constitution Party, 3,089

People's Party of Connecticut, 1,466

Social Democrats, 504

America First Party, 233

Scattering, 4,189

ELECTORAL VOTES (531—48 states)

Eisenhower received 83.24 per cent (442 votes—39 states) as follows: Ariz. 4; Calif. 32; Colo. 6; Conn. 8; Del. 3; Fla. 10; Idaho 4; Ill. 27; Ind. 13; Iowa 10; Kan. 8; Me. 5; Md. 9; Mass. 16; Mich. 20; Minn. 11; Mo. 13; Mont. 4; Neb. 6; Nev. 3; N.H. 4; N.J. 16; N.M. 4; N.Y. 45; N.D. 4; Ohio 25; Okla. 8; Ore. 6; Pa. 32; R.I. 4; S.D. 4; Tenn. 11; Tex. 24; Utah 4; Vt. 3; Va. 12; Wash. 9; Wis. 12; Wyo. 3.

Stevenson received 16.76 per cent (89 votes—9 states) as follows: Ala. 11; Ark. 8; Ga. 12; Ky. 10; La. 10; Miss. 8; N.C. 14; S.C. 8; W.Va. 8.

THE ELECTION OF 1956
NOMINATIONS FOR TERM 1957-1961
Republican Party Convention (26th)

Aug. 20-23, 1956, the Cow Palace, San Francisco, Calif.

Nominated for President—Dwight David Eisenhower, N.Y.

Nominated for Vice President—Richard Milhous Nixon, Calif.

Eisenhower was nominated by acclamation on the first ballot.

Total number of votes: 1,323

Number necessary for nomination: 662

Democratic Party Convention (32nd)

Aug. 13-17, 1956, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill.

Nominated for President—Adlai Ewing Stevenson, Ill.

Nominated for Vice President—Estes Kefauver, Tenn.

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

Adlai Ewing Stevenson, Ill., 905½

William Averell Harriman, N.Y., 210

Lyndon Baines Johnson, Tex., 80

William Stuart Symington, Mo., 45½

Albert Benjamin Chandler, Ky., 36½

James Curran Davis, Ga., 33

John Stewart Battle, Va., 32½

George Bell Timmerman, Jr., S.C., 23½

Frank John Lausche, Ohio, 5½

Total number of votes: 1,372

Number necessary for nomination: 686½

Liberal Party Convention

Sept. 11, 1956, Manhattan Center, New York, N.Y.

Nominated for President—Adlai Ewing Stevenson, Ill.

Nominated for Vice President—Estes Kefauver,

States' Rights Party Convention

Oct. 15, 1956, Mosque Auditorium, Richmond, Va.

Nominated for President—Thomas Coleman Andrews, Va.

Nominated for Vice President—Thomas Harold Werdel, Calif.

The candidates were nominated by acclamation.

Prohibition Party Convention (22nd)

Sept. 4-6, 1955, Milford, Ind.

Nominated for President—Enoch Arden Holtwick, Ill.

Nominated for Vice President—Herbert Charles Holdridge, Calif.

Holdridge resigned February 15, 1956, and the national committee substituted Edward M. Cooper of California.

Socialist Labor Party Convention

May 5-7, 1956, Henry Hudson Hotel, New York, N.Y.

Nominated for President—Eric Hass, N.Y.

Nominated for Vice President—Georgia Cozzini, Wis.

Texas Constitution Party

Nominated for President—William Ezra Jenner, Ind.

Nominated for Vice President—Joseph Bracken Lee, Utah

Socialist Workers Party Convention

Aug. 19, 1956, Adelphi Hall, New York, N.Y.

Nominated for President—Farrell Dobbs, N.Y.

Nominated for Vice President—Myra Tanner Weiss, N.Y.

American Third Party

Nominated for President—Henry Krajewski, N.J.

Nominated for Vice President—Ann Marie Yezo, N.J.

Socialist Party Convention

June 8-10, 1956, Chicago, Ill.

Nominated for President—Darlington Hoopes, Pa.

Nominated for Vice President—Samuel Herman Friedman, N.Y.

Pioneer Party Convention

Nov. 26-27, 1955, Milwaukee, Wis.

Nominated for President—William Langer, N.D.

Nominated for Vice President—Burr McCloskey,

American Vegetarian Party Convention

July 6, 1956, Los Angeles, Calif.

Nominated for President—Herbert M. Shelton, Calif.

Nominated for Vice President—Symon Gould, N.Y.

Greenback Party

Nominated for President—Frederick C. Proehl, Wash.

Nominated for Vice President—Edward Kirby Meador, Mass.

The candidates were nominated by referendum. Ballots were mailed to all dues-paying members.

States' Rights Party of Kentucky

Nominated for President—Harry Flood Byrd, Va.

Nominated for Vice President—William Ezra Jenner, Ind.

South Carolinians for Independent Electors

Nominated for President—Harry Flood Byrd, Va.

Constitution Party Convention

Aug. 28, 1956, Fort Worth, Tex.

Seventy-five delegates from seventeen states favored Andrews and Werdel, who were to be nominated by the States' Rights party.

ELECTION RESULTS, NOV. 6, 1956—PRESIDENTIAL AND VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES—OTHER PARTY VOTES
Republican Party (35,581,003 votes)

Dwight David Eisenhower, N.Y.
Richard Milhous Nixon, Calif.

Democratic Party (25,738,765 votes)

Adlai Ewing Stevenson, Ill.
Estes Kefauver, Tenn.

Liberal Party (292,557 votes)

Adlai Ewing Stevenson, Ill.
Estes Kefauver, Tenn.

States' Rights Party (109,961 votes)

Thomas Coleman Andrews, Va.
Thomas Harold Werdel, Calif.

Prohibition Party (41,937 votes)

Enoch Arden Holtwick, Ill.
Edward M. Cooper, Calif.

IMPORTANT DATES IN HIS LIFE—Continued

- Jan. 21, 1957, inaugurated for second term (took oath of office in private ceremony on Sunday, Jan. 20)
- Nov. 25, 1957, suffered mild stroke, but recovered rapidly
- 1961, retired to Gettysburg farm
- Mar. 4, 1961, five-star rank restored by Congress
- 1963, published *Mandate for Change*, 1953-1956
- 1965, published *Waging Peace*, 1956-1961
- 1967, published *At Ease*

DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER

- was the first President born in Texas.
- was the fourteenth President who was a resident of a state other than his native state.
- was the first President to serve a constitutionally limited term (as provided by the Twenty-second Amendment).
- was the first Republican in the twentieth century to win two successive presidential elections.
- was the first President of forty-nine (and later fifty) states.
- was the first President to serve with three congresses in which both chambers were controlled by an opposing political party.

EISENHOWER'S VICE PRESIDENT

Vice President—Richard Milhous Nixon (36th V.P.)

Date of birth—Jan. 9, 1913

Birthplace—Yorba Linda, Calif.

Political party—Republican

State represented—California

Term of office—Jan. 20, 1953-Jan. 20, 1961

Age at inauguration—40 years, 11 days

Occupation after term—Lawyer

Additional data on Nixon

- 19—, worked in father's gas station; delivered groceries
- 1934, graduated from Whittier College, Whittier, Calif.
- 1937, graduated from Duke University Law School
- 1937, admitted to the bar; practiced at Whittier, Calif.
- Jan.-Aug. 1942, attorney with Office of Emergency Management, Washington, D.C.
- 1942-1946, lieutenant, j.g., U.S. Navy; served in South Pacific as aviation ground officer on Bougainville, Vella Lavella and Green Islands;

Jan. 3, 1947-Nov. 31, 1950, U.S. House of Representatives (from California)

Nov. 7, 1950, elected to U.S. Senate (from California)

Dec. 1, 1950, received interim appointment, after his own election, to replace outgoing senator, who resigned several weeks before expiration of term

Jan. 3, 1951-Jan. 20, 1953, U.S. Senate

ADDITIONAL DATA ON EISENHOWER**EISENHOWER CHANGED NAME**

The Eisenhower family Bible records the birth of President Eisenhower's mother and father and his two brothers, Arthur and Edgar. The entry for a third son is "D. Dwight Eisenhower," the "D" an abbreviation for David. Later, David Dwight Eisenhower reversed his Christian names.

EISENHOWER WON HIS WINGS

President Eisenhower learned to pilot an airplane when he was a lieutenant colonel in the Philippines on the staff of General Douglas MacArthur. His first solo flight was made on May 19, 1937. On November 30, 1939, he received pilot's license number 93,258. He was the first President licensed to pilot an airplane.

EISENHOWER RESIGNED AS GENERAL

On July 18, 1952, about a week after his nomination as the presidential candidate on the Republican ticket, General Eisenhower resigned as General of the Army, forfeiting an annual pension of \$19,542 (later increased to \$22,943), an office at government expense, and a staff of eight aides including a colonel, a lieutenant colonel, a major, and five enlisted men.

FIRST INAUGURATION

Dwight David Eisenhower took the oath of office on Tuesday, January 20, 1953. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Frederick Moore Vinson.

Before delivering his inaugural address, the President offered a prayer, the text of which follows:

My friends, before I begin the expression of those thoughts that I deem appropriate to this moment, would you permit me the privilege of uttering a little private prayer of my own. And I ask that you bow your heads.

Almighty God, as we stand here at this

tive branch of Government join me in beseeching that Thou will make full and complete our dedication to the service of the people in this throng, and their fellow citizens everywhere.

Give us, we pray, the power to discern clearly right from wrong and allow all our words and actions to be governed thereby, and by the laws of this land. Especially we pray that our concern shall be for all the people regardless of station, race or calling.

May cooperation be permitted and be the mutual aim of those who, under the concepts of our Constitution, hold to differing political faiths; so that all may work for the good of our beloved country and Thy glory. Amen.

The two-and-a-half-hour inaugural parade was witnessed by an estimated 1 million persons, of whom 60,000 were in the grandstand in seats ranging in price from \$3 to \$15, according to location. About 22,000 service men and women and 5,000 civilians were in the parade, which included 50 state and organization floats costing \$100,000. There were also 65 musical units, 350 horses, 3 elephants, an Alaskan dog team, and the 280-millimeter atomic cannon. It was the most elaborate inaugural pageant ever held.

In addition to a governors' reception for 3,000 invited guests, there were two inaugural festivals, one at the Uline Arena for 11,000 persons, and one at the Capitol Theater for 3,500 persons. Tickets ranged in price from \$3 to \$12. Forty stars of stage, screen, and TV participated in the celebration.

In the evening two inaugural balls were held, one at the National Guard Armory and the other at the gymnasium of McDonough Hall at Georgetown University.

INCOMING STAFF ATTENDED CHURCH SERVICE

The first occasion on which an entire official family attended church services with an incoming President took place on January 20, 1953, when President-elect Eisenhower and his staff attended a preinaugural service at the National Presbyterian Church on Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. The Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, pastor of the church, conducted the service.

EISENHOWER BECAME COMMUNICANT

President Eisenhower was the first President to take the complete action from baptism to confirmation and full communicant membership in a church subsequent to his inauguration.

The President was received into the membership of the National Presbyterian Church of Washington, D.C., by baptism and confession of faith before the session of the church early on

after on the same day participated as a church member in the service of Holy Communion.

EISENHOWER APPOINTED GRANDSONS TO POSITIONS HELD BY THEIR GRANDFATHERS

John Foster Dulles of New York, who served as Secretary of State under President Eisenhower from January 21, 1953, until April 1959, was the grandson of John Watson Foster of Indiana, who served as Secretary of State under Benjamin Harrison from June 29, 1892, to February 22, 1893.

John Marshall Harlan, who took office on March 28, 1955, as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, is a grandson of John Marshall Harlan, who served in the same capacity from November 29, 1877, to October 14, 1911.

PRESIDENTIAL NEWS CONFERENCE TELEVISED

The first presidential news conference to be recorded by both newsreels and television was held January 19, 1955, when reporters questioned President Eisenhower about Red China and Formosa, national security, the imprisonment of American fliers, trade with the Communists, and other subjects. The conference was filmed by Fox Movietone News and the National Broadcasting Company, which pooled the telecast with the other networks. The program was held until officially released.

PAY OF VICE PRESIDENT AND OTHER OFFICIALS INCREASED

On March 2, 1955, President Eisenhower signed the congressional-judicial pay bill granting federal employees the highest salaries ever paid to government officials. The pay of congressmen was increased from \$15,000 to \$22,500 a year, and the pay of the Vice President and Speaker of the House from \$30,000 to \$35,000.

The salary of the chief justice was raised from \$25,500 to \$35,000; associate justices, from \$25,000 to \$35,000; higher court judges, from \$17,500 to \$25,000; lower court judges, from \$15,000 to \$22,500; deputy attorney generals, from \$17,500 to \$21,000; solicitor general, from \$17,500 to \$20,500 a year.

NEW CABINET POST CREATED

Legislation enacted March 12, 1953 (67 Stat. L. 631), effective April 11, 1953, provided for a new cabinet department, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The first secretary was Oveta Culp Hobby (Mrs. William Pettus Hobby of Houston, Tex.). No provision was made to include the secretary in the presi-

Command. At a special joint meeting of the Intelligence Advisory Committee and the Watch Committee on 21 September 1957, an FBI liaison supervisor, M.W. Kuhrtz, was apprised of the details. In a comprehensive report sent to Alan Belmont, it was related that "... the initial report in this matter was given by the US Air Defence Command to the White House'.

According to the data given to Kuhrtz, a UFO was picked up on radar at the tracking station at Montauk Point, Long Island, New York, at 4 p.m. in the afternoon, travelling in a westerly direction at an altitude of 50,000 feet and a speed of 2,000 knots (or 2,300 miles per hour). Montauk maintained a continuous track of the object for about a minute, after which time it was monitored by a radar tracking facility at Benton, Pennsylvania, where it was monitored for no less than nine minutes. 'Thereafter,' the report continues, 'jamming was reported by several stations westward as far as Chicago.'

Kuhrtz was informed additionally that a decision had been taken to down grade the original reports, since there had been an eleven-minute break in the tracking by the various radar stations, and further that weather stations in the area were of the type that had 'in the past produced false radar "pips" and electronic information'. Nevertheless, the possibility that the target had been a structured object was not dismissed, although the theory that it was Soviet in origin was considered unlikely:

The Watch Committee concluded that, 'It is highly improbable that a Soviet operation is responsible for the unidentified flying object reports of September, 1957.' The Watch Committee in considering this matter also concluded that there is no intelligence on Soviet activities which can be related to a missile launching of this type over the US.

Kuhrtz noted that the Watch Committee deemed it most unlikely that the Russians had the capability to dispatch an aircraft over US soil at such speed and altitude, and thereafter make a safe return to the Soviet Union. 'The Soviets are given credit for the capability of a "submarine launched cruise-type missile of low supersonic performance" and a range of about

500 nautical miles,' Kuhrtz reported; 'however, there is no evidence of the existence of such a missile by the Soviets.'

Since it was determined that the Air Defense Command had yet to come to a completely satisfactory conclusion, Kuhrtz advised Belmont

A two-page paper describing a fast-moving UFO tracked over the United States.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *ah*

DATE: September 23, 1957

FROM : R. R. Rodach *RR*

SUBJECT: UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT REPORTED
ON SEPTEMBER 20, 1957; INTELLIGENCE
ADVISORY COMMITTEE WATCH COMMITTEE

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

The following information was obtained by Liaison Supervisor M. T. Kuhrtz at the Intelligence Advisory Committee - Watch Committee special meeting on September 21, 1957, relative to the captioned matter. The initial report in this matter was given by the U.S. Air Defense Command to the White House on September 20, 1957, reflecting that an unidentified flying object was picked up by radar station at Montauk Point, Long Island, New York, at approximately 4 p.m., proceeding in a westward direction with an altitude of 50,000 feet and a speed of 2,000 knots (approximately 2300 miles per hour). The radar station at Montauk Point maintained an image for approximately one minute, and thereafter it was picked up by a radar station at Benton, Pennsylvania (Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania), which coincided with the Montauk Point pickup and was tracked by Benton for approximately 9 minutes. Thereafter, jamming was reported by several radar stations westward as far as Chicago.

The Watch Committee at its meeting on September 21 was told by the Air Defense Command that the original reports had been downgraded, since there was an 11-minute break in the tracking by the various radar stations, and further that weather stations in the area were of the type which have in the past produced false radar "pips" and electronic information. Also, there were a number of Strategic Air Command planes in the Chicago area on a training flight. The Watch Committee was told that the Air Defense Command has not completed its investigation of this incident; however, in any event it was reported that the phenomena reported west of Buffalo, New York, were not related to the object as reported by Montauk Point and Benton, Pennsylvania.

The Watch Committee concluded that, "It is highly improbable that a Soviet operation is responsible for the unidentified flying object reports of September, 1957." The Watch Committee in considering this matter also concluded that there is no intelligence on Soviet activities which can be related to a missile launching of this type

7-1111 (105)
7-1111 (105) (7)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D. E. Moore
1 - Mr. L. Whitson
Liaison Section

55 (1) 24 1957

RECORDED - 28

INDEXED - 28

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18 SEP 27 1957

EX-116

November 20, 2000

Central Intelligence Agency
John H. Wright, Information & Privacy Coordinator
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear FOIA Officer:

This is a request filed under the Freedom of Information Act.

I request that documents containing the following information be provided to me:

Records of the Watch Committee meeting of September 21, 1957,
as described in the enclosed FBI memo of Sept. 23, 1957.
Also would like records that would describe the origin and
purposes of the "Watch Committee."

In order to help to determine my status to assess fees, you should know that I am an individual seeking information for personal use and not for commercial use.

I am willing to pay fees for this request up to a maximum of \$ 10.00. If you estimate that the fees will exceed this limit, please inform me first.

Thank you for your consideration of my request.

Sincerely,

Grant Cameron
649 Silverstone Ave.
Winnipeg manitoba
Canada R3T 2V8
204-269-8940

Dwight Strandberg
Eisenhower Library
200 Southeast Fourth Street
Abilene, Kansas
67410-2900 USA

November 19, 2000

Dear Dwight,

I have enclosed an item from Redfern, Nicholas "*The FBI Files: The FBI's UFO Top Secrets Exposed*" Simon & Schuster London 1998. It makes reference to a UFO report that was sent to "the White House" through the CIA Intelligence Advisory Committee - Watch Committee, and the U.S. Air Defense Command.

I am interested in you identifying if there are any files from the Intelligence Advisory Committee and more particularly the Watch Committee in the Eisenhower processed collection. I would like to view these when I am in Abilene. Would be interested in any UFO references you find in these files, but I doubt there are any.

I have also sent an item describing some documents in the Truman collection which describe the watch Committee's formation under the Truman administration under the Psychological Strategy Board.

Hope you can help with this request.

Thanks

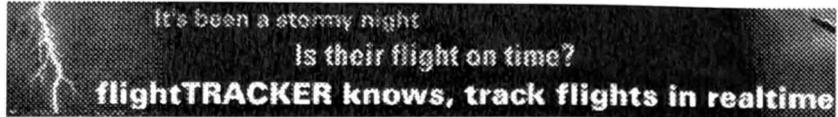
Grant Cameron
649 Silverstone Ave.
Winnipeg Manitoba
Canada R3T 2V8



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squishy@altavista.com

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- [convention](#)
- [kasten](#)
- [tombaugh](#)

From: "Dwight Strandberg" <dwight.strandberg@eisenhower.nara.gov>
 Date: Mon, 20 Nov 2000 14:49:28 -0500
 To: <squishy@altavista.com>
 Subject: Re: Roger Ramey

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Dear Grant:

In the Alphabetical file I found three references to Roger M. Ramey but no record of correspondence between he and Eisenhower. Neither is there correspondence between the two in Eisenhower's Papers as President (Ann Whitman File).

Dwight

>>> <squishy@altavista.com> 11/17 10:20 PM >>>
Dwight

I would like to know if there was any contact or correspondence between Air Force officer (Col. later Brig. Gen.) Roger Ramey, and Dwight Eisenhower.

Thanks for the photo referral. It was quite successful.

Grant

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Eisenhower

August 14, 2000

Defense Department
Charlie Y. Talbott
OATSD (PA), Rm. 2C757
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20229

Dear FOIA Officer:

This is a request filed under the Freedom of Information Act.

I request that documents containing the following information be provided to me:

Logs for Edwards Air Force Base for the dates February 20 and February 21, 1954 which would tell what was going on. Also incoming telephone records for the base for Decemeber 19 and 20th, 1954

In order to help to determine my status to assess fees, you should know that I am an individual seeking information for personal use and not for commercial use.

I am willing to pay fees for this request up to a maximum of \$ 20.00. If you estimate that the fees will exceed this limit, please inform me first.

Thank you for your consideration of my request.

Sincerely,

Grant Cameron
649 Silverstone Ave
Winnipeg manitoba
Canada R3T 2V8
204-269-8940

Speeches of Dwight D. Eisenhower

A Selected Bibliography

Andrews, John Douglas. "Eisenhower and the Middle Eastern Foreign Policy: A Rhetoric Consensus." Ph.D. dissertation (Northwestern University).

Bauer, Otto Frank. "A Study of Political Debate between Dwight D. Eisenhower and Ad Stevenson in the Presidential Campaign of 1956." Ph.D. dissertation (Northwestern University).

Bowman, Georgia Bessie. "A Study of the Reporting by Twenty-Seven Metropolitan Newspapers of Selected Speeches of Adlai Stevenson and Dwight Eisenhower in the 1952 Presidential Campaign." Ph.D. dissertation (State University of Iowa).

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Telephone Conversations Series

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White House Memoranda Series

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Eisenhower, Dwight D.: Papers as President (Am Whitman File) ✓

Administration Series

Box 15 Glennan, Dr. Keith - NASA

Box 17 Guided Missiles 1958

Box 23 Killian, James R., Jr. 1957 (1) (2)

Kistiakowsky, Dr. G.B. (1) (2)

Box 25 McElroy, Neil H. 1957-58 (1)-(5)

McElroy, Neil H., Secretary of Defense, 1959 (1)-(4)

Box 32 Science Advisory Committee

Box 37 U.S. Satellites

Cabinet Series

Box 9 Meeting of October 18, 1957

Box 10 Meeting of January 3, 1958

Meeting of March 14, 1958

Box 12 Meeting of August 15, 1958

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Meeting of December 19, 1958

Box 13 Meeting of May 15, 1959 (1) (2)

Meeting of May 22, 1959

DDE Diary Series

Box 12 January 1956 Phone Calls

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Box 22 March 1957 Diary Staff Memos (1)(2)

Box 23 April 1957 Diary Staff Memos (1)(2)

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Box 35 Staff Memos July 1958 (1)(2)

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Box 36 Staff Notes September 1958

Staff Notes October 1958

Box 37 Toner Notes December 1958

*Original file
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August 1958*

Eisenhower, Dwight D.: Papers as President (Ann Whitman File) (cont)

DDE Diary Series (cont)

- Box 38 Staff Notes December 1958 (1)(2)
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Legislative Meetings Series

- Box 3 Legislative Minutes 1958 (1) [2/4/58 meetings]
Legislative Minutes 1958 (2) [4/1/58 meeting]
Legislative Minutes 1958 (3) [5/13/58 meeting]
Legislative Minutes 1958 (4) [12/15/58 meeting]

NSC Series

- Box 8 310th Meeting January 24, 1957
322nd Meeting May 10, 1957
- Box 9 339th Meeting October 10, 1957
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347th Meeting December 5, 1957
357th Meeting March 6, 1958
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417th Meeting August 18, 1959
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- Box 12 429th Meeting December 16, 1959
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439th Meeting April 1, 1960
446th Meeting May 31, 1960
- Box 13 455th Meeting August 12, 1960
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470th Meeting December 20, 1960
- Box 13 473rd Meeting January 5, 1961

Eisenhower, Dwight D.: Papers as President (Ann Whitman File) (cont.)

Press Conference Series

- Box 4 August 4, 1955
February 29, 1956
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- Box 5 April 3, 1957
- Box 6 September 3, 1957
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- Box 7 February 4, 1958
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- Box 8 February 10, 1959
- Box 9 July 15, 1959

Speech Series

- Box 22 Newsreel and TV Tape - Satellite 10/9/57
- Box 23 Science in National Security 11/7/57
- Box 25 Introduction to outer Space (Recorded) 3/26/58
Outer Space Introduction 3/26/58
Remarks of the President on Outer Space (Recorded) 3/26/58
- Box 30 Science: Hand-Maiden of Freedom 5/4/59
- Box 36 Recorded Message for Satellite Balloon "Echo" 8/12/60
Capsule Recovery 8/15/60

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Confidential File

- Box 44 National Aeronautics and Space Administration (1)-(7)
National Aeronautics and Space Council
- Box 65 Science-Technology Program (1)-(3)

Official File

- Ⓢ Box 743-744 OF 146-F Outer Space-Satellite Vehicle Project
- Ⓢ Box 744 OF 146-F-2 Earth Circling Satellites
- Box 937-938 OF 342 National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Furnas, Clifford: Papers, 1918-69

- Box 1 Army Scientific Advisory Panel Gen. Corr. 1958
- Box 2 Army Scientific Advisory Panel- Several folders 1955-63
- Box 2-3 Defense, Department of Gen. Corresp.
- Ⓢ Box 4 Defense Department of, Defense Science Board
- Ⓢ Boxes 5-6 Defense, Dept. of Defense Science Board
- Box 7 Executive Office of the President Office of Science and Technology 1962- 65
- Box 7 President's Science Advisory Committee 1960-68
- Box 8 House of Rep. Com. on Science and Astronautics
- Box 10-11 National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA 1952- 1955)
- Box 11 National Aeronautics and Space Admin. Gen. Corr. 1963-66.

Glennan, T. Keith: Diary

- Box 1 Glennan Diary (1)-(14)

✓ (6) Hagerty, James C.: Papers
Box 7 Outer Space Briefing - Dr. Killian ✓

Harlow, Bryce: Records
Pre-accession Series
Box 17 NASA
Box 22 Space (Outer)

Harlow, Bryce: Records (cont.)
A67-56 Series
Box 1-2 Extensive material on missile program
Box 7 Preparedness Investigative Subcommittee 1959

Merriam, Robert E.: Records
Box 10 Missile Program
NASA

National Aeronautics and Space Administration: Documents relating to the
Space program, 1953-62 (duplicate copies)

Norstad, Lauris: Papers
Box 75 Murphy, Col. Charles J.V. (1)-(5)
Oldfield, Barney (1)-(4)

Quarles, Donald A.: Papers, 1950-59
Boxes 1-2 Daily Diaries 1955-1959

U.S. President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization (Rockefeller Committee): Records
Box 21 Science and Technology - Organization of Science Activities
Space Program

U.S. President's Committee on Information Activities Abroad (Sprague Committee) Records, 1960-61
Boxes 5-7 Science & Technology #23 (Files 1-4) 40 folders
Box 22 PCIAA #23 The Impact of Achievements in Science and Technology Upon the Image
Abroad of the United States (1) (7)

U.S. President's Science Advisory Committee: Records
Box 3 Miscellaneous Correspondence (1)-(3)
Box 4 NASA
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White House Office, National Security Council Staff: Papers
Executive Secretary Subject File Series
Box 12 National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NSC Registry Series
Box 12 NASA's International Activities
OCB Central Files Series
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White House Office, Office of the Special Assistant for National Security Affairs: Records

NSC Series, Briefing Notes Subseries

- Box 7 Earth Satellites
- Box 14 Outer Space Policy and Activities (1) (2)
- Box 18 U.S. Information Agency (1)

NSC Series, Policy Papers Subseries

- Box 16 NSC 5520 Satellite Program (1) (2)
- Box 27 NSC 5906 Basic National Security Policy (1) (2)
- Box 28 NSC 5918 U.S. Policy on Outer Space
- Box 29 NSC 6021 Missiles and Military Space Programs

NSC Series, Subject Subseries

- Box 10 Reconnaissance Satellites

OCB Series, Administrative Subseries

- Box 2 Chronological - Harr - Jan-June 1959 (1)-(3)
Chronological - Harr - July-Dec 1959 (1)-(3)
- Box 5 Special OCB Committee (Chron File) (5)-(7)

OCB Series, Subject Subseries

- Box 4 Miscellaneous (10)
Missile Program (1)-(4)
Missile Publicity (1)(2)
- Box 6-7 Space Council
- Box 8 Space, Satellites, Rockets, etc. (1)-(8)

Special Assistants Series, Chronological Subseries

- Box 5 January 1958 (2)
- Box 6 February 1959 (1)
January-February 1960

Special Assistants Series, Presidential Subseries

- Box 4 Meetings with the President June-Dec 1959 (2)(4)
1960 Meetings with the President Vol. I (4)(5)(8)
- Box 5 1960 Meetings with the President Vol. II (1)(4)(5)

Special Assistants Series, Subject Subseries

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White House Office, Office of the Special Assistant for Science and Technology: Records

- Box 2 Meetings with the President
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National Aeronautics and Space Council
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Meetings with the President
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- Box 16 Space Notebook (Piland) (1)-(4)

White House Office, Office of the Staff Secretary: Records

Cabinet Series

- Box 4 C-39 (3) [October 18, 1957 meeting]
- Box 5 C-42 (1) [January 3, 1958 meeting]
C-43 (1) [February 7, 1958 meeting]
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C-47 (1) [August 15 & September 26, 1958 meetings]
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White House Office, Office of the Staff Secretary: Records (cont.)

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- Box 5 C-48 (2) [December 19, 1958 meeting]
- C-51 (1) [May 15 & 22, 1959 meetings]

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- Box 4 L-44 (3) [February 4, 1958 meeting]
- Box 5 L-46 (3) [April 1, 1958 meeting]
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Subject Series, Alphabetical Subseries

- Ⓞ Box 3 Army Support to NASA ✓
- Box 16 Killian Report
- Dr. Kistiakowsky (1)-(6)
- Ⓞ Box 17 Lunar Probe (1)-(4) ✓
- Box 18 National Aeronautics and Space Administration (1)-(8)
- Box 22 Operations Coordinating Board Volume II (1)-(4)
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Subject Series, Department of Defense Subseries

- Box 3 Budget Military FY 1960 (1)-(5)
- Box 6 Missiles and Satellites Volume I (1)-(3)
- Missiles and Satellites Volume II (1)-(4)
- Missiles and Satellites Chronology of Significant Events in the U.S. Long Range Ballistic Missile Program 1957
- Box 7-9 [reports on missiles, satellites and NASA space programs]
- Box 10 Defense - Presidential Actions

Subject Series, White House Subseries

- Box 4 Dr. James R. Killian (1)-(3)

White House Office, Records Officer: Reports (Bill File)

- Box 124 Creation of NASA -H.R. 12575 7/29/59

White House Office, Staff Research Group: Records

- Box 14 NASA 1-600
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- NASA 859

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- Ⓞ Burke, Arleigh (OH 284) ✓
- Burke, James (OH 173)
- Douglas, James H., Jr. (OH 288)
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- McCone, John A. (OH 201 and OH 396)
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- McGuire, Edward Perkins (OH 257)
- Scribner, Fred C., Jr. (OH 235)
- Seamans, Robert C., Jr. (OH 313 and OH 315)
- Sharp, Dudley (OH 236)