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Harry S. Truman Library and Museum
Attn: Visitor Services
500 West U.S. 24 Highway
Independence, MO 64050

CURRENT EXHIBITIONS

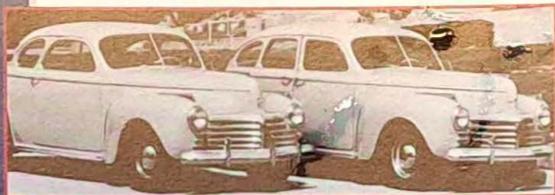
Dear Bess: Love Letters from the President

"Bess, I'm dead crazy to ask you to marry me." Experience the personal side of the President and First Lady's 60-year love affair through their original letters, photographs and artifacts.



The Truman Chryslers

Newly restored to showroom condition! Harry and Bess Truman's 1941 Chryslers highlight this exhibition of mementos documenting Harry Truman's passion for the automobile. Through Fall, 1999.



George C. Marshall: Soldier of Peace

Paintings and artifacts illuminate the fascinating life of President Truman's Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense. Exhibit includes Marshall's Nobel Peace Prize for organizing the Marshall Plan. July 1 - December 1, 1999.

Season's Greetings from the White House

Experience the holiday traditions of our nation's First Families through a collection of cards, messages and gifts. Nov. 12, 1999 - Feb. 13, 2000.

First Families: An Intimate Portrait from the Kennedys to the Clintons

Harry Benson examines the lives of First Families through more than 40 years of photographs. He has photographed every President since Eisenhower, and his work appears frequently in *Life*, *Vanity Fair*, *Vogue*, and *People*. Feb. 20 - April 29, 2000.

MUSEUM INFORMATION



For recorded information about the Truman Library and Museum, please call (800) 833-1225. To reach our administrative offices, please call (816) 833-1400. The Library Gift Shop can be reached by calling ext. 249.

WEB SITE

www.trumanlibrary.org

LOCATION

500 West U.S. 24 Highway
Independence, Missouri 64050-1798

ADMISSION

\$5 adults
\$4.50 seniors
\$3 children ages 6-18
Free for children under age 6

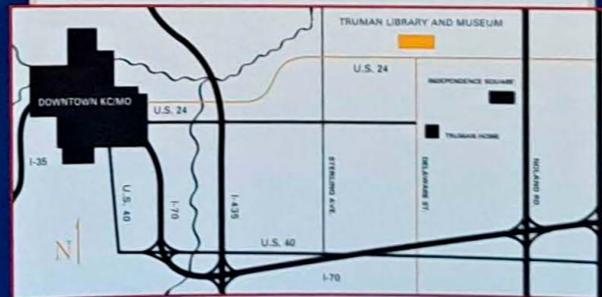
MUSEUM HOURS

9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday - Saturday
Noon to 5 p.m. Sundays
9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Thursdays

RESEARCH ROOM HOURS

8:45 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. Monday - Friday
8:45 a.m. to 12:45 p.m. Saturday
(816) 833-1400, ext. 264 or 265

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HARRY S. TRUMAN LIBRARY AND MUSEUM



Harry Truman

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HARRY S. TRUMAN

His story is richly and uniquely American.

From humble beginnings in the small town of Independence, Missouri, Harry S. Truman rose to become the most powerful man in the world.

For nearly eight years, he guided the U.S. and the world through perilous times: the ending of World War II, the dropping of the atomic bomb, the formation of the United Nations, NATO and the Marshall Plan, the successful operation of the Berlin Airlift, and the beginning of the Cold War.



Portrait by Larry K. Mansker

The Harry S. Truman Library and Museum invites you to experience the eventful and triumphant life of America's 33rd President. Changing exhibitions, permanent attractions and a fascinating collection of historical artifacts offer a unique introduction to the incredible life and times of "The Man From Missouri."

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Step into the most powerful office in the world: the Library's replica of President Truman's Oval Office. Then sneak a peek at the President's hectic daily routine and see the original "Buck Stops Here" sign that President Truman made famous.

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- Post-Presidential working office

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Through Truman Library Institute support, museum

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- Information about the Library's facilities and scheduling meetings or special events
- Information on K-12 educational programs and school group tours
- Information for group or bus tour operators
- Copy of the Library's Gift Shop catalog
- I would like to learn more about supporting the Truman Library's educational and outreach programs through the Truman Library Institute.

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Papers of Harry S. Truman Staff Member and Office Files: National Security Council File

Date Span: 1947 - 1953



August 19, 1948, the 18th meeting of the National Security Council. Left to Right, clockwise: Cornelius V. Whitney, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force; Kenneth C. Royall, Secretary of the Army; Sidney W. Souers, Executive Secretary of the National Security Council; Arthur M. Hill, Chairman, National Security Resources Board; Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, Director of Central Intelligence; Major General Alfred M. Gruenther, Director, Joint Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff; unidentified, possibly Robert Blum, Office of the Secretary of Defense; James V. Forrestal, Secretary of Defense; George C. Marshall, Secretary of State; President Harry S. Truman; and W. John Kenney, Under Secretary of the Navy. Photo: Abbie Rowe, U.S. Park Service Photographer. Source: Truman Library Collection.

The National Security Council File contains documentation of the work performed by that agency from its founding in July, 1947 through the end of the Truman administration in January, 1953. This file, found in the custody of the Central Intelligence Agency about 1980, was transferred to the Truman Library in 1981. Apparently, it is the office file of the small permanent National Security Council staff located in Truman's White House Office. It is comprised of five series: one containing copies of Central Intelligence Agency documents; one containing National Security Council Determinations with respect to U.S. policy toward foreign nations' trade with Communist nations; a chronological file of outgoing National Security Council correspondence; a set of bound volumes entitled "*Policies of the United States of America Relating to the National Security*;" and a subject file arranged in alphabetical order. Many of the documents in this file are also located in the National Security Council series of the President's Secretary's Files.

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ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Size: 5.2 linear feet (ca. 10,400 pages)

Access: Open, with the exception that some documents may be temporarily restricted in accordance with President Truman's letter of gift of February 12, 1957, his will dated January 14, 1959, and the requirements of the Executive Order governing the administration of classified information.

Copyright: President Truman donated his copyright interest in any of his writings in this collection to the people of the United States. In addition, documents prepared by government employees of the United States, in the course of their official duties, are also in the public domain. Copyright interest in documents, which do not fall into the aforementioned categories, is presumed to remain with the writers of the documents or their heirs.

Processed by: Dennis E. Bilger (1981)

Reprocessed by: Cynthia G. Edwards (2000)

Reviewing Archivists: Carol Briley, David Clark and Randy Sowell (2001)

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AGENCY HISTORY

The National Security Council (NSC) was established by the National Security Act of 1947 (Public Law 80 - 253, 61 Stat. 496; 50 U.S.C. 401, et seq.), which was approved on July 26, 1947, as amended by the National Security Act Amendments of 1949 (63 Stat. 579; 50 U.S.C. 401 et seq.). This legislation also provided for a Secretary of Defense, a National Military Establishment, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the National Security Resources Board.

The NSC, which was created under the chairmanship of the President, was composed of the following seven permanent members: the President; the Secretaries of State, Defense, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force; and the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board. The President was authorized to designate "from time to time" the Secretaries of other executive departments and the Chairmen of the Munitions Board and the Research and Development Board to attend meetings of the NSC. Additionally, the Director of the new Central Intelligence Agency was to report to the NSC, and he attended meetings as an observer and resident adviser, but he was not a member of the NSC.

Later, as part of the Amendments Act of 1949, the three service were removed from the NSC, while the Vice-President was added as a member, and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff was added as an advisor.

At this same time, the NSC was placed in the Executive Office of the President. Originally, the NSC Staff was to be headed by a civilian Executive Secretary, appointed by the President, with only one other professional staff member, an Assistant to the Executive Secretary. Additional top staff members were to be consultants detailed from the three armed services and the State Department. Eventually, these consultants came to be members of the Senior Staff Group, acting as designated

agency representatives. There were only two NSC Executive Secretaries during the Truman administration. Admiral Sidney W. Souers served as the first Executive Secretary from September, 1947, until January, 1950, at which time he was succeeded by his assistant, James S. Lay, Jr., who served until Truman left office in January, 1953.

The NSC is the President's principal forum for considering national security and foreign policy matters with his senior national security advisors and cabinet officials. Its function is to advise the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to the national security. The NSC also serves as the President's principal arm for coordinating these policies among various government departments and agencies in matters involving the national security. The duties of the NSC are to assess and appraise the objectives, commitments, and risks of the United States in relation to actual and potential military power, for the purpose of making recommendations to the President, with respect to foreign policy and national security. [The [Appendix](#) contains a chronology of significant foreign policy events that took place during Harry S. Truman's presidency (1945-1953)]. The NSC also considers policies on matters of common interest to the departments and agencies of the Government concerned with the national security, and makes recommendations to the President. [For further information regarding the establishment and workings of the National Security Council, the reader may refer to the NSC's *History of the National Security Council, 1947 - 1997*].

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COLLECTION DESCRIPTION

Among the significant documents in this collection, the Central Intelligence Agency File contains copies of intelligence reports and other memoranda prepared for the President; these include daily bulletins reporting on the situation in Korea from 1950 to 1953. Also in this series are memoranda for the Director of Central Intelligence and other officials, dealing with Cold War trouble spots and other national security concerns.

The National Security Council Determinations File contains memoranda regarding implementation by the NSC of Section 1302 of the Third Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1951, which required countries receiving economic or financial assistance from the United States to certify that they were not exporting specified commodities to Soviet Bloc countries. A number of nations receiving U.S. aid, including India, Ireland, Israel, Egypt, Germany, Japan, and various NATO allies, are among the subjects of these memoranda.

The Chronological File contains copies of NSC staff correspondence regarding personnel and organizational matters, public and governmental inquiries and arrangements for NSC meetings. Included in this series are drafts of proposed resolutions and directives relating to covert activities and other matters.

The *Policies of the United States of America Relating to the National Security* contains five bound volumes of policy position papers relating to various countries (as approved by the President upon the advice of the NSC or as noted by the NSC), as well as papers pertaining to actions by the President and the NSC, NSC organization and procedures, and intelligence matters. As of January 4, 2001, all but the second bound volume in the *Policies of the United States* series are still

classified.

The Subject File contains memoranda and reports on various foreign policy and national security issues. Included are reports by the Air Intelligence Division; materials relating to atomic energy; CIA comments on the Gray Report, which dealt with the Psychological Strategy Board; materials pertaining to the Committee on National Security Organization; and staff reports on Palestine.

The various series within the NSC File are arranged as follows: the Central Intelligence Agency File is arranged alphabetically by folder title, with similarly titled folders further arranged chronologically; the National Security Council Determinations are arranged numerically (#1-22); the Chronological File is arranged as its name suggests, the *Policies of the United States* File is arranged chronologically by numeric volumes; and the Subject File is arranged alphabetically by folder title.

Other manuscript holdings at the Truman Library that relate to this collection include the following files in the Harry S. Truman Papers:

President's Secretary's Files: Subject File: National Security Council
 President's Secretary's Files: Subject File: National Security Council-Atomic
 President's Secretary's Files: Subject File: National Security Council-Meetings
 President's Secretary's Files: Intelligence File
 White House Central Files: Official File: OF 1290
 White House Central Files: Confidential File: Box 27
 Staff Member and Office Files: Psychological Strategy Board Files

Generally speaking, there is more material concerning the operation of the NSC during the Truman administration in the President's Secretary's Files than in the National Security Council Files. The Truman Library's collections, however, do not contain the complete records of the NSC for this period. A more complete record of NSC operation during the Truman administration may be found in the Records of the National Security Council [NSC] (Record Group 273), 1947 - 69, which are available at the National Archives of the United States, in the Washington, D.C. area.

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Also relevant are the personal papers of S. Everett Gleason, Frank N. Roberts, and Sidney W. Souers, as well as the following transcripts of oral history interviews at the Truman Library, which include discussions of aspects of the National Security Council:

Bendetsen, Karl R., Oral History Interview No. 330
Brandt, Raymond P., Oral History Interview No. 110
Clifford, Clark, Oral History Interview No. 276
Else, George M., Oral History Interview No. 128
Gray, Gordon, Oral History Interview No. 167
Larkin, Felix, Oral History Interview No. 392
Lawton, F. J., Oral History Interview No. 10
Livermore, Dr. Shaw, Oral History Interview No. 142
McNiel, Wilfred J., Oral History Interview No. 392
Murphy, Charles S., Oral History Interview No. 65
Ohly, John H., Oral History Interview No. 379
Symington, Stuart, Oral History Interview No. 374
Tannenwald, Theodore, Jr., Oral History Interview No. 49
 Truman White House: Murphy, Neustadt, Stowe, Webb, Oral History Interview No. 385

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SERIES DESCRIPTIONS

- | Container Nos. | Series |
|----------------|--|
| 1 - 4 | <p><u>CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY FILE, 1947-1951</u></p> <p>Copies of Daily Digest of Significant Traffic (Office of Current Intelligence); distribution list for Daily Digest; notebooks recording receipt and destruction dates of Daily Digests by NSC; intelligence memoranda; memoranda for NSC Director regarding NSC functions, CIA directives, and other intelligence issues; memoranda for the President regarding the early Cold War hotspots (including the rise of the Soviet Bloc and the Korean situation); Daily Korean Summaries/Bulletins; Office of Reports and Estimates memoranda on foreign policy hotspots (such as U.S. withdrawal from Mainland China, Iran, and the Philippines); Special Evaluations analysis papers on various national security topics (including Soviet/Communist influence in various countries, the strength of the Chinese Nationalist government, Soviet objectives in the United Nations, CIA Security Regulations, and Status Reports from the Office of Reports and Estimates). Arranged alphabetically by folder title, with similarly titled folders further arranged chronologically</p> |
| 5 - 6 | <p><u>NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL DETERMINATIONS, 1951</u></p> <p>Copies of National Security Determinations Memoranda with respect to implementation by NSC of Section 1302 of the Third Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1951 (which required countries receiving U.S. economic/financial assistance to certify that they were not exporting specified commodities, such as arms, to Soviet Bloc countries), arranged numerically (by country/countries involved in particular determination). Arranged numerically by Memoranda number (#1-22).</p> |
| 7 - 9 | <p><u>CHRONOLOGICAL FILE, 1947-1953</u></p> <p>Copies of NSC staff correspondence regarding response to public inquiries (potential employment, NSC functions, recommendations for an independent intelligence agency, requests for statement on Nation's primary security, i.e. as "faith in God"), office operations (budget estimates, personnel requirements, office assignments, security clearances, supplies and equipment), notification to NSC members of scheduling/canceling of meetings, governmental inquiries (congressional, executive agency, military), transmittals (for memos, briefs, resolutions, sent to others), acknowledgements (for memos, briefs, received from others), requests for action recommendations by members of NSC regarding NSC proposals, and copies of NSC staff memoranda regarding NSC staffing, NSC organization, international security briefs, agendas for NSC meetings, Hoover Commission Report on Foreign Affairs, proposed/draft resolutions and directives (on covert activities), policy recommendations, and NSC staff actions to facilitate orderly transition to new administration. Arranged chronologically.</p> |
| 10 - 11 | <p><u>POLICIES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA RELATING TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY FILE, 1947-1952</u></p> |

Hard bound volumes containing copies of policy position papers of U.S. with respect to various countries (as approved by the President upon the advice of the NSC or as noted by the NSC), other actions taken by the President or the NSC, organization and procedures of the NSC, intelligence, all published chronologically, plus chronological list of NSC policies and list of status of (then) current policies with respect to national security matters. Arranged chronologically by numeric volumes.

12 - 13

SUBJECT FILE, 1947-1952

Copies of memoranda and reports on various foreign policy issues (such as Air Intelligence Division Studies, Atomic Energy Policies, Central Intelligence Agency comments on the Gray Report on the Psychological Strategy Board, Committee on National Security Organizations, and Palestine). Arranged alphabetically by folder title.

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FOLDER TITLE LIST

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY FILE, 1947-1953

Box 1

- Daily Digest-March, 1951-Office of Current Intelligence
- Daily Digest-April, 1951-Office of Current Intelligence
- Daily Summary-1947 - 1951
- Intelligence Memoranda-December, 1948 - December, 1949
 - [1 of 2]
 - [2 of 2]
- Intelligence Memoranda-January, 1950 - January, 1951

Box 2

- Intelligence Report-November 7, 1947 -- Office of Collection and Dissemination (OCD)
- Memoranda For The Director-1947
- Memoranda For The Director-1948
- Memoranda For The Director-1949
- Memoranda For The Director-1950
- Memoranda For The Director-1951
- Memoranda For The Director-1952
- Memoranda For The President-May 28, 1948 - August 31, 1950
 - [1 of 3]
 - [2 of 3]
 - [3 of 3]

Box 3

- Memoranda For The President -- Korean Situation & Daily Korean Summary/Bulletin (September

- 1, 1950 - March 30, 1951)
- Memoranda For The President -- Daily Korean Bulletin (April - August, 1951)
 - [1 of 2]
 - [2 of 2]
- Memoranda For The President -- Daily Korean Bulletin (September - December, 1951)
 - [1 of 2]
 - [2 of 2]
- Memoranda For The President -- Daily Korean Bulletin (January - March, 1952)

Box 4

- Memoranda For The President-Daily Korean Bulletin (April - June 1952)
- Memoranda For The President-Daily Korean Bulletin (July - September, 1952)
- Memoranda For The President-Daily Korean Bulletin (October, 1952 - January, 1953)
- National Science Intelligence Estimate
- Office of Reports and Estimates (ORE)
- "Review of the World Situation as it Relates to the Security of the U.S." -- Report-September 12, 1947 [and page correction, October 19, 1950]
- Security Regulations
- Special Evaluations-Nos. 21 - 41
- Status Report [October, 1948 - March, 1951] -- Office of Reports and Estimates (ORE)
- Weekly Summary --1947 - 1950

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL DETERMINATIONS, 1951

Box 5

- # 1 [An Interim General Exception under Section 1302 of the Third Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1951]
- # 2 [Trade Between Austria and the Soviet Bloc in the light of Section 1302 of the Third Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1951]
- # 3 [Norway]
- # 4 [India]
- # 5 [Turkey]
- # 6 [Iraq, Lebanon and Syria]
- # 7 [Burma]
- # 8 [Afghanistan]
- # 9 [Certifications Received in Connection with Section 1302 of the Third Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1951]
 - [1 of 3]
 - [2 of 3]
 - [3 of 3]
- # 10 [Ireland]
- # 11 [Iceland]

Box 6

- # 12 [Israel]
- # 13 [Indonesia]
- # 14 [Iran]

- # 15 [Egypt]
- # 16 [Libya]
- # 17 [Pakistan]
- # 18 [The Western European Members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization]
 - [1 of 3]
 - [2 of 3]
 - [3 of 3]
- # 19 [Federal Republic of Germany and Western Berlin]
- # 20 [Japan & Ryukyu Islands]
- # 21 [Certain Latin American Republics]
 - [1 of 2]
 - [2 of 2]
- # 22 [Jordan]

CHRONOLOGICAL FILE, 1947 - 1953

Box 7

- 1948 (January - March)
- 1948 (April - May)
- 1948 (June - July)
- 1948 (August - September)
- 1948 (October - November)
- 1948 (December)
- 1949 (January - March)
 - [1 of 2]
 - [2 of 2]

Box 8

- 1949 (April - May)
- 1949 (June - July)
- 1949 (August - September)
- 1949 (October - November)
- 1949 (December) and 1950 (January - February)
- 1950 (March - June)
- 1950 (July - August)
- 1950 (September - October)
- 1950 (November - December)
- 1951 (January - March)
 - [1 of 2]
 - [2 of 2]

Box 9

- 1951 (April - May)
- 1951 (June - July)
- 1951 (August - September)
- 1951 (October - December)
- 1952 (January - February)

- 1952 (March - July)
- 1952 (August - November)
- 1952 (December) and 1953 (January)

POLICIES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA RELATING TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY FILE, 1947 - 1952

Box 10

- Volume I - 1947 - 1948
- Volume II - 1949 [copy #7: the NSC Executive Secretary]
- Volume III - 1950
- Volume IV - 1951

Box 11

- Volume V - 1952
- Chronological list of policies developed through the National Security Council
- Status of current policies of the Government of the United States relative to national security as of March 15, 1952

SUBJECT FILE, 1947 - 1952

Box 12

- Air Intelligence Division Study No. 173, "Some Aspects of the British Sales of Aircraft and Engines," September 8, 1947
- Air Intelligence Division Study No. 178, "Special Report Covering New USSR Aircraft," September 25, 1947
- Atomic Energy policies vis-à-vis the United Kingdom and Canada [1943, 1949]
- Atomic Energy policy - February 17, 1949 (2 copies)
- Atomic Energy policy - Appendices, February 29, 1949
- British Committee organization (Cabinet Committees, Ministry of Defense Committees, May, 1949)
- Central Intelligence Agency comments on Air Force Study No. 221 [1949]
- Committee on National Security Organization [1948 - 1949]
 - [1 of 2]
 - [2 of 2]
- Cover sheets - Inter-American Defense Board "General Military Plan for the Defense of the American Continent, November 15, 1951" (Annex No. 1 and Annex No. 3)
- Disaster File - Inactive (material removed from black binder) [1952 - 1961]

Box 13

- Meetings of the President with Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the Cabinet Room of the White House, January 7 - 8, 1952
- Memorandum for Herbert Hoover from Don K. Price, "Lessons to be Learned from the British Cabinet Secretariat" with notes, March 17, 1948
- Memoranda, James S. Lay, Jr. to the National Security Council re NSC 135-1952
- Mobilization program - July, 1951 - June, 1952

- National Security Council Actions 672, 680, 752-B (cross-reference sheets) [1952]
- Palestine - NSC Staff Papers - February - March, 1948
- Palestine, State Department Policy Planning Staff on "The Problem of Palestine," February 11, 1948
- Report by Department of State to NSC on "Coordination of Current Economic Warfare Operations," July 21, 1949
- Reports to the President from the National Security Council Reporting Unit, January - October, 1952
- [A] Report to the President by the Special Committee of National Security Council with respect to the United Kingdom and Canada, March 2, 1949
- Report to the President pursuant to the President's directive of January 31, 1950
- Report - "Effects of British Decline as a World Power on U.S. Security Interests," February 14, 1950 (2 copies)
- Report - "Prospects for an Early Successful Chinese Communist Attack On Taiwan," July 26, 1950
- Speech - Address of Rear Admiral L.C. Stevens, U.S. Navy to the Naval War College on January 25, 1951
- State Department Research Mission to Korea - report "North Korea: A Case Study of a Soviet Satellite" - May 20, 1951
- Cross-Reference Sheets [Harry S Truman Library]

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APPENDIX

CHRONOLOGY OF FOREIGN POLICY EVENTS DURING HARRY S. TRUMAN'S PRESIDENCY 1945 - 1953

- 1945** 12 April: Sworn in as thirty-third president of the United States upon the death of President Roosevelt.
- 25 April: Delivered radio address from Washington, DC, opening United Nations conference being held in San Francisco to create the charter for a new, permanent world organization.
- 08 May: Announced the end of the war in Europe over radio at 9 am (V-E Day).
- 26 June: Delivered address at the closing session of the U.N. Charter Conference in San Francisco.
- 17 July - 2 August: Attended conference at Potsdam, Germany to discuss post-war treatment of Germany with Premier Joseph Stalin of Russia and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain, latter being replaced by Prime Minister Clement Attlee on 29 July.
- 06 August: Announced dropping of the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan by a B-29 bomber of the U.S. Army Air Force. (Second atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki, Japan on 9 August.)
- 14 August: Announced end of war with Japan at press conference held at 7 p.m. (V-J

- Day).
- 23 October: Delivered message to Congress calling for enactment of a peace-time universal military training program.
- 15 November: Issued joint statement in Washington with Prime Ministers Clement Attlee of Great Britain and Mackenzie King of Canada calling for a U.N. Atomic Energy Commission.
- 1946** 15 July: Signed bill authorizing loan of \$3.75 billion to Great Britain.
- 20 September: Requested the resignation of Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace as a result of a speech delivered by Wallace on 12 September criticizing Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and U.S. policy toward Russia. Wallace was replaced by W. Averell Harriman.
- 31 December: Signed proclamation declaring end of hostilities for world War II.
- 1947** 07 January: Accepted resignation of Byrnes as secretary of state.
- 21 January: Sworn in as new secretary of state was General George C. Marshall, World War II chief of staff of the U.S. Army.
- 22 January: Asked former President Herbert Hoover to undertake mission to study critical food problems in Central Europe and make recommendations for its solution.
- 03 March: Arrived in Mexico on a state visit. Reaffirmed his predecessor's Good Neighbor Policy.
- 12 March: Requested appropriation for \$400 million before a joint session of Congress to fight the spread of communism in Greece and Turkey (Truman Doctrine). The doctrine received the backing of most of the Republican members of Congress in accordance with the bipartisan foreign policy which was in effect during most of the Truman administration.
- 22 May: Approved bill providing \$400 million in assistance to Greece and Turkey.
- 11 June: Addressed Canadian Parliament in Ottawa, outlining U.S. foreign policy.
- 14 June: Signed peace treaty ratifications with Italy, Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria.
- 26 July: Signed National Security Act of 1947 unifying the armed forces in one department, a measure long advocated by him. Appointed James V. Forrestal as first secretary of the unified National Military Establishment (later realigned as Department of Defense). Act also established the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Council.
- 02 September: Addressed final session of Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Continental Peace and Security. Treaty of Rio de Janeiro signed.
- 1948** 03 April: Signed Foreign Assistance Act of 1948 creating European Recovery Program (ERP) to implement the Marshall Plan for U.S. aid to European recovery. Economic Cooperation Administration established to administer program.
- 26 June: Ordered Berlin airlift, in conjunction with the British, in answer to Russian

- blockade of the portion of that city occupied by the Western powers.
Blockade lasted until 12 May 1949.
- 02 November: Elected to second term as president contrary to the forecasts of newspapers and poll takers, who had almost unanimously predicted his defeat.
- 1949** 20 January: Marshall resigned as secretary of state. Dean Acheson succeeded him on 21 January.
- 20 January: Inaugurated for second term. In inaugural address, called for "bold new program" to help underprivileged peoples of the earth (Point IV Program).
- 06 June: Signed executive order establishing office of U.S. High Commissioner in Germany as step in replacing army supervision with civilian control in that country.
- 10 August: Signed National Security Act Amendment, establishing a unified Department of Defense.
- 24 August: Proclaimed the North Atlantic Pact, which had been signed by twelve nations in Washington on 4 April, to be in effect. Implementation of pact entrusted to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). On 19 December 1950 Dwight D. Eisenhower was appointed commander of the combined forces, being designated Supreme Allied Commander, Europe.
- 23 September: Announced that there was evidence of a Russian atomic explosion.
- 06 October: Signed Mutual Defense Assistance Act authorizing appropriation of funds for military assistance to nations signing the North Atlantic Pact.
- 1950** 31 January: Revealed that he had ordered the Atomic Energy Commission to develop the hydrogen bomb.
- 26 June: Ordered U.S. air and sea forces to aid South Korean Troops in resisting the Communist forces of North Korea which had invaded South Korea the day before.
- 30 June: Announced that he had ordered American ground forces in Japan to Korea and the navy to blockade the Korean coast. The president's Korean policy was backed by the U.N. Security Council. General Douglas MacArthur, the American commander in Japan, was put in charge of all U.N. troops in the area, which included forces from other nations.
- 19 July: Sent message to Congress asking for supplemental appropriation to support the Korean police action and for measures to control the country's economy.
- 12 September: Accepted resignation of Louis A. Johnson as secretary of defense. Johnson succeeded by General George C. Marshall on 21 September.
- 15 October: Conferred with MacArthur on Wake Island concerning Far Eastern policy.
- 16 December: Proclaimed state of national emergency following entry of Communist China into the Korean conflict on 6 November, after U.N. forces had taken over most of North Korea.
- 1951** 11 January: Appointed mission headed by John Foster Dulles to go to Japan to confer with MacArthur and Japanese leaders in regard to a Japanese peace treaty.

- Treaty signed in San Francisco on 8 September by delegates from forty-eight countries, Russia and her satellites refusing to participate.
- 26 March: Opened fourth meeting of the foreign ministers of the twenty-one American republics in Constitution Hall, Washington, DC.
- 11 April: Relieved MacArthur of all posts as commander of American and U.N. forces in the Far East for making statements critical of the government's military and foreign policies in that area. MacArthur replaced by Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway.
- 15 June: Signed India Emergency Food Aid Act, lending \$190 million to India to buy up to two million tons of grain.
- 01 August: Proclaimed suspension of tariff reductions for Soviet Russia, People's Republic of China, and other Communist countries.
- 10 October: Signed Mutual Security Act authorizing \$7,483,100,000 for foreign economic, military, and technical aid and establishing the Mutual Security Agency.
- 24 October: Proclaimed state of war with Germany to be officially at an end as of 19 October.
- 1952** 5 - 9 January: Conferred at Washington with Winston Churchill, recently reelected prime minister of Great Britain, and other British and American officials, concerning common problems in Europe and the Middle and Far East.
- 29 March: Announced at Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner decision not to run for reelection.
- 15 April: Signed ratification of peace treaty with Japan and defense treaties with Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and the Philippines.
- 14 June: Laid keel of the USS Nautilus, world's first atomic powered submarine, at Groton, Connecticut.
- 1953** 20 January: Attended inauguration of President Eisenhower and then left by train for Independence, Missouri.

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[Collection Description](#) | [Series Descriptions](#) | [Folder Title List](#) | [Appendix](#)]

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From: "Carol Briley" <carol.briley@truman.nara.gov>

Date: Tue, 12 Sep 2000 16:13:34 -0400

To: <sqquishy@altavista.com>

Subject: Re: UFO Inventory

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September 12, 2000

Dear Mr. Cameron:

Thank you for your request of September 1, 2000. I have discussed your questions with other staff archivists, and we agree that we are not aware of any such materials in our archival holdings. Thus, we would not have inventoried them, nor made statements as to their authenticity.

If I can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Carol Briley
Archivist
Harry S. Truman Library
500 West Highway 24
Independence, MO 64050
(816) 833-1400, extension 260
Fax: (816) 833-4368

>>> <sqquishy@altavista.com> 09/01 4:16 PM >>>

Carol

I have a question for you.

Has any archivist done an inventory of UFO materials at the Truman Library?
This would include any correspondence related to the MJ-12 document, and any statements made about the authenticity of the document by Truman Library archivists.

I hope you can help

Grant Cameron

Webster resigns 11 July 51

- "unmentionable"

from FBI

Bronk worked with Dr. H.K. Hartline AAF Dayton

FBI 7-8-47 Bronk.

"PWB/BRONK"

1948 Forrester Annual Report P. 35

13000 active and inactive projects

Dennis

Bush.

OH-242	Baker, George P.	P. 55
OH-456	Arneson, R. Gordon	P. 21-22, 24, 28, 30 31, 32, 33
OH-415	Ensley, Grover W.	P. 79, 81
OH-389	Johnson, Joseph E.	P. 76
OH-482	Landry, Robert, B.	77-79

Papers of John Okly Box 82 ✓
who is Palaby?
Alexander

- see US - Canadian Military Cooperation Committee

Forestal Memo Dec 11, 1947 to Sec N, A, AF, JCS, munition
R & D. B.

P. 4.

"The board shall advise the Sec. of Defense and
Sec. of A, N, & AF, as to the status of Scientific research relative
to National Security"

* find "IHO. People Book #5" Forestal Notebook ✓

* Okly appointment book

Draft of Oct 5, 48. Truman / Bush letter

"few people have done so much towards preserving the security
of this nation..."

Dr. Roger Adams noted #1 for R & D. B.
1950 Bush.

Abilene Kansas

Gordon Gray papers to Eisenhower Library
- including Oppenheimer Robert letter

United States Military History Research Collection at Carlisle
Barracks, PA

Gordon
Interviews

Feb 1, 1951 Eric Walker

Sept 28, 29, 50 Bush & Oct 24, 50 & April 26, 51

Brant April 26, 51

Von Karman Chairman, Advisory Group for Avon. R & D

Date: Thu, 05 Jun 1997 12:46:46 -0500
From: Grant Robert Cameron <gcameron@cc.UManitoba.CA>
To: gcameron@cc.UManitoba.CA
Subject: UFO Folklore Center

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

-----9121164C4A
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

<http://www.qtm.net/~geibdan/newse/june/b1.html>

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Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; name="b1.html"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Content-Disposition: inline; filename="b1.html"

"CONQUEST OF GRAVITY AIM OF TOP SCIENTISTS IN U. S."

>From Bill Hamilton

As I have written in my two books, antigravity research started in earnest in the fifties. What happened to the results of this research? Where are the journal papers? Where are the archive records?

Here is one of five articles:

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE: Sunday, November 20, 1955, pp. 1 & 36

"CONQUEST OF GRAVITY AIM OF TOP SCIENTISTS IN U. S."

(Photo insert): "ANTI-GRAVITY RESEARCH - Dr. Charles T. Dozier, left, senior research engineer and guided missiles expert of the Convair Division of General Dynamics Corp., conducting a research experiment toward control of gravity with Martin Kaplan, Convair Senior electronics engineer."

(Photo insert): "IN CHARGE - George S. Trimble jr, vice-president in charge of advanced design planning of Martin Aircraft Corp., is organizing a new research institute for advanced study to push a program of theoretical research on gravitational effect"

"CHANGES FAR BEYOND THE ATOM ARE THE PRIZE"

(Revolution in Power, Air, Transit Is Seen)

This is the first of a series on new pure and applied research into the mysteries of gravity and efforts to devise ways to counteract it. Written by Ansel E. Talbert, military and aviation editor, N.Y.H.T.

The initial steps of an almost incredible program to solve the secret of gravity and universal gravitation are being taken today in many of America's top scientific laboratories and research centres. A number of major, long-established companies in the United States aircraft and electronics industries also are involved in gravity research. Scientists, in general, bracket gravity with life itself as the greatest unsolved mystery in the Universe. But there are increasing numbers who feel that there must be a physical mechanism for its propagation which can be discovered and controlled.

Should this mystery be solved it would bring about a greater revolution in power, transportation and many other fields than even the discovery of atomic power. The influence of such a discovery would be of tremendous import in the

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ghting gra

always been basic.

A FANTASTIC POSSIBILITY

One almost fantastic possibility is that if gravity can be understood scientifically and negated or neutralized in some relatively inexpensive manner, it will be possible to build aircraft, earth satellites, and even space ships that will move swiftly into outer space, without strain, beyond the pull of earth's gravity field. They would not have to wrench themselves away through the brute force of powerful rockets and through expenditure of expensive chemical fuels.

Centres where pure research on gravity now is in progress in some form include the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N.J. and also at Princeton University: the University of Indiana's School of Advanced Mathematical Studies and the Purdue University Research Foundation.

A scientific group from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which encourages original research in pure and applied science, recently attended a seminar at the Roger Babson Gravity Research Institute of New Boston, N.H., at which Clarence Birdseye, inventor and industrialist, also was present. Mr. Birdseye gave the world its first packaged quick-frozen foods and laid the foundation for today's frozen food industry: more recently he has become interested in gravitational studies.

A proposal to establish at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, N.C., an 'Institute of Pure Physics' primarily to carry on theoretical research on gravity was approved earlier this month by the University's board of trustees. This had the approval of Dr. Gordon Gray who has since retired as president of the University. Dr. Gray has been Secretary of the Army, Assistant Secretary of Defence, and special assistant to the President of the United States.

FUNDS COLLECTED: Funds to make the institute possible were collected by Agnew H. Bahnson jr., an industrialist of Winston Salem, N.C. The new University of North Carolina administration is now deciding on the institute's scope and personnel. The directorship has been offered to Dr. Bryce S. Dewitt of the Radiation Laboratories at the University of California at Berkeley, who is the author of a Roger Babson prize-winning scientific study entitled, 'New Directions for Research in the Theory of Gravity.'

The same type of scientific disagreement which occurred in connection with the first proposals to build the hydrogen bomb and an artificial earth satellite - now under construction - is in progress over anti-gravity research. Many scientists of repute are sure that gravity can be overcome in comparatively few years if sufficient resources are put behind the project. Others believe it may take a quarter of a century or more.

REFUSE TO PREDICT: Some pure physicists, while backing the general program to try to discover how gravity is propagated, refuse to make predictions of any kind. Aircraft industry firms now participating or actively interested in gravity include Glenn L. Martin Co. of Baltimore, builders of the nation's first giant jet-powered flying boat; Convair of San Diego, designers and builders of the giant B-36 intercontinental bomber and the world's first successful vertical take-off fighter; Bell Aircraft of Buffalo, builders of the first piloted airplane to fly faster than sound and a current jet take-off and landing airplane, and Sikorsky Division of United Aircraft, pioneer helicopter builders.

Lear, Inc., of Santa Monica, one of the world's largest builders of automatic pilots for airplanes; Clarke Electronics of Palm Springs, California, a pioneer in its field, and the Sperry Gyroscope Division of Sperry-Rand Corp., of Great Neck, L.I., which is doing important work on guided missiles and earth satellites, also have scientists investigating the gravity problem.

USE EUROPEAN EXPERT: Martin Aircraft has just put under contract one of

Europe's leading theoretical authorities on gravity and electromagnetic fields - Dr. Burkhard Heim of Goettingen University where some of the outstanding discoveries of the century in aerodynamics and physics have been made, and Dr. Pascual Jordan of Hamburg University, Max Planck Medal winner whose recent work called 'Gravity and the Universe' has excited scientific circles throughout the world.

Dr. Heim, now professor of theoretical physics at Goettingen, and who was a member of Germany's Bureau of Standards during World War II, is certain that gravity can be overcome. Dr. Heim lost his eyesight and hearing, and had both arms blown off at the elbow in a World War II rocket explosion. He dictates his theories and mathematical calculations to his wife.

Martin Aircraft, at the suggestion of George S. Trimble, its vice-president in charge of advanced design planning, is building between Washington and Baltimore a new laboratory for the Research Institute for Advanced Study... A theoretical investigation of the implications for future gravity research in the 'United Field Theory' of the late Dr. Albert Einstein is now underway here.

Although financed by Martin, the Institute will have no connection with the day-to-day business of building airplanes. Its general manager is Welcome Bender.

Up to now no scientist or engineer - so far as is known in the scientific circles - has produced the slightest alteration in the magnitude or direction of gravitational 'force' although many cranks and crackpots have claimed to be able to do this with 'perpetual motion machines.'

NO ACCEPTED THEORY: There is no scientific knowledge or generally accepted theory about the speed with which it travels across interplanetary space, making any two material particles or bodies - if free to move - accelerate toward each other. But the current efforts to understand gravity and universal gravitation both at sub-atomic level and at the level of the Universe have the positive backing today of many of America's outstanding physicists.

These include Dr. Edward Teller of the University of California, who received prime credit for developing the hydrogen bomb; Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton; Dr. Freeman J. Dyson, theoretical physicist at the Institute, and Dr. John A. Wheeler, professor of physics at Princeton University who made important contributions to America's first nuclear fission project.

PURE RESEARCH VIEW: It must be stressed that scientists in this group approach the problem only from the standpoint of pure research. They refuse to predict exactly in what directions the search will lead or whether it will be successful beyond broadening human knowledge generally.

Other top-ranking scientific minds being brought to bear today on the gravity problem are those of Dr. Vaclav Hlavaty, of the University of Indiana, who served with Dr. Einstein on the faculty of Charles University in Prague and later taught advanced mathematics at the Sorbonne in Paris; and of Dr. Stanley Deser and Dr. Richard Arnowitt of the Princeton Institute for Advanced Study.

Dr. Hlavaty believes that gravity simply is one aspect of electro-magnetism - the basis of all cosmic forces - and eventually may be controlled like light and radio waves.

HOPE TO FIND KEY: Dr. Deser and Dr. Arnowitt are of the opinion that very recently discovered nuclear and sub-nuclear particles of high energy which are difficult to explain by any present-day theory, may prove to be the key that eventually unlocks the mystery. It is their suggestion that the new particles

may prove to be basic gravitational energy which is being converted continually and automatically in an expanding Universe directly into the most useful nuclear and electromagnetic forms.' In a recent scientific paper they point out:

'One of the most hopeful aspects of the problem is that until recently gravitation could be observed but not experimented on in any controlled fashion, while now with the advent in the past two years of the new high-energy accelerators (the Cosmotron and the even more recent Berkeley Bevatron) the new particles which have been linked with the gravitational field can be examined and worked with at will .'

An important job of encouraging both pure and applied gravity research in the United States through annual prizes and seminars as well as, the summarizing of new research for engineers and scientists in industry looking forward to a real 'hardware solution' to the gravity problem is being performed by the Gravity Research Foundation of New Boston, N.H.

This was founded and endorsed by Dr. Roger Babson, economist, who is an alumnus of M.I.T. and a lifelong student of the works of Sir Isaac Newton, discoverer of gravity. Its president is Dr. George Rideout of Boston.

(Photo Inset): BLACKBOARD MATH - Dr. Vaclav Hlavaty, of the University of Indiana's graduate Institute of Advanced Mathematics, who has stimulated research on gravity control, working on a problem."

(Photo Inset): "ANTI-GRAVITY AND AVIATION - George S. Trimble jr. vice-president in charge of advanced design planning of Martin Aircraft Corp., left discussing the application of anti-gravitational research to aviation with two Martin scientists, J.D. Pierson, centre, and William B. Yates."

END ARTICLE ONE

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ALIEN MAGIC website: <http://members.aol.com/billh46088/newhome.htm>

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END ARTICLE ONE

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