

Continued A Look at the U. S. Secret Service

finally abandoned at Redl-Zipf, Austria. Almost all the phony bills were burned and the plates destroyed by the Nazis before U.S. armed forces could reach the area, but one truckload—containing \$100 million in phony pound notes—did fall into Allied hands.

Bogus money artists have not been the only targets of the Secret Service. In times of national crises, Presidents have given it unusual assignments. One such mission was carried out in July 1915, when WWI was less than a year old and the United States was still trying to keep out of it. It had become clear to President Woodrow Wilson that the German diplomats were carrying on espionage here in violation of our declared neutrality. He ordered then Secretary of the Treasury, William Gibbs McAdoo, to put the Secret Service on the case.

Agents brought the German Embassy under surveillance and began to shadow certain Germans, including Capt. Franz von Papen, the German military attaché in Washington. In New York, agents were ordered to trail George Sylvester Viereck, Munich-born editor of *The Fatherland*, a pro-German weekly whose financial backing was ill-defined.

On July 24, 1915, agent Frank Burke, sitting in his office in downtown New York, got a phone call from fellow agent William H. Houghton that he had just trailed Viereck to the Manhattan office of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line. Houghton suggested that Burke join him in case the German editor came out with someone else.

At 3 p.m., Viereck left the building with a tall man with scarred cheeks. He was Dr. Henrich Friedrich Albert, Privy Councillor of the German Government.

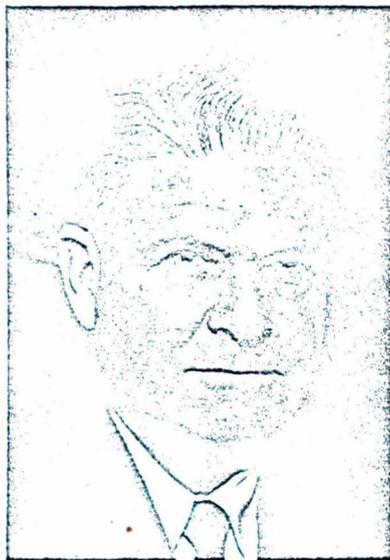
The agents trailed Viereck and Albert to the Rector Street Station of the 6th Avenue elevated line. All four boarded an uptown-bound train. At 23rd Street, Viereck said goodby to his companion and got off, followed by agent Houghton.

As the train moved on, Albert began to read his newspaper. Agent Burke noticed that Albert had removed a bulging briefcase from his lap and had placed it on the seat beside him. At 50th Street, Albert was still engrossed in his paper when the train stopped. After several seconds, he glanced out of the window and realized this was his stop. Leaping from his seat, he rushed for the door, leaving his briefcase behind. A girl, who had been sitting nearby, noticed the briefcase and called to Albert. Acting on impulse, Burke grabbed the bag and raced to the door at the opposite end of the car. By this time,

the German was aware that he'd left his briefcase behind and was frantically trying to get back on the train. His way was blocked by a woman asking directions from a station platform guard, but he managed to get back to his seat. The girl told Albert that a man had taken the briefcase. Albert dashed onto the platform and began looking for a man carrying a briefcase, but Burke had managed to partly conceal the bag with his coat.

Albert ran down the stairs and Burke followed him, thinking this would be safer than standing on the empty platform and being spotted should Albert retrace his steps. On reaching the street, however, Albert spotted Burke with the missing briefcase under his arm and began chasing him, yelling at him to stop. Fortunately, a streetcar was just pulling away from the corner. Burke boarded it and told the conductor that he was being pursued by a lunatic who had just made a scene on the Elevated. One look

U. S. SECRET SERVICE



James J. Rowley, Director, United States Secret Service.

at the panting Albert running after the streetcar with his arms waving convinced the conductor that Burke was telling the truth. He told the motorman to pass the next stop.

Burke got off the streetcar and telephoned Secret Service Chief William J. Flynn, who came for him in his car. The briefcase, crammed with documents in German, was taken to Treasury Secretary McAdoo, who was vacationing in Maine.

The "Albert Papers," as they were to be known, turned out to contain documentary dynamite. They disclosed that Albert was the top financial agent for Germany in the United States; had \$27 million on deposit in various banks, and had been spending about \$2 million a week for sabotage and propaganda. The papers showed that German agents had

formed plans to influence public opinion by buying newspapers and setting up news services. They revealed that Viereck, editor of *The Fatherland*, was on the German payroll at \$1,500 a month. There were plans to start strikes in munition plants; to get control of the Wright Aeroplane Co., and use its patents for Germany's advantage, and to corner the supply of liquid chlorine used to make poison gas. The documents also disclosed that Germany, through its secret agents, had bought a large munitions plant in Bridgeport, Conn. Orders for shells were taken from Great Britain and Russia without any intention of ever making deliveries. They also showed that Von Papen and Albert were plotting to tie up all American sources of toluol, a key ingredient of TNT.

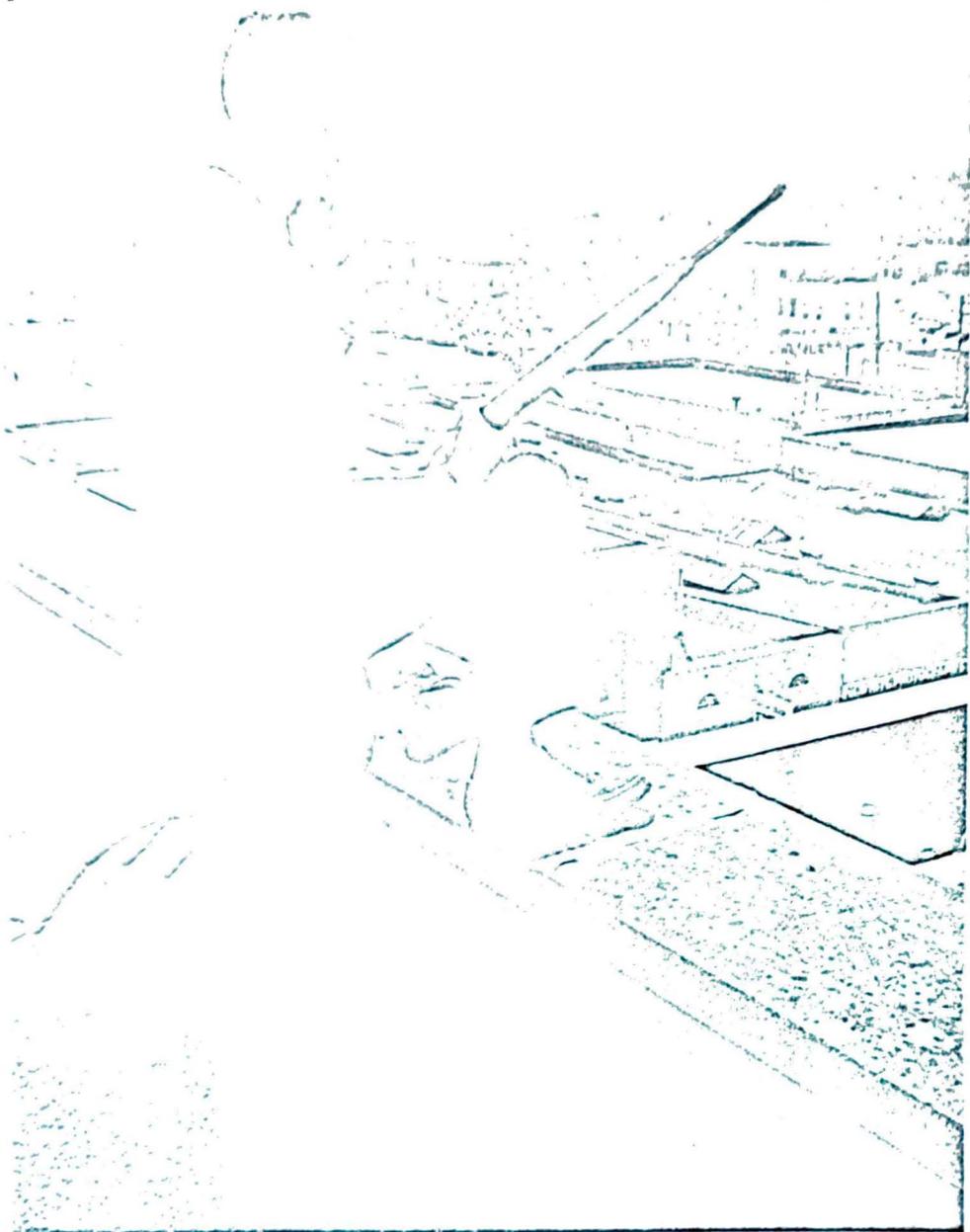
Most startling was a plan approved by the Kaiser and the German General Staff to drive the United States into the war. Germany would then send a task force of 85,000 soldiers to land on the New Jersey coast under the protection of the German Navy and cut off New York City from the rest of the country. The aim was to starve the city into submission, land a second wave of German troops and eventually knock America out of the war.

Von Papen, the highest ranking German involved, was sent packing. Diplomatic immunity prevented any stronger action. After America entered the war in 1917, Albert also was sent home.

To make Americans aware of Germany's actions and plans, McAdoo let Frank Cobb, editor of the *New York World*, publish the Albert papers in his newspaper, on one condition: the theft of the briefcase was to be kept secret. The facts surrounding the seizure of the briefcase were not made public until 1931, when the true story was told by McAdoo in his autobiography "Crowded Years."

In another area of its work—responsibility for the safety of the President-elect—the Secret Service's talents also have been heavily taxed at times. One case, known as the "Great Deception," involved Dwight D. Eisenhower. Only three weeks after he had been elected in November 1952, Eisenhower announced he would fulfill his campaign pledge and go to Korea to see what he could do to stop the war. U. E. Baughman, then Secret Service chief, ordered agents to keep any details of the projected trip from leaking out in advance. Eisenhower, who'd been president of Columbia University before his election, still was staying at 60 Morningside Drive in New York, the official residence of the University's presidents. The problem was to get him out of the house at the start of his trip without alerting the press.

The first hurdle was to remove Eisen-



Security for LBJ's visit to Gainesville, Georgia, in 1964. Federal agent with a carbine and two-way radio surveys the town square from the roof of a nearby building.

any protection for herself, although she was the most publicly active of any President's wife up to that time. Mrs. Roosevelt refused to let agents accompany her on speaking tours, but Frank Wilson, then Secret Service Chief, sometimes posted a few in the audience without her knowledge.

Mrs. Roosevelt insisted, however, on full protection for all the Roosevelt grandchildren. With 11 grandchildren who had to be protected around the clock either in Washington or at the homes of the various Roosevelt children, it was necessary to assign 30 agents to the "Diaper Detail." The agents became such a fixture that they shared holiday dinners with the Roosevelt clan and there were always presents for them under the Roosevelt family Christmas tree.

The Secret Service also has the job of protecting important visitors to America. One case that Chief Wilson recalls involved Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of China's president, who stayed in this country during part of WW2. Madame Chiang often acted impulsively. Wilson tells of a snowy winter day when Madame Chiang came out from her residence in Riverdale, N.Y., and noticed some youngsters riding sleds down a steep hill. Without a word to the agents responsible for her safety, she ran to one of the children and asked to borrow his sled.

"What do you do when the president of China's wife wants to take a bellyslam on the streets of New York?" agent Sam Callaghan asked colleague Mitch Lipson. "I guess the best thing to do is block off the street below and let her go at it," said Lipson.

The two agents ran to the foot of the hill and held up their hands to stop traffic. But a speeding cab kept on coming, apparently thinking the agents were prospective fares trying to flag a ride. By this time, Madame Chiang was speeding down the hill. Spotting her cutting across the front of his taxi, the cabbie slammed on his brakes as China's most famous woman streaked past within inches of the taxi's wheels. Madame Chiang apparently realized the anxious moments she caused the Secret Service. After she returned to her war-torn land, the Chinese Government notified Wilson that he had been awarded the Military Order of the Cloud and Banner.

Today, the principal mission of the Secret Service, which has about 600 special agents, is to protect the President and members of his immediate family. It also is authorized to protect the President-elect; the Vice President; the Vice President-elect; a former President and his wife during his lifetime; the widow of a former President until her death or remarriage, and minor children

hower's luggage. Baughman got it out quietly by having a maid leave with it, waving goodby to the rest of the household staff as though she were going on vacation. Eisenhower himself left by the front door without disguise on the morning of Nov. 29, at 5 a.m., when most newsmen were apt to be home asleep. He entered a waiting limousine whose inside lights had been disconnected. Attorney-General-to-be Herbert Brownell was waiting there in the dark to accompany the President-elect. The presence of Brownell would have tipped off any lurking newsmen. As the limousine glided down the street, a second car with a Secret Service man at the wheel swung out in its wake and stalled diagonally across the road to block any pursuing reporters. The Eisenhower car drove to Mitchell Field, L. I., where it

doused its lights and groped through the darkness with an Air Force car acting as pilot. In total blackness, Eisenhower and Brownell boarded their plane and began the historic journey.

To keep the deception alive, John Foster Dulles, soon to become Secretary of State, appeared at the Morningside Drive residence six hours after Eisenhower's departure and went in for what he billed as a conference with his chief. Later Dulles emerged and filled in reporters on what he had discussed with Eisenhower. The only thing Dulles forgot to mention was that the conference had taken place two days earlier!

The Secret Service is charged also with protecting the First Lady. Sometimes unforeseen difficulties arise in carrying out this responsibility. For example, Eleanor Roosevelt did not want

From: "Randy Sowell" <randy.sowell@nara.gov>
Date: Wed Sep 4 13:46:26 2002
To: <presidentialufo@canada.com>
Subject: Re: Montoya/Easley

Dear Mr. Cameron:

Through an oversight on my part, I neglected to respond to your e-mail question of July 26 regarding Joseph Montoya and Major Edwin Easley.

I have found no record of a meeting between Montoya and Mr. Truman during Truman's Presidency. Joseph Montoya, as Lt. Governor of New Mexico and later as Congressman and Senator from that state, is mentioned in about 20 pages of material that I found in the Truman papers. This material consists mostly of correspondence between Montoya and former President Truman, relating to political matters.

I have found no record of a meeting between Major Edwin Easley and Mr. Truman during Truman's Presidency. I was also unable to find any references to Major Easley in the Truman papers.

I am sorry that it took so long to respond to your inquiry. Please let me know if you have any further questions.

Sincerely,

Randy Sowell
Archivist
Harry S. Truman Library
500 West U.S. Highway 24
Independence, MO 64050
telephone: (816) 833-1400, ext. 258
fax: (816) 833-4368
e-mail: randy.sowell@nara.gov

>>> <presidentialufo@canada.com> 07/26/02 01:44PM >>>
Randy

Could you tell me whether or not either of these men had any contact or meetings with President Truman.

- 1) Joseph Montoya
- 2) Major Edwin Easley

Thanks.

Grant Cameron

"Marijuana? Cocaine? I'm not going to talk about what I did as a child."
George W. Bush



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Ich glaube dass Gott, Allah und Buddha ein und derselbe sind.

squishy@altavista.com

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From: Majorstar@aol.com
 Date: Fri, 10 Nov 2000 17:17:40 EST
 To: squishy@altavista.com
 Subject: President's answer to questions

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Presidents CARTER

To: Majorstar@aol.com

On Wed, 18 October 2000, Majorstar@aol.com wrote:

>
 > Thanks for your long letter. I have been to several
 of the libraries such
 as
 > the Ford, Eisenhower, and Truman. Most seem to
 have very little on UFOs.

I have found more and more in these libraries as I
 question and search. The
 Carter library people I think are getting tired of
 my constant questions.
 Hopefully by next April I will have an inventory from
 all the libraries that
 will indicate what is available.

I would ask to see any General Roger Ramey to Truman
 letters.
 Do you have reason to believe such letters were sent?>

Mrs Ramey told me that she and her husband had been
 visited by Truman on
 several occassions. She indicated they were quite
 friendly.

from what I have seen it appeared that the President
 was insulated from the
 actual contacts. Either that or the Presidents were
 "out of the loop." A
 third possibility is that the President is in total
 control and we just have
 not found the right document to prove it. I am still

not sure which of the three is right. As commander he should be in charge. I will check on Ramey and let you know.

I personally feel President Truman and General Eisenhower knew about it from the beginning. They made the decision to keep it quiet.

Also Truman sent > out award letters to Wright Patterson Base Commander.

Have you got a date or reference where this is claimed so I can follow up. I was told by Wright Patterson historian who never came up with the letter. I assume it was 1947-48 time frame.

> I did notice that Eisenhower doodled alot, making notes and pictures. He > made what I feel look like UFOs. I don't know if they will let you look at > the daily notes of the Presidents?

I saw some of these, and believe many are in a book. I don't think there would be a problem seeing them. I will check with my archivist and have it pulled for my visit.

> > Walter Sheets attempted to contact Carter. His address is tangosix@webtv.net > and he can tell you his story about the daughter and promise to help. I know > he sent a whole package to Carter and asked for data. > He got no response.

Thanks for this great lead.

> I sent a letter to Reagan quoting his statements about aliens. No response.

Have you got a date.> See letter below: This is either the exact letter or a near final copy.

We can at least follow up and see what they did with your letter, and finding it might lead us to other letters in the same file. The chick controlling the pre-Presidential Reagan papers refused me access to them. I was looking for letters with Daniel Fry and Reagan's pilot. I have had a lot of success with the Presidential papers, and have a lot of stuff. I expect to copy a

couple hundred pages when I am there in March

- >
- > I have been told by communications people in White House Basement that
- > numerous messages come into the White House concerning UFOs. Some of these
- > come from police departments and military.

I heard the basement but not communications people.

The name of the office escapes me, but actually had a name for the Johnson administration. The catch, as often happens is that the files were not yet processed. Did you get this from one person or two? If an actual office is mentioned I will question each archives, and maybe one will have files processed. I was told by a police officer who sent a report from NJ State Police and by man who worked in communications. This guy whose name escapes me is still in Army Reserves and is a lawyer.

- >
- > The National Security Council seems to be in charge of handling the UFOs.

I interviewed General Goodpaster about his work with Eisenhower and UFOs. He claimed no knowledge but knew Lt. Col. Corso.

Have seen a lot of Goodpaster's stuff, but as the security guy for Eisenhower he knew how to keep quite. I have some NSC in the Truman library that I think will prove interesting related to the Robertson Committee. Hopefully the NSC meeting notes are not half blacked out as with the Eisenhower ones.

Thanks again for your help. Took all my sheets for identifying Ford and Johnson archives stuff to work, and forgot to copy it. It will be there soon.

- >
- >
- > REgards,
- >
- > George Filer
- >
- > In a message dated 10/18/00 5:07:24 PM Eastern Daylight Time,
- > squishy@altavista.com writes:
- >
- >> ate: 10/18/00 5:07:24 PM Eastern Daylight Time
- >> From: squishy@altavista.com
- >> To: Majorstar@aol.com
- >>
- >> George
- >>
- >> Thanks for taking the time to write and deal

with the Ford
correspondence
> > issue. I am willing to send you whatever you wish.
> >
> > I will send you the copy sheets made up for copying
material which will
> give
> > you an idea what they have...about 325 pages.
Most of the material is
> > concerning the 1966 house investigation spurred
on by Ford. There is a
long
> > case file of a sighting in Ohio sent to Ford as
a congressman.
> >
> > There are no letters sent as President. You are
the only one with one of
> > those which I hope you can provide me with. There
are very few in any
> > President's collection. I have one by Johnson
written when he was Vice-
> > President, and one written by Nixon to a young
girl.
> >
> > I am also very interested in the other letters
you sent to Reagan and
> Carter.
> > I like to track them down and see what notes
are on them and see what
> > internal action was taken.
> >
> > Could you fill me in on the President's daughter
story. Is it written up
> > anywhere? Can I get a copy of Tom Sheets letter?
I will be at the Carter
> > Library at the end of Feb. and at the Reagan Library
a week later.
> >
> > Speaking of Presidents returning letters. I have
enclosed an article I
did
> > about being at the Eisenhower library trying to
recover a letter sent to
> Ike
> > by vice-Admiral Knowles. Today I found some new
ones: two of three
letters
> > sent to Eisenhower from Leonard Stringfield were
sent to secret service.
I
> > managed to recover the third which had been forwarded
to the defense
Dep't.
> I
> > also believe one or more 1957 Van tassel letters
were sent to Secret
> Service.
> > I should know tomorrow.
> >
> > I looked for your letter to Ford and was told
the post-Presidential

stuff
> is
> > not processed yet. Do you know anyone who has any of the Clinton stuff
ie
> > Gibbons-Rockefeller letters, Greer -White House stuff, Gibbons-Greer
> > correspondence, etc etc.
>
> I would imagine Greer has some.
> >
> > I have tried many FOIAs and keep getting FOIA only applies to records
> > maintained by "agencies" within the executive branch. See U.S.C. &&5529a).
> > 552a(a)(1). The Presidents immediate personal staff and units in the
> > Executive Office of the President whose sole function is to advise and
> assist
> > the President are not included within the term "agency" under the FOIA.
> >
> > There is a way around it, as I have heard some people have the Gibbons-
> > Rockefeller correspondence. I would like to use the FOIA before Clinton
> > leaves when it will disappear for years. For example the Eisenhower stuff
> is
> > only 54% processed and the Nixon stuff only 16% processed.
> >
> > Let me know if you have any leads on this that I can follow up on.
> >
> > AN INCIDENT AT THE EISENHOWER LIBRARY
> >
> > During a recent nine day research visit to the Eisenhower Library in
> > Abilene Kansas, an incident occurred which might be of interest to UFO
> > researchers.
> >
> > Pro

Subj: Carter and UFOs
Date: 10/29/00 1:32:00 PM Eastern Standard Time
From: sqquishy@altavista.com
To: tangosix@webtv.net
CC: Majorstar@aol.com

Tom

I coauthored "UFO's, MJ-12, and the Government" with T. Scott Crain from Penn. some years back. It dealt with some of our investigations into the UFO role of Dr. Eric Walker former President of Penn State University.

I think the reason Presidents and ex-Presidents do not talk on the subject is that their opinion carries so much weight. If a President or ex-President gets into an interview where he confirms a crash, secret investigation, I believe it would be equivalent to the saucer on the White House lawn scenario. It could end the cover-up.

Reagan, for example, had handlers who would keep him away from Q&As with young people groups, as they would tend to ask the bizarre, non political questions. Reagan would, in turn happily answer such questions. As Don Regan said of Reagan openness, "the Goddamnest things would come out of his mouth."

Carter, Reagan, Ford, and Johnson expressed interests in UFO's prior to becoming President. Other than an alleged statement to Shirley MacLean by Carter, I have found that none spoke about the subject after becoming President. Perhaps if we were told what each President is told, we would leave UFO's alone and go on to other things as well.

Thanks

Grant Cameron

Carter and UFOs

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Thanks
Grant Cameron

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Chapter 310,
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Medford, NJ 08055
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July 17, 1998
President Ronald Reagan
2121 Avenue of the Stars, 34th Floor
Los Angeles, CA
90067

Dear President Reagan:

I hope you are feeling well. I recently saw a very complimentary television show concerning your life. Like you I grow up in a small village in Illinois. However, they denied having any information about the Congressional Hearings on Unidentified Flying Objects that you initiated when you were still a Senator.

Our Air Force Association is working with the Air Victory Museum to develop a display concerning your victory over communism. During your last several years in office you visited with Mikhail Gorbachev and apparently got him to soften his stance on arms control and Communism versus Democracy. You made several speeches that strongly implied there existed a threat from outside this world than would unite all nations. "

In an address to students at Fallston High School, you seem to depart from your prepared remarks on "Star Wars," to say that in your private discussions with Gorbachev at last month's Geneva summit, you noted that "we're all God's children. I couldn't help but say to him just think how easy his task and mine might be in these meetings that we held if suddenly if there was a threat to this world from some other species from another planet outside in the universe. You went on to say that such an event would force you and Gorbachev to forget all the little local differences that we have between our countries and they would find out that we really are all human beings here on this earth together. Well, I don't suppose we can wait for some alien race to come down and threaten us, you added. But I think that between us we can bring about that realization.

You ended your remarks, without giving your young audience a clue as to how Gorbachev repounded.

Perhaps even more important were your remarks made to the 42nd General Assembly of the United Nations on Sept. 21, 1987, during the height of the Cold War

You stated, "In our obsession with antagonisms of the moment, we often forget how much unites all the members of humanity. Perhaps we need some outside, universal threat to make us realize this common bond. I occasionally think how quickly our differences would vanish if we were facing an alien threat from outside this world. And yet, I ask you, IS NOT AN ALIEN FORCE ALREADY AMONG US?"

As an intelligence officer in the Air Force I know that I and aliens are taken very seriously. I would like your thoughts, clarification, or a simple explanation.

I'm aware you saw a UFO while Governor of California. I chased one while in the Air Force in England. The members of our association and the Air Victory Museum would like to have your comments to place in the museum. Strangely, the news media almost seemed to ignore your comments.

**Your statement: IS NOT
AN ALIEN FORCE ALREADY AMONG US?"**

854 7134 Todd, Wiedner Farber, Joe Caprice, 235 7922
NASA doctoring, Dr.
Carlotta, reveal the truth aborigine warrior,
Wally Shirrar tracking his spacecraft, tracked many
space craft.
So big UFO on the Moon, can be put in jail for life.
Site

hearings and the present data available on I. Many
of the Admirals and
Generals on our advisory committee have an interest
in this subject and treat
it seriously. Astronauts Gordon Cooper and Edgar
Mitchell are leading an
effort to publicize the latest available information
about I. Many of our
members have had their own sightings both in the air
and on the ground. We
are not trying to sensationalize the story, but to
treat it as a scientific
investigation.

We understand you requested hearings before Congress
and would like your
feelings about the subject. We would like to know
how you accomplished this
feat and your feelings about the subject. . Perhaps
you have correspondence,
photos or similar materials that indicate this bit
of history.

Thank you for any help you may be able to provide.

Further , I personally would like to thank you for
life's work for our
country and the important contributions you have made
as a congressman and
president.

Regards,

George A. Filer
PRESIDENT AFA Chapter 310

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EDITOR AND STILL
SUPREME COMMANDER:

James W. Moseley, J.S.

NON-SCHEDULED
NEWSLETTER

Volume 42, No. 4

April 15th, 1995

MAILING ADDRESS:

P. O. Box 1709

Key West, FL 33041

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

December 30, 2000

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

*TRUMAN
WRIGHT Field.*

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:

History of Wright Field for the period July 1947.

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

FBI, Secret Service Keep Close Watch on Critics of President

By Frank Cormier

Washington (AP)—Almost anywhere President Johnson travels these days, at least one critic of the Vietnam war likely can make himself known. When this happens, both the Secret Service and the FBI are interested.

These agencies try to find out in advance about any demonstrations planned along Johnson's travel routes—and to try to make certain they do not get out of hand.

Just how the government's undercover operatives try to accomplish this is a bit of a secret—neither agency will talk about the subject.

But some of the routine measures, often involving close liaison with local police, are known.

When either agency learns that someone has expressed hostility to Johnson, that person's name and particulars goes into a big file of potential troublemakers. In advance of presidential travels, names of people

in this file who live in the area being visited are reviewed. If someone is judged to pose a serious threat, he may be placed under close surveillance while the President is in town.

Some other people get their names into a federal file because they are known demonstrators. When a presidential visit is impending, their activities are watched, too, although presumably more casually.

Some of these people get themselves known in security circles by joining protest marches outside the White

House or near the LBJ ranch in Texas.

Such demonstrations usually attract photographers—not all of them working for newspapers, news services or television networks. Some are employed by security agencies and dutifully photograph each marching face.

One perennial protester here, nicknamed The Mole, sometimes turns up with a small camera during picketing sessions at the White House. Apparently as a gesture of defiance, he aims his lens at every uniformed policeman and plainclothesman in sight.

So profligate is he in his shutter-snapping that it's believed his camera carries no film.

Other kinds of routine police work doubtless play a part in identifying those who might cause trouble during presiden-

tial appearances. The FBI, for instance, infiltrates some groups given to protest activities.

Before Johnson goes anywhere, the Secret Service has its men there before him—sometimes many days in advance. These visits are occasions for exchanging information and coordinating all plans with local police and FBI agents.

Prospects for demonstrations are canvassed routinely at such sessions and plans made for dealing with them.

In many cities, police set up barricades behind which all pickets are herded as the President approaches. These often but not invariably are located where Johnson cannot see them

VERTICAL FILE

Secret Service

Washington Post. Oct 4, 1959

"How we Guard the President

Fred Clementhal

by U. E. BAUGHMAN Chief, U. S. Secret Service, with Fred Blumenthal

When Ike tours Russia,
the Secret Service will be at
his elbow. The inside story
of America's toughest job



Historic assassination in pre-Secret Service days cut down President Garfield. Disappointed office-seeker seen at l. shot him twice in back without warning.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

NO ONE KNOWS today whether President Eisenhower will be in danger on his coming visit to the Soviet Union. If Vice President Nixon's recent tour there is a guide, crowds will be warm and enthusiastic. But in those crowds might lurk one man of twisted mind and bitter heart. One moment of madness might change a good-will tour into an international disaster.

Immediately after the President's trip was announced, a team of agents of the United States Secret Service left for Moscow. There they have worked with Soviet security agents to prevent such an eventuality. The Russians, of course, are as eager to forestall a disaster as we are. Our agents have worked closely with their Russian counterparts before—on the Vice President's trip, at Geneva in 1955, at Potsdam in 1945, at Yalta in 1944.

Protecting our President in Russia is neither the most difficult task nor the easiest that the Secret Service has ever faced. Whether the President is in Moscow, U.S.S.R., or Moscow, Idaho, we must assume that any public appearance can spell danger. Thus, when the President appeared with Premier Khrushchev in this country last month, the Secret Service took equally elaborate precautions to protect the President.

Guarding Premier Khrushchev, however, was the province of the security division of the State Department. (Secret Service agents, of course, cooperated with them.) In recent years, the Secret Service protective duties have been limited to the considerable task of guarding the President and the Vice President and their families.

At times in the past, our agents have protected visiting foreign dignitaries as well. At the request of President Roosevelt, Secret Service agents guarded Dutch Queen Wilhelmina, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill during their wartime visits to Washington.

It is little known that in 1942 a quick-thinking Secret Service agent thwarted what could have been a tragedy for the Allied cause. Churchill, after a White House conference, was flying back to London. One of our special agents had been assigned to pose as an airport baggage handler. As the Prime Minister approached his plane, the agent heard a British airlines guard (a U.S. citizen, incidentally) mutter, "I'll kill him this time." The agent quickly took the man into custody. Churchill, jauntily unaware of the incident, told a Secret Service agent on departing, "Look after your President. We all need him."

A year later, Churchill's fears were almost borne out. Secret Service agents uncovered a truly fantastic—and yet technically feasible—plot on the life of President Roosevelt. Acting on a tip, agents picked up Clarence C. Cull, an Army deserter and former mental patient. In his rooming house they found four ounces of nitric acid, six ounces of glycerine, and scrawled instructions for the manufacture of nitroglycerine bombs.

Cull confessed that he planned to make the bombs, strap them around the waist, put on his Army uniform, crowd as close as he could to the President's car, and "blow myself and anyone around me to bits."

No Time for Comedy

We might have dismissed Cull's plot as so fantastic as to be impossible. But with the lives of the President and Vice President at stake, the Secret Service can permit no margin for error, no unfinished business, no chance-taking, no distraction, however slight. Every threat must be treated on the assumption that it was made with deadly intent. Where the safety of our country's two most important leaders is concerned, we have no sense of humor. Murderers and pranksters, in our view, are equally dangerous.

Most unpredictable and therefore most dangerous

are the criminally lunatic, such as the 50-year-old man who appeared last January outside the Northwest Gate of the White House. He was convinced that President Eisenhower did not really exist, and refused to leave until he could prove he was right. When White House police refused him entry, he backed away and threatened to slash anyone who stood in his path. When he was seized and arrested, we found a long curved knife under his coat.

The Secret Service regarded as equally serious a letter intercepted at the White House last October. "We conspirators have been planning to assassinate the great President Eisenhower," it read. "Beware! For the Ides of March in the year of Our Lord, 1959, gloom shall lurk over this great man."

Prankster or assassin? We couldn't take chances.

The envelope carried the postmark of a New York town of about 50,000. Tracking down a suspect, even in a town this size, takes a great deal of painstaking work. Yet in a matter of hours our agents had identified the letter-writers. They were two high-school students, aged 15 and 14.

Called on the carpet in the school principal's office, the two readily admitted that they had sent the threatening letters. They explained that they wanted to find out what steps were taken to guard the President against assassination. They soon found out. Accompanied by their parents, they were haled before the U.S. Attorney, and placed on pre-prosecution probation for an indefinite period.

Harsh punishment for a pair of juvenile pranksters? I couldn't disagree more heartily. A threat on the life of the President is no joke.

Some of those we must guard against are perennial troublemakers. Take the case of Laurence G. Thompson. In March 1956, a letter came to the White House bearing his signature, written on the stationery of a Gulfport, Miss., hotel, and with a "General Delivery"

return address. The letter went straight to the point:

"I'm going to kill you if you run for office again. I hope you will take this warning."

The name alone was of little help. The only clue agents could find at Gulfport came from a bus station ticket agent. He recalled that on the postmarked date, a man either intoxicated or emotionally disturbed had asked him where he could mail a letter. Further investigation revealed that a man of the same general description had written threatening letters to other government officials. Agents also learned that this man once had been treated in a Federal hospital as a narcotics addict.

Mr. Thompson Returns

Handwriting samples convinced us that the man in each case was the same Laurence G. Thompson. From this information we were able to locate his half-sister in Meridian, Miss. When Thompson returned to her home on May 5, 1956, he walked into the hands of waiting agents. Later he pleaded guilty to threatening the President, was sentenced to 18 months.

That was not the last of Thompson. After his release, he phoned our Jackson, Miss., office to say he had sent another threat: "Dear Mr. President . . . I am going to kill you if you don't send me \$500. I may just kill you, anyway, and Nixon, too. I mean this."

The Secret Service assumed he did mean it. So did the court, which imprisoned Thompson for another three years.

Secret Service agents always are racing against time. When Sam Stepp, Jr., threatened the President in 1956, we won by a narrow margin. Stepp had been trying for years to see the President to have a dishonorable discharge changed. One day he was heard to remark, "If I ever get close to the President, I'll kill him. I have a 30-30 bullet for him."

Told of his remark, Secret Service agents acted

quickly. When Stepp was arrested in Glenwood Springs, Colo., agents found two bullets on him.

Since his first arrest, Stepp has been in and out of a mental institution and in and out of jail. Once, trying to phone the President, he set fire to a phone booth. Today he is on the loose again. But wherever he goes, we track his movements.

Also described in our files as "a specific danger to the President" is Howard Reed Liggett, 20. While serving time for auto theft, Liggett mailed a letter threatening to kill the President. So did three confederates. Later all four repeated their threats to a Secret Service agent.

All were hardened young hoodlums who, once free and armed, could be a peril to the President's life. Liggett's pals drew prison sentences. Liggett himself was committed indefinitely to a mental institution. Specialists there describe him as one of the worst cases they ever have examined—a young man obsessed by murder and mutilation.

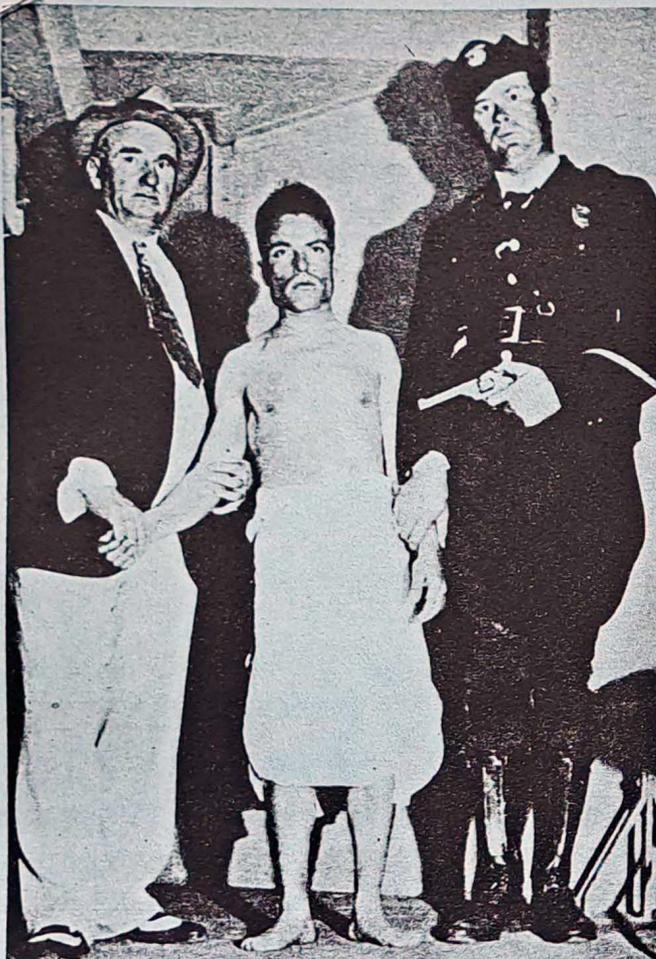
In protecting the President and Vice President from men like Liggett, the Secret Service uses two principal systems. The "inner system" consists of the White House detail—the men you see around the President on his public appearances. The "preventive system" consists of field agents who investigate all written or uttered threats.

The "preventive system" checks the danger before it reaches the "inner system." Both are supported by the Protective Research Section. This section catalogues all communications and provides field agents with vital identity clues.

This efficient organization keeps us in touch with known dangers. But the most troublesome problem of all is the unknown person of twisted mind who suddenly decides that the defense of society calls for taking the President's life. He identifies the President with an imaginary persecutor and feels compelled to

Continued in page 8

Since the Secret Service took over, all



Stripped gunman, Giuseppe Zangara, posed sullenly for picture after 1933 attempt to kill President Roosevelt. A woman bystander deflected his aim, and shot killed Mayor Anton Cermak of Chicago.

remove him as the source of all the world's troubles.

Abraham Lincoln, the first President to die by an assassin's hand, was the victim of such a twisted mind. Had the Secret Service been charged with the President's safety then, John Wilkes Booth never would have succeeded in killing Lincoln. Advance work would have discovered Booth's targeting on the Presidential box at Ford's Theatre. Nor is it likely that our other assassination victims, Presidents James A. Garfield and William McKinley, would have died if the Secret Service had been at work.

It was McKinley's death in 1901 that aroused the nation to demand proper protection for the President. Not since the Secret Service has had this responsibility has an assassin succeeded.

But there have been some close calls.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, as President-elect, came within an eyelash of stopping a bullet at Miami, Fla., in 1933. The gunfire killed Mayor Anton Cermak of Chicago, with whom the President-elect was chatting.

The next near-miss came November 1, 1950, when two fanatic Puerto Rican nationalists, Griselio Torresola and Oscar Collazo, tried to shoot their way into Blair House and kill President Truman. White House policeman Leslie Coffelt died heroically defending the President's life. Before he died, Coffelt helped to kill one of the would-be assassins and to wound the other.

Secret Service men are trained to shoot to kill with either hand. They are trained, too, in when *not* to

shoot. They also are given lessons in mob psychology.

Never, perhaps, was this training more crucial than in May 1958, when a frenzied mob at Caracas, Venezuela, stormed Vice President Nixon's car. The mob spat on Nixon, stoned the car, and smashed its windows with sticks.

The Revolvers Stayed Put

The two Secret Service men in Mr. Nixon's car were under great provocation to pull their revolvers and fire into the mob in defense of the Vice President's life. But with admirable restraint they withheld their fire, and succeeded in helping Mr. Nixon through his grave peril. Trigger-happy agents might have incited the mob to kill the Vice President and created an international incident.

It is not only the lone-wolf lunatics and the uncontrolled mobs who test our vigilance. There are the practical jokers.

Several years ago, President Eisenhower was scheduled to attend commencement exercises at a New England college. Special agents of the Secret Service were dispatched in advance to make a pre-survey of every foot of the President's route. While they were fine-combing the platform to be used during the exercises, they found a can containing two messages.

The first was addressed: "To the Guardians of the Beloved President of the United States of America."

The agents were shocked at the heart of the message.

**NOW...the beating action
of an upright...plus**

**the convenience
of a canister!**

in mob psychology.
crucial than
Vene.
k over, a

Assassins have failed

We students have decided that you, the Secret Service, have been too lax in your precautions. We are in the midst of proving that even a young college student, untrained in the methods of subterfuge and surreptitious actions, can devise a scheme which could go unobserved and thereby constitute a threat to our great leader. This can, placed under the podium on which Dwight D. Eisenhower will walk Graduation Day, could easily have been a powerful bomb!"

The second message read:

"Congratulations! You have earned our deepest gratitude and appreciation in the fulfillment of your duties as protectors of the life of our President. We will never again attempt to match wits with your organization."

Yes, the tin can might well have contained dangerous explosives. And, had it not been discovered, the Secret Service would have been exposed to scathing criticism, against which the Service would have been defenseless. But the can was found, and the lack of enthusiasm with which the college authorities viewed the joke convinced the prankish students not to invite a further encounter with the Secret Service of the United States.

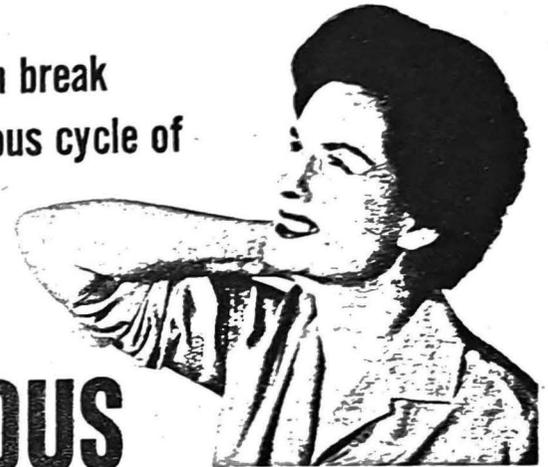
Failure is not, and cannot be, part of the Secret Service lexicon. And we will not fail if every citizen cooperates, if every prankster is aware that his joke will have serious consequences for him, if every would-be assassin realizes he can't win. ■



Presidential stroll took place as customary after 1950 attempt to assassinate President Truman. With him is a Secret Service agent.

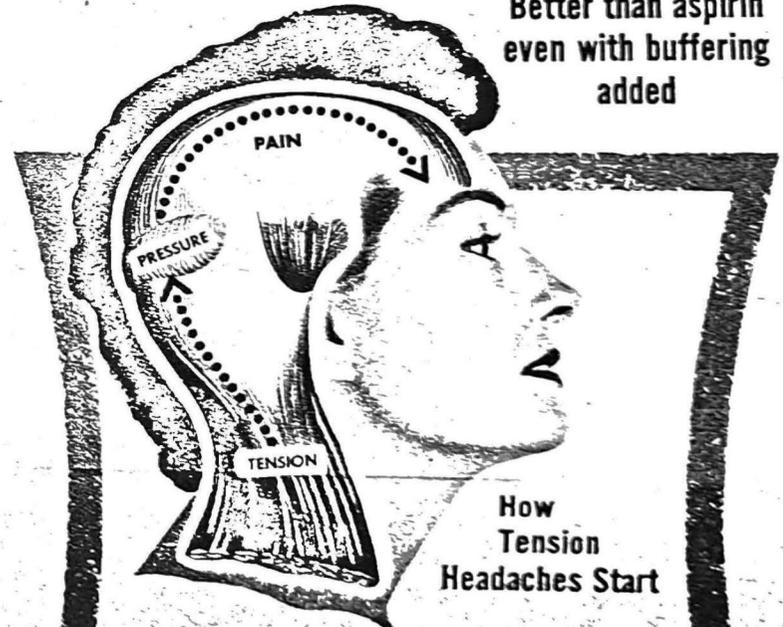


How you can break
the vicious cycle of



NERVOUS TENSION HEADACHE

Better than aspirin
even with buffering
added



Most headaches are caused by tension that tightens the muscles in the back of the neck and scalp. This tension puts pressure on nerves and causes headache pain. In turn, the pain builds up more tension, more pressure — makes your headache worse. To break this vicious pain cycle and obtain fast, more complete relief — you should try the special medication in Anacin, not

● General Harry H. Vaughan by Charles
T. Morrissey, Oral Historian, Harry S. Truman
Library

68.134,135

secret service man George Drescher Jimmy Walker
Truman Grand Master - Masonic order
Truman appointed the Chief of Staff

maybe two--private conferences with him that had to do with the committee business. But the other times he saw him were at large functions.

MORRISSEY: Was one of these conferences concerning, at that time, the unknown A-bomb project in New Mexico?

VAUGHAN: No, I don't know that there was any conference, but he knew--everybody knew that there was some top secret matter going on out there and Truman was going to send me out to make an inspection. George Marshall came to see Mr. Truman and he said, "I have instructions from the President to ask the Truman Committee to give us the benefit of the doubt on that and not to make any inspection of it. This is a personal request of the President of the United States."

And Mr. Truman said, "Well, in a case like that, we'll just forget all about it. We won't attempt to."

MORRISSEY: You say in your memoir that many people in Washington have "inside stories" about how Mr. Truman got the vice-presidential nomination in 1944. I wonder if you could recall some of these and why do you dismiss them?

security that we have it. I still think it would be a good thing to have because I think the draft is absolutely unfair the way it operates.

MORRISSEY: Do you recall in 1947 that President Truman called on the services to clean house on tax free disability retirement pay for former officers? Do you recall anything about that?

VAUGHAN: No, I don't.

MORRISSEY: The reason I ask, it seems to me there was a clipping or something in one of the scrapbooks and I was wondering if there was any story behind it?

VAUGHAN: Well, that's just slipped my memory. I can't recall anything in regard to that.

MORRISSEY: Did you deal with the War Department when you were the President's Military Aide?

VAUGHAN: Yes. Everything that had to do with the War Department went across my desk because I recall when General Eisenhower came in to thank the President for appointing him Chief of Staff, the President called me over and I went over to his office, (I didn't know

who was there). Matt said, "The President wants you," So, I went into his office and the President and General Eisenhower were sitting there. He said, "Sit down Harry," and he and Ike went on with what they were talking about. Pretty soon he said, "Harry, I called you over here because I wanted you and the General to have an absolute clear understanding about how I wanted this to work. Whenever I want anything brought particularly to General Eisenhower's attention, I will give it to you and you will give it to the General and call it to his attention." And he turned to Ike and said, "General, whenever you want anything to come to my attention quickly without any loss of time, you send it to Harry and he will bring it in and give it safe-hand to me." And then he turned to me with a twinkle in his eye, "And at all other times you will mind your own damned business."

Ike was very much amused at that and as we walked out (I walked out in front with Ike to his car) he said, "You know, I was very much amused to hear the President say that, because that is very different from the instructions that Mr. Roosevelt gave his military aide in the presence of the Secretary of War. He told the

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