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Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

September 29, 2014

MR. JOHN GREENEWALD JR.

FOIPA Request No.: 1255234-000 Subject: BUSH, VANNEVAR

### Dear Mr. Greenewald:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Deletions have been made to protect information which is exempt from disclosure, with the appropriate exemptions noted on the page next to the excision. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted in the file to indicate where pages were withheld entirely. The exemptions used to withhold information are marked below and explained on the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions:

Section 552		Section 552a		
(b)(1)	(b)(7)(A)	(d)(5)		
(b)(2)	(b)(7)(B)	(j)(2)		
<b>☑</b> (b)(3)	<b>☑</b> (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)		
26 USC 6103	(b)(7)(D)	☐ (k)(2)		
	<b>☑</b> (b)(7)(E)	(k)(3)		
	(b)(7)(F)	(k)(4)		
(b)(4)	(b)(8)	(k)(5)		
(b)(5)	(b)(9)	(k)(6)		
<b>☑</b> (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)		
256 pages were reviewed and 237 p	ages are being released.			
Document(s) were located which agency(ies) [OGA].	originated with, or contained ir	nformation concerning, other Government		
This information has been referred to the OGA(s) for review and direct response to you.  We are consulting with OGA(s). The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is finished.				
In accordance with standard FBI practice and pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552/552a (b)(7)(E)/(j)(2)], this response neither confirms nor denies the existence of your subject's name on any watch lists.				

For your information, Congress excluded three discrete categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIA. See 5 U.S. C. § 552(c) (2006 & Supp. IV (2010). This response is limited

to those records that are subject to the requirements of the FOIA. This is a standard notification that is given to all our requesters and should not be taken as an indication that excluded records do, or do not, exist. Enclosed for your information is a copy of the Explanation of Exemptions.

You have the right to appeal any denials in this release. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), U.S. Department of Justice,1425 New York Ave., NW, Suite 11050, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's eFOIA portal at <a href="http://www.justice.gov/oip/efoia-portal.html">http://www.justice.gov/oip/efoia-portal.html</a>. Your appeal must be received by OIP within sixty (60) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

The enclosed material is from the main investigative file(s) in which the subject(s) of your request was the focus of the investigation. Our search located additional references, in files relating to other individuals, or matters, which may or may not be about your subject(s). Our experience has shown when ident, references usually contain information similar to the information processed in the main file(s). Because of our significant backlog, we have given priority to processing only the main investigative file(s). If you want the references, you must submit a separate request for them in writing, and they will be reviewed at a later date, as time and resources permit.

See additional information which follows.

Sincerely,

David M. Hardy
Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

### Enclosure(s)

In response to your Freedom of Information (FOIA) request submitted to the Records Management Division at Winchester, Virginia, enclosed are processed copies of the following files: 9-20437; 94-41907; and 161-4165. This material is being released to you upon CD at no charge.

One record (161-BS-1452) which may be responsive to your FOIA request was destroyed in April of 1998. Since this material could not be reviewed, it is not known if it was responsive to your request. The retention and disposal of records are governed by statute and regulation under the supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Title 44, United States Code Section 3301 and Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter 12, Sub-chapter B, Part 1228. The FBI Records Retention Plan and Disposition Schedules have been approved by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia and are monitored by NARA.

A search of the FBI Headquarters electronic surveillance indices has been conducted, and no responsive record which indicates that Vannevar Bush has ever been the target of electronic surveillance was located.

#### EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

#### SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual:
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

#### SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service he release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1255234-0
Total Deleted Page(s) = 19
Page 42 ~ b3;
Page 67 ~ Duplicate - Serial 6;
Page 68 ~ Duplicate - Serial 6;
Page 69 ~ Duplicate - Serial 6;
Page 70 ~ Duplicate - Serial 6;
Page 71 ~ Duplicate - Serial 6;
Page 72 ~ Duplicate - Serial 6;
Page 73 ~ Duplicate - Serial 6;
Page 74 ~ Duplicate - Serial 6;
Page 75 ~ Duplicate - Serial 6;
Page 104 ~ Duplicate - Serial 6;
Page 105 ~ Duplicate - Serial 6;
Page 106 ~ Duplicate - Serial 6;
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Page 108 ~ Duplicate - Serial 6;
Page 109 ~ Duplicate - Serial 6;
Page 110 ~ Duplicate - Serial 6;
Page 111 ~ Duplicate - Serial 6;
Page 112 ~ Duplicate - Serial 6;
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1 - Mr. Young

10/25/65

SACs, Washington Field - Enc. (4) To:

Boston St. Louis Albany New York

From: Director

VANNEVAR BUSH SPECIAL INQUIRY BUDED: 11/9/65

White House has requested investigation of Dr. Bush, who is being considered for White House staff position on "White House panel in connection with Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board." Born 3/11/1890, Everett, Massachusetts, and

Boston and WFO see urfiles which indicate preliminary inquiry conducted re Bush in June, 1948, under LGE program, at which time he was Chairman, Research and Development Board, Department of the Army.

resides Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he is honorary Chairman of Corporation, MIT. See Who's Who for further background data.

Assign case to experienced Agents and conduct no neighborhood investigation unless some reason for doing so arises, at which time Bureau approval should be secured.

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Request received today by letter dated 10/21/65 from White House. Separate memo sent through re request.

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Belmont Mohr DeLoach

# THE WHITE HOUSE Washington

## $\underset{\leftarrow}{\text{MEMORANDUM}}$

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	TO: Mr. Cartha D. DeLoach, FBI	<b>DATE:</b> 10/21/65
	FROM : Mildred Stegall	18 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	SUBJECT: FBI Investigation	i . La
477	Subject's Name DR. VANNEVAR BUSH	
	Date of Birth March 11, 1890 Place of Birth Eve	erett, Massachusetts
ic	Present Address Massachusetts Institute of Technology.	Cambridge, Mass.
2		
	has requested:	×
(d	Copy of Previous Report	
	Name Check	
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A A	The person named above is being considered for:	
Wirtel WFO BS	が AACs: White House staff position (White House pa	anel in connection gence Advisory Board)
SL	Presidential Appointment	g,
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ENCLOSURE

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# Memorandum

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Mr. Gale Of Han

DATE: 10/25/65

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Tele, Room Holmes —— Gandy ——

FROM

W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT:

VANNEVAR BUSH

SPECIAL INQUIRY - WHITE HOUSE

The White House has today requested investigation of Dr. Bush, who is being considered for a staff position at the White House involving a White House panel in connection with the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. Dr. Bush is the prominent atomic scientist who has been associated with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for many years.

A quick check of main files only indicates that Dr. Bush has been on the list of persons not to be contacted without prior Bureau approval since June, 1954. The reason for that action was due to Dr. Bush's attitude when interviewed in an applicant case in 1954. He asked the investigating Agent if the Agent knew all about him (Bush) and told the Agent he should know all about him before interviewing him and he did not have time to answer the questions. Bureau files indicated that Dr. Bush had previously been cooperative with the Bureau going back to 1936.

The files also indicate we conducted limited preliminary inquiry under the Loyalty of Government Employees program of Dr. Bush in 1948, as information in Bureau files indicated the possibly associated with individuals sympathetic to the Soviet Union. The inquiry revealed no derogatory information concerning Dr. Bush.

### ACTION:

The case has been ordered separately to the field and the field has been instructed to assign case to experienced Agents and to conduct no neighborhood investigations without prior Bureau approval. Bureau files are being completely checked and you will be advised of any unusual developments.

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. Cleveland

1 - Mr. Young

DHY: jm/6 (6)

53 JAN 6 1966

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PLAIN

ARTEL

TO:

SAC, NEWARK

FROM:

SAC, NEW YORK (151-1923) (P)

SUBJECT:

VANNEVAR BUSH

SPI

BUDED: 11/9/65

Re Bureau airtel 10/25/65.

White House has requested investigation of Dr. BUSH, who is being considered for White House Staff position on "White House panel in connection with Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board," Born 3/11/90, Everett, Mass., and resides Cambridge, Mass., where he is honorary Chairman of Corporation, MIT. See Who's Who for further background data.

Assign case to experienced agents and conduct no neighborhood investigation unless some reason for doing so arises, at which time Bureau approval should be secured.

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1-New York

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9 OCT 28 1965

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AIRTEL

TO:

SAC, ST. LOUIS

FROM:

SAC, WFO (161-3359)

VANNEYAR BUSH

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Re Buairtel dated 10/25/65.

White House records indicated following appointments

for BUSH.

6/28/41 - Appointed by President as Director, Office of Scientific Research and Development, Office of Emergency Management, Executive Office of the President.

No date recorded - Appointed Chairman, Joint Research and Development Board (Established by Secretaries of War and Havy under charter 7/11/46)

11/29/46 - Appointed member, National Advisory
Committee for Aeronautics (Term 5 years from
12/1/46)

2 - St. Louis (AM) 1 - Bureau

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161-4165-4 NOT RECORDED

16 JAN 3 1966

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WFO 161-3359

9/25/47 - Appointed Chairman, Research and Development Board.

6/25/48 - Commissioned as Chairman, Research and Development Board and Hember, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

St. Louis check records at Federal Records Center.

SPIN.

11/2/65

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

TO:

SAC. WASHINGTON FIRLD

FROM:

SAC, ST. LOUIS (161-2081)-P-

SUBJECT:

VANNEVAR BUSH

SPI

Buded: 11/9/65

Re Bureau airtel, 10/25/65.

St. Louis, at Federal Records Center (FRC) verifying employments: 6/15/15 - 9/15/15, Navy Dept., New York, N.Y.; 4/28/52 - 1/19/53, Dept. of State, Washington, D.C.; 11/19/53 - 11/19/55 & 7/1/62 - 6/30/63, National Science Foundation (NSF), Washington, D.C.

"Declaration of Appointee" section of an SF-61 (Appointment Affidavits) dated 11/20/53, stating as follows: "....I have no objection to taking an oath, since I have taken oaths of allegiance many times. I do object to the other statements on the oath, but this is not the time to go into the basis for my objection." No additional details concerning appointee's reason for this refusal were noted in the records at FRC.

A review of the Civil Service Commission (CSC) - Service Record Division locator files at FRC indicated the following additional prior Federal appointments for appointee:

Appointed 8/23/38, as Member, National Advisory Committee for Aeromatics (NACA), Washington, D.C., termination not shown.

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Appointed ("Re-appointed") 11/19/41, as Member, NACA, Washington, D.C., termination not shown.

Appointed 7/1/42, as Member of Visiting Committee, Dept. of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C., termination not shown.

Appointed (date not shown) as Director, Office of Scientific Research and Development, Washington, D.C., termination not shown.

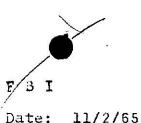
Appointed 8/6/46, as Consultant to the Secretary of War, War Dept., Joint Research and Development Board, Washington, D.C., terminated 9/29/47, reason not shown.

Appointed 9/30/47, as Chairman, Research & Development Board, National Military Establishment (fore-runner of Dest. of Defense), Washington, D.C., terminated on 10/14/48, by resignation, "To return to private industry."

Appointed 5/26/48, as collaborator, Dept. of Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C., terminated 6/30/62, by separation "due to inactivity of this appointment for many years."

FRC personnel advised that Official Personnel Folder(s) (OPF) for the referenced prior employments as indicated in the CSC locator files could not be located at this center and further advised that the OPF(s) (separate or consolidated) would possibly be located at the indicated agencies or at the National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Washington Field handle.



Transmit the following in

Via AIRTEL

TO:

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

PROM:

SAC, NEW YORK (161-1923)

SUBJECT:

VAMMEVAR BUSH SPECIAL INQUIRY BUDED: 11/9/65

White House has requested investigation of Dr. BUSH, who is being considered for Thite House staff position on "White House panel in connection with Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board." Born 3/11/1890, Everett, Massachusetts, and resides Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he is honorary Chairman of Corporation, MIT. See Who's Tho for further background data.

Assign case to experienced Agents and conduct no neighborhood investigation unless some reason for doing so arises, at which time Bureau approval should be secured.

Enclosed herewith for each office is one copy of a biographical sketch prepared in December, 1959.

All offices verify degrees received by appointee, UACB.

SPIN.

Sent

966 pecial Agent in Charge

\_\_\_\_1 Per

Dr. Vannevar Bush, honorary chairman of the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been one of the nation's leaders in the rapid development of science and engineering during the last forty years. He is best known as a pioneer in computer technology and for his services in mobilizing science during World War II. He is former dean of the School of Engineering at M.I.T. and former president of the Carnegie Institution. He was one of the founders of Raytheon Menufacturing Company and has contributed to other industrial developments. He is chairman of the board of Merck and Company.

The son of the Rev. Richard Perry Bush, a Universalist clergyman, Dr. Bush was born March 11, 1890 in Everett, Mass., near
Boston. As a boy he lived in Chelsea, Mass., and was graduated
from Bellingham High School there. Although he has spent most
of his life in the Boston area, his friends think of him as a Cape
Cod Yankee, for his forebears were from Cape Cod and he has a
summer home at Dennis on the Cape and spends as much time there
as possible.

He received his B.S. and M.S. degrees from Tufts College in 1913 and a D.Eng. degree in 1916 from Harvard University and M.I.T. under a joint arrangement between the two institutions which then existed. He worked in the test department of the General Electric Company in 1913 and in the inspection department of the U.S.Navy in 1914. He was an instructor in mathematics at Tufts in 1914-15 and assistant professor in electrical engineering in 1916-

17. During World War I he did research in submarine detection for the Navy.

In 1919 Dr. Bush returned to M.I.T. as associate professor of electric power transmission. He became professor in 1923 and in 1932 was named dean of engineering and vice president of the Institute.

Dr. Bush was a key figure in the modern development of computers. Early work had been done by Charles Babbage and Lord Kelvin during the Nineteenth Century on construction of machines capable of solving complex mathematical problems. By the 1920s great advances had been made in calculating and accounting machines, but there had been no progress toward machine analysis.

In his work on the stability of electric power transmission systems, Dr. Bush acutely felt the need for a machine which could perform analytical tasks too formidable for mathematicians to undertake. Applying mathematical theories of M.I.T.'s Prof. Norbert Wiener, he constructed two such machines during the during the 1920s. The first was a "bread-board"model and the second was an electrical network on which one could simulate the performance of power systems under stress.

In 1930, he developed, with other members of the Department of Electrical Engineering, a differential analyzer, and in 1935, construction was started on an advanced model, which weighed 100 tons and used 2,000 electronic tubes, 150 motors, several thousand relays and nearly 200 miles of wire. This machine was capable of solving differential equations involving as many as 18 variables, in such areas as atomic physics, acoustics, ballistics, structures (more)

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and electrical machi transients.

Prof. Douglas Hartree of Cambridge University came to M.I.T. to confer regarding the new kind of machine and Dr. Bush then went to Cambridge to work with him on the plans for the first differential analyzer machine in England.

Modern analogue computers are the direct descendants of the Bush machines. He did not personally work on the development of digital computers, which M.I.T. has had an important role in developing, but they, too, are based in part on his research.

Dr. Bush also contributed early concepts regarding the use of the computers in controlling gunfire. While on a cruise on the U. S.S.Texas in 1925, as a lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserve, he began to speculate on whether naval guns could be made effective against fast-flying airplanes by the use of computers. Ideas for such anti-aircraft weapons were developed in collaboration with Hannibal Ford of the Ford Instrument Company, which later was absorbed by Sperry Gyroscope Company, a leading manufacturer of computer-controls for guns.

In 1922, Dr. Bush and two associates organized the American Appliance Company for the manufacture of thermostats. The name was changed to Raytheon Manufacturing Company in 1924 and the company became one of the most important in the field of electronics. He also was one of the founders of Spencer Thermostat Company of Attleboro, Mass., which later became Metals and Controls Corporation, a leading manufacturer of nuclear fuels.

In 1938 Dr. Bush left M.I.T. to become president of the Carnegie Institution in Washington, D.C., one of the outstanding American scientific research organizations. His administration was marked by increasing effectiveness in research through co-ordination with other institutions.

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Meanwhile, D. Bush made early contribution to the scientific planning which became crucial with the approach of World War II.

In 1940 President Roosevelt appointed him chairman of the National Defense Research Committee, established to supplement Army and Navy research. In 1941 he became director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, formed to assume enormous responsibilities in mobilizing scientific efforts and to conduct military research.

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, of which Dr. Bush was chairman in 1939-41, the National Academy of Sciences, the National Research Council and various other groups worked closely with the OSRD in what was probably the largest research program that had ever been undertaken. Dr. Bush served as chairman in this great effort until the end of 1947.

Dr. Bush was a central figure in the development of nuclear fission, culminating in the utilization of atomic bombs to bring the war to an end. His official connection with the project began in June, 1940, when the Uranium Committee became a subcommittee of the NDRC. The NDRC, with Dr. James R. Conant of Harvard University succeeding Dr. Bush as chairman, became a major division of OSRD and had general supervision of the nuclear program until its administration was taken over by the Army in 1943. Dr. Bush, as a member of the Top Policy Group, headed by President Roosevelt, and as chairman of the Military Policy Committee, shared responsibility for determination of policy throughout the program.

President Roosevelt in the fall of 1944 called on Dr. Bush for recommendations on ways whereby the lessons learned through the OSRD in time of war might be applied in time of peace "for the improvement of the national health, the creation of new enterprises bringing new jobs, and the betterment of the national standard of living." In response to this request, Dr. Bush prepared a report,

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issued in July, 1945, under the title Science, the Endless Frontier, which drew on studies by four committees of eminent scientists, engineers, and educators, and made specific proposals for the consolidation and utilization of the scientific skill of the nation for the general good, which were reflected in legislation considered by the Congress. He served as a member of the President's Research Board as well.

In July, 1946, Dr. Bush was appointed Chairman of the Joint Research and Development Board of the War and Navy Departments to carry out "a strong, unified, integrated, and complete research and development program in the field of national defense." Passage of the National Security Act of 1947 replaced the JRDB with the Research and Development Board of the National Military Establishment; Dr. Bush served from September, 1947, to October 15, 1948, as the first chairman of this organization. From November 19, 1953, to November 18, 1955, he was a member of the National Science Foundation Advisory Committee on Government-University Relationships.

Dr. Bush retired as president of the Carnegie Institution at the end of 1955 and returned to M.I.T. as chairman of the Corporation in March 1957. He remained active in that position until he became honorary chairman on January 1, 1958, being succeeded as chairman by Dr. James R. Killian, Jr., the former president.

Since 1956 Dr. Bush has been chairman of the executive committee of the Graphic Arts Research Foundation, of which he is a life member and director. This Foundation has supported development of Photon, a photographic type-composing machine which makes it possible to dispense with movable type in printing. He had done early independent research in this field, developing a

XERO

device to scan and ect items from microfilm and self-justifying typewriter. He holds a number of patents. In recent years he has done research in the development of devices for use in biology and medicine.

Since his early days, Dr. Bush has been interested in the operation of the Patent Office and he was chairman of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Machines to Patent Office Operations. The New Jersey Patent Law Association awarded him the 1957 Jefferson Medal.

Dr. Bush is the author of Operational Circuit Analysis (1929) and many technical articles, and the coauthor, with William Henry Timble, of Principles of Electrical Engineering, now in its fourth edition. A collection of his papers and addresses was issued in 1946, under the title Endless Horizons, with a foreword by the late Frank B. Jewett. Dr. Bush's most widely known publication is Modern Arms and Free Men. a discussion of the role of science in preserving democratic institutions; it was the Book-of-the-Month Club selection for December, 1949, and has been translated into French, Spanish, Swedish, and Japanese.

Dr. Bush was awarded the Louis Edward Levy Medal by the
Franklin Institute in 1928 for his work on analyzing devices and
the Lamme Medal in 1935 by the American Institute of Electrical
Engineers for "his development of methods and devices for application
of mathematical analysis to problems of electrical engineering."
He was granted the Research Corporation ward by Columbia University
in 1939, and the Ballou Medal by Tufts College in 1941. In 1943 he
received the Edison Medal of the American Institute of Electrical
Engineers, the Holley Medal of the American Society of Mechanical
Engineers, and the John Scott Award of the Philadelphia City Trust;
in 1945 he was awarded the Gold Medal of the National Institute

of Social Sciences for distinguished service to humanity, the Roosevelt Memorial Association's Distinguished Service Medal, and the Marcellus Hartley Public Wolfare Medal of the National Academy of Sciences. The Washington Award was presented to him in 1946 by the Western Society of Engineers. In January, 1947, the Hoover Medal for 1946 was awarded by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers to him as an " engineer, educator, and administrator, who, in critical time of need, was in a most special sense an organizer, guiding spirit and driving force of the nation's achievements in physical and medical science." The same four Founder Societies bestowed the 1951 John Fritz Medal. upon him for " outstanding contributions to his country and to his fellow men." The Tufts Alumni Council Distinguished Service Award of Tufts College came to him in June, 1947. On May 27, 1948, he received the Medal for Merit with Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster from President Truman in ceremonies at the White House. The medal of the Industrial Research Institute, Inc., was presented to him in February, 1949. On October 19, 1953, he received the 1953 Award of Merit of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers. The John J. Carty Medal and Award for the Advancement of Science was presented to him at the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences on April 26, 1954; and on December 30, 1954, he received the William Proctor Prize from the Scientific Research Society of America. On November 12, 1957, the Engineering Societies of New England presented him with the New England Award, given annually to a New England engineer who " merits recognition of his accomplished work as well as his character. (More)

In 1932 Dr. Bush received an honorary Sc.D. fr Tufts College, and since then he has also received honorary degrees from Brown University, Colby College, Middlebury College, Johns Hopkins University, the University of Pennsylvania, Yale University, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Stavens Institute of Technology, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Stavens Institute of Technology, Williams College, Rutgers College, Washington University, Harvard University, Trinity College, the University of Buffalo, West Virginia University, Columbia University, Princeton University, the Carnegie University, Columbia University, Princeton University, the Carnegie University, Boston University and Cambridge University.

On February 11, 1948, Dr. Bush was made Knight Commander of the civilian division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire; in 1955, by decree of the President of France, he became an officer in the Legion of Honor, as a token of the high esteem in which France holds his outstanding schievements in the field of scientific research,

Honorary membership in the Franklin Institute was conferred upon him January 15, 1947. Long a rellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Dr. Bush was inducted as Honorary Member on January 30, 1950, on which day he received Eminent Membership in the honorary electrical engineering society Eta Kappa Nu. In 1951 he was made an Honorary Member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers and on February 16, 1955, an Honorary Member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. In October, 1956, he became an Honorary Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He is a Fellow of the American Physical Society, and a member of the American Philosophical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Academy of Sciences, and the American Society for Engineering Education. He is a Trustee of Tufts College. He is

(Morda)

9-Dr. Vannevar Bush - M.I.T.

and also a Life Member and Director of The Craphic Arts Research Foundation, Inc. (Chairman of Executive Committee since 1956).

In January, 1947, he became a Director of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and in November, 1949, of Merck and Company (elected Chairman on December 17, 1957). He has been a trustee of the George Putnam Fund of Boston since 1956.

Dr. Bush is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Tau Beta Pi, Alpha
Tau Omega, and Sigma Xi, and of the St. Botolph Club in Boston
and the Century Club in New York. He was married at Chelsea, Mass.,
September 5, 1916, to Phoebe Davis, daughter of William Hathaway

Davis, a merchant of Chelses

Bush

He and Mrs. Bush live in Belmont,

Mass.

December, 1959

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TO SACS WASHINGTON FIELD (BSM)
BOSTON
ST. LOUIS
ALBANY
NEW YORK
NEWARK

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

VANNEVAR BUSH, SPECIAL INQUIRY.

BUDED THIS CASE BEING CHANGED TO COB MONDAY, NOVEMBER EIGHT NEXT, WHICH MUST BE MET WITHOUT FAIL.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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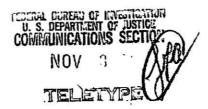
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VANNEVAR BUSH, SPECIAL INQUIRY.

BUDED THIS CASE BEING CHANGED TO COB MONDAY, NOVEMBER EIGHT NEXT, WHICH MUST BE MET WITHOUT FAIL.

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FBI NEWARK

FBI WASH DC

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VANNEVAR BUSH, SPECIAL INQUIRY.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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FBI WASH DC

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FROM DIRECTOR 1P

VANNEVAR BUSH, SPECIAL INQUIRY.

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AND PITTS BURGH

FROM NEW YORK /161-1923/ /P/

MRY POLICE LAND

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Courad
Mr. Felt

Mr. Gale Mr. Rosen Mr. Sullivan Mr. Tavel

Mr. Trotter... Tele. Room... Miss Holmes.

Miss Gandy.

VANNEVAR BUSH, SPECIAL INQUIRY.

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BUDED THIS CASE CHANGED TO COB MONDAY, NOVEMBER EIGHT NEXT, WHICH MUST BE MET WITHOUT FAIL.

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REPORTING OFFICE

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

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Report of: Date:

November 4, 1965

Office: ST. LOUIS

Field Office File #:

SL: 161-2081

Bureau File #:

Title:

VANNEVAR BUSH

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

Records FRC, St. Louis, Mo., indicated VANNEVAR BUSH employed by Navy Dept., New York, N. Y. Terminated by reason of resignation. Employed by Dept. of State, Washington, D.C. as WOC Consultant. Terminated by reason of "Completion of assignment." Employed by NSF, Washington, D.C., two occasions, as WOC Consultant. Terminated by reason of expiration of term of appointment, both periods. Refusal to execute "Declaration of Appointee" section of SF-61 noted. Periods of additional prior Federal employment's as indicated by CSC locator files set forth - OPF(S) for same not located FRC. BUSH served in U. S. Naval Reserve Force and U. S. Naval Reserve, inactive status, from 9/30/24 to 6/2/33, at which time his resignation was accepted.

- RUC -

### DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

On November 1, 1965, a review of the personnel records on file at the Federal Records Center disclosed VANNEVAR BUSH was employed on June 15, 1915, as a Subinspector (Electrical) with the Department of the Navy, New York, Navy Yard (Brooklyn Naval Yard), Manufacturing Department, Machinery Division, at New York, New York. This employment was terminated on September 15, 1915, as a Subinspector (Electrical), by reason of resignation, details shown as "lack of opportunity for rapid advancement."

161-2081

Appointee was employed on April 28, 1952, as a Consultant under a temporary appointment (not to exceed one year) on a "without compensation" basis with the Department of State, Bureau of United Nations Affairs, Office of the Assistant Secretary of State, at Washington, D.C. This employment was terminated on January 19, 1953, as a Consultant, by reason of separation due to "Completion of assignment."

The records showed he was employed on November 19, 1953, as a Consultant under a temporary appointment (not to exceed two years) on a "without compensation" basis with the National Science Foundation, Advisory Committee on the Influence of Government-Financed Research and Development on Colleges and Universities, at Washington, D.C. This employment was terminated on November 19, 1955, as a Consultant, by reason of separation due to expiration of term of appointment.

He was employed on July 1, 1962, as a Consultant under a temporary appointment (not to exceed one year) on a "without compensation" basis with the National Science Foundation, Advisory Panel on the History of the National Science Foundation, at Washington, D.C. This employment was terminated on June 30, 1963, as a Consultant, by reason of separation due to expiration of term of appointment.

In connection with the references period of 1953 = 1955 National Science Foundation employment, appointee refused to execute the "Declaration of Appointee" section of a standard form 61, "Appointment Affidavits" dated November 20; 1953. The following notations were set forth by appointee regarding this matter:

I have no objections to taking an oath, since I have taken oaths of allegiance many times. I do object to the other statements on the oath, but this is not the time to go into the basis for my objection."

Additional details concerning the above comments were not contained in the records at the Federal Records Center.

A review of the Civil Service Commission - Service Record Division locator files at the Federal Records Center

161-2081

SL:

indicated the following additional Federal appointments, however the Official Personnel Folder(s) for these periods of employments could not be located at the Federal Records Center:

Appointed August 23, 1938, as Member, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Washington, D.C., termination not shown.

"Re-appointed" November 19, 1941, as Member, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Washington, D. C., termination not shown.

Appointed July 1, 1942, as Member of Visiting Committee, Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., termination not shown.

Appointed (date not shown), as Director, Office of Scientific Research and Development, Washington, D.C. termination not shown.

Appointed August 6, 1946, as Consultant to the Secretary of War, War Department, Joint Research and Development Board, Washington, D.C., terminated September 29, 1947, reason not shown.

Appointed September 30, 1947, as Chairman, Research and Development Board, National Military Establishment (fore-runner of Department of Defense, Washington D.C., terminated on October 14, 1948, by resignation, "To return to private industry."

Appointed May 26, 1948, as Collaborator, Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C., terminated on June 30, 1962, by separation, due to "Inactivity of this appointment for many years."

Appointee's date and place of birth were shown in the records at the Federal Records Center, as March 11, 1890, at Everett, Massachusetts.

of the naval service records on file at the Military Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, indicated VANNEVAR BUSH, Serial Number 59 094, enrolled in the U.S. Naval Reserve Force and was issued a provisional appointment as a Lieutenant Commander on September 30, 1924, at Boston, Massachusetts in the Technicist Class Six (Electricity). He served in an inactive status until Manuary 8, 1926, when he was issued an indefinite term commission in the U.S. Naval Reserve in the rank of Lieutenant Commander for engineering duties for special service with the date of rank still shown to be September 30, 1924. He continued to serve in an inactive status until June 2, 1933 at which time his resignation of his commission was accepted as a Lieutenant Commander.

The service records indicated he had training duty aboard the U.S.S. Texas from June 20, 1925 to July 4, 1925, and aboard the U.S.S. Marblehead from November 25, 1928 to December 3, 1958.

His military occupation was not shown and his civilian occupation was shown as Vice-President of the Corporation of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Dean of Engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He had no foreign service and received no medals, awards or decorations.

His character and efficiency ratings were not shown and there is no record of any courts-martial or absence without official leave:

The date and place of birth were shown as March 11, 1890, Everett, Massachusetts.

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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TITLE OF CA	ASE		SA CERARD	A. PERKINS	TYPED BY
	VANNEVAR BÚSF		CHARACTER OF	CASE	
on a				SPECIAL INQUIRY	

### REFERENCES:

Buairtel to WFO, 10/25/65. Butel to Boston, 11/3/65. New York airtel to WFO, 11/2/65.

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA GERARD A. PERKINS

Office:

ALBANY

Field Office File #:

161-648

Bureau File #:

Title:

Date:

VANNEVAR BUSH

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

No record of General Electric Co. employment located. No credit or criminal record located, Schenectady, N. Y. Middlebury College conferred Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree on BUSH in June, 1939.

-RUC-

### DETAILS:

### AT SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK

### Employment

On November 4, 1965, Records Section, General Electric Company, advised that she could loate no record for BUSH. She pointed out that their records only date back to 1930. She made inquiries and could locate no one nor is there believed to be anyone who is presently employed by the company that was there in 1913.

b6 b7C AL 161-648

### Credit

On November 4, 1965, Credit
Bureau of Schenectady, advised that she could locate no record for BUSH.

### Crimina1

On November 4, 1965, Schenectady Police Department, advised that he could locate no record identifiable with BUSH.

The following investigation was conducted by SA JAMES C. MEE, at Middlebury, Vermont:

Middlebury College, advised that their records reveal Middlebury College conferred Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree on VANNEVAR BUSH in June, 1939, and that it was presented with the following citation:

"VANNEVAR BUSH, scholar, engineer, administrator, not only in recognition to your service of science in which the Navy of this country has benefited but also in recognition of your long association with and service to scientific advancement in education in this country, the President and fellows of Middlebury College confer upon you the Doctor of Laws; and by virtue of the authority vested in me I admit you to all honors and privileges anywhere appertaining to this Degree."

### 11/5/65

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SAC. TAMPA TO:

SAC. WFO (161-3359) TROM:

VANNEVAR BUSH, SPI, BUDED NOVEMBER EIGHT NEXT.

RE BUAIRTEL OCTOBER TWENTY FIVE LAST.

WHITE HOUSE REQUESTED INVESTIGATION OF DR. BUSH FOR WHITE HOUSE STAFF POSITION ON PANEL IN CONNECTION WITH FOREIGH INTELLIGENCE ADVISORY BOARD. BORN NOVEMBER THREE EIGHTEEN NINETY, EVERETT, MASSACHUSETTS, RESIDES CAMBRIDGE, MASS., WHERE HE IS HONORADY CHAIRMAN OF CORPORATION. MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. SEE WHO'S WHO FOR FURTHER BACKGROUND.

BUSH WAS PRESIDENT. CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON NINETERN THIRTY NINE TO NINETERN FIFTY PIVE. BUSH AT CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF Washington Presently Resides

ASSIGN TO EXPERIENCED AGENTS AND CONDUCT NO NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATION PER BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS. 161-4/65-11

TAMPA INTERVIEW

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11/5/65

PLAIN

TELETYPE

URGENT

SAC, NEW YORK TO:

FROM: SAC, WFO (161-3359)

VANNEVAR BUSH, SPI.

RE BUAIRTEL OCTOBER TWENTY FIVE LAST.

BUSH SERVED AS DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (OSRD) NINETEEN FORTY ONE TO FOUTY SEVEN AND PRESIDENT, CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON NINETEEN THIRTY NINE TO NINETEEN FIFTY FIVE.

DR. CARYL P. HASKINS, PRESIDENT, CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON PRESENTLY IN NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT AND NOT AVAILABLE FOR CONTACT. WILL BE IN NEW YORK CITY NOVEMBER EIGHT NEXT. HASKINS CONTACTED IN CONNECTICUT BY PHONE. INSTANT DATE. AND ASCERTAINED DR. HASKINS AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW ELEVEN FIFTEEN AM NOVEMBER EIGHT NEXT AT THE COFFEE HOUSE (A PRIVATE CLUB) FIVE FOUR WEST FOUR FIVE STREET, NEW YORK CITY. HASKINS WORKED WITH APPOINTEE IN OSRD AND WELL ACQUAINTED

NEW YORK INTERVIEW DR. HASKINS AT TIME INDICATED AS HASKINS BUKEAU A DKISED.

HAS ANOTHER APPOINTMENT SHORTLY THEREAFTER.

161-4165-

16 JAN 3 1966

ELN:elm

PLAIN

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URGENT

TO:

SACS, BALTIMORE, BOSTON

FROM:

SAC, WFO (161-3359)

VANNEVAR BUSH, SPI.

RE NEW YORK AIRTEL NOVEMBER TWO, LAST.

ONI FILE RE APPOINTEE REVEALED APPOINTEE HAS BEEN ISSUED VARIOUS CLEARANCES BY DEFENSE AGENCIES INCLUDING SECRET CLEARANCE BY ARMY IN NINETEEN FIFTY SIX, AS DIRECTOR OF MERCK AND COMPANY AND CLEARANCE BY OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH, BOSTON AS OFFICIAL OF MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY IN NINETEEN FIFTY SEVEN.

BALTIMORE REVIEW G-TWO FILE.

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BOSTON ASCERTAIN STATUS OF CLEARANCES IN CONNECTION WITH MIT.

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### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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VANNEVAR BUSH		REPOF SA		.b6 _b7C _	cap
		CHARACTER OF	CASE		
		SPI			
			*		

REFERENCE:

Bureau airtel to WFO 10/25/65. Bureau teletype to WFO 11/3/65.

New York airtel to WFO 11/2/65.

ADMINISTRATIVE

- RUC -

Re Bureau letter to Boston 5/28/48 and Boston letter to Director 6/5/48 in the case entitled "VANNEVAR (NMI) BUSH, aka Van Bush, CHAIRMAN OF JOINT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D.C. LGE".

Information contained in referenced Bureau letter is not being set out in this report because it in no way questions Doctor BUSH's loyalty to the United States.

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## UNIT STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUNICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Report of: SA

Date: 11/5/65

Office: Boston, Mass.

Field Office File #: BS 16191452

Bureau File #:

Title: VANNEVAR BUSH

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Symopsis: Birth verified from school records. No public record of birth located. Education, employment and residence verified. All persons interviewed recommend appointee highly re ability, leadership, character, reputation, associates and loyalty to the United States. Results of credit and arrest record checks set at. The awarding of certain honorary degrees verified.

- RUC -

#### DETAILS:

Investigat	ion at Massachusett	s Thatitute of
Technology conducted		at Harvard
University by	at Lynn s	and Salem, Massachusetts
by SA CARL J. EVENSE		
at V	Williamstown, Massa	achusetts by SA
		y SA JOHN H. KENOYER;
at Worcester, Massacl	nusetts by SA GEORG	E E. HANLON; and
the birth, credit and	i arrest record che	cks at Boston,
Massachusetts, were r	<u>made at t</u> he request	of Investigative
Clerk	- 100 mm - 1	

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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BS 161-1452

### BIRTH

On November 1, 1965 the records of Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts, were reviewed and disclosed VANNEVAR BUSH was born at Everett, Massachusetts on March 11, 1890.

On November 2 and 3, 1965 the files of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, State House, Boston, Massachusetts, were reviewed and disclosed no reference to the birth of VANNEVAR BUSH at Everett, Massachusetts on March 11, 1890.

On November 4, 1965

Clerk's Office, City Hall, Everett, Massachusetts, advised she could locate no record of the birth of the appointee.

BS 161-1452 JEB/mab

### EDUCATI ON

1:

Records On November 1, 1965, Office, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts, advised VANNEVAR BUSH, born March 11, 1890 in Everett, Massachusetts entered this college in September, 1909. The record indicated he had graduated from the Chelsea, Massachusetts, High School, but his years of attendance there were not listed. He was graduated from Tufts College on June 18, 1913, at which time he was awarded a BS degree in alactrical engineering, and also a Master of Science degree. stated the record indicated he was a straight "A" student, and graduated summa cum laude in electrical engineer-She stated he was also awarded the honorary degree stated of Doctor of Science on June 13, 1932. there was nothing in the record which would reflect adversely on his character, reputation, associates or loyalty to the United States.

BS 161-1452 JGW:CAK

Personnel, Alumni Records Office, Harvard University, 8 Everett Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, made available a record card which contained the following information concerning VANNEVAR. BUSH:

He attended the School of Engineering during 1915-1916 and received a Doctor of Electrical Engineering degree during 1916. He was the recipient of degrees from the following institutions:

Tufts College - SM - 1913 Tufts College - SD (Honorary) - 1932 Brown University - LLB - 1939 Middlebury College - S.D. (Honorary) - 1939; Williams College - 1941 Harvard College - S.D. (Honorary) - 1941 Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn - Dr. Eng. - 1941? Rutgers University - Eng. - 1942 Yale University - LLD - 1942; Stevens Institute of Technology - 1943 Columbia University - S.D. (Honorary) - 1947 Princeton University - LLD - 1947 Colby College - LLD - 1951 Boston University - SD (Honorary) - 1959

His residence as of August, 1964 was shown as 304 Marsh Street, Belmont, Massachusetts.

He was born March 11, 1890; Everett, Massachusetts. His parents were Rev. RICHARD PERRY BUSH and EMMA LINWOOD BUSH.

BS 161-1452 JEB/mab

### EMPLOYMENT

1.

	On November 1, 1965,
	President, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts, advised
i i	records of her office disclosed the appointee served as an
	instructor in mathematics during the academic year 1914 to
	1915, and was an Assistant Professor of electrical engineer-
	ing for the academic years 1915 to 1919. state
	that the record also disclosed that for the academic year
	1916 to 1917 he was a Professor in pre-medical physics.
	stated she could provide no specific dates
	concerning the above employment other than it was for the
10	academic years stated. stated the records
	of this office also disclosed he served as a member of the
	Board of Trustees from 1933 to 1962 when he retired, and is
	presently a Trustee Emeritus.
ſ	
ŀ	stated the appointee is undoubtedly one of
	Turts most distinguished graduates, whose reputation
	throughout the nation for excellence in teaching and
e.	service to his country is almost unsurpassed.
9 4	On Wassenhau 3 1065
	On November 1, 1965, President NIJS
	Y. WESSEL, President of Tufts College, was unavailable for interview, but that she had talked to him telephonically
	and he stated that he could not add anything to the known
	reputation of Dr. BUSH, in which he is known as an out-
į.	standing scholar and teacher and a fine citizen who has
	served his country for many years.
	served hits country for many years.
	On November 2, 1965,
	Board of Trustees, Tufts university advised he has
	known Dr. BUSH personally for and has been
	acquainted with him by reputation since he was a student
	at Tufts University in the 1920s. stated that
	he served on the Board of Trustees with the appointee
	for many years, and stated he regards the appointee as

BS 161-1452. JEB/mab

2.

one of the most remarkable and outstanding gentleman he has ever known. He said he is an extremely learned, fine scientist and teacher, and a dedicated citizen of the United States, who has served on many commissions for the United States Government. He recommended him without reservation for any high position of trust and confidence with the United States Government.

On November 4, 1965, CARL I GLIBERT, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Gillette Safety Razor Company, Boston, Massachusetts, advised he has known Dr. VANNEVAR BUSH since 1936 as a fellow member of the Board of Trustees of both Tufts University and Carnegie Institute of Technology. He said he considers him the most outstanding man he has ever met. He said he is a person of the highest integrity, highly intelligent, abounds with energy, is an extremely hard worker, outstanding as a scholar, scientist and teacher, and one whose contributions to the country in the field of science and scientific research of the most secret nature are unequalled. He recommended him without reservation for any high position of trust and responsibility with the United States Government.

On November 4, 1965, Judge JACOB LEWITON, Boston Municipal Court, Boston, Massachusetts, a member of the Board of Trustees of Tufts University, advised he is not personally acquainted with the appointee, having served at only two meetings with him. He stated, however, he is familiar with the appointee's reputation as an outstanding scientist and teacher, and a dedicated citizen who has spent many years in serving the United States Government. He stated that on the basis of his knowledge of the appointee's reputation, he would have no hesitation in recommending him without qualification for a position of trust and confidence with the United States Government.

1

BS 161-1452 DJG/cap

On November 2. Office of the President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts, advised that VANNEVAR BUSH was born March 11, 1890 at Everett, Massachusetts, and received his BS and MS Degree from Tufts University in Medford, Massachusetts in 1913 and his Ph.D. Degree in Electrical Engineering in 1916 from MIT and Harvard University. In 1929 he was in charge of the Electrical Engineering Department at MIT and from 1923 to 1933 he held a Professorship in the same department. In 1932 to 1939 he was made Vice President and Dean of Engineering at Professorship in the same department. MIT. In 1939 he left MIT and became President of Carnegie Institute in Washington, D.C. He returned to MIT in 1957 when he was made Chairman of the MIT Corporation and in 1959 he became Honorary Chairman and a life member of the MIT Corporation.

she was Doctor BUSH!s and she described him as a careful and outstanding man. She stated that a the present time he spends approximately four days a week at MIT, has his own office and is working just as hard today as he did in the past. She stated that he has approximately twenty Honorary Degrees and has been offered several more but he will not bether to go after them. She stated that words could not describe what an outstanding man Doctor BUSH is and the work that he has performed for this country. She stated that he stands willing and able today to help the Government in any way possible.

On November 2, 1965

Massachusetts, advised that he has known Doctor BUSH for several years and

stated that for his age, BUSH-is an outstanding man and is working just as hard today as he ever did.

furnished a biographic sketch dated September, 1965 of Doctor VANNEVAR BUSH which is

.BS 161-1452 DJC/cap attached to this report as an appendix. stated that thereis no question concerning Doctor BUSH's ability and loyalty. Doctor JULIUS A. STRATTON, President, MIT Cambridge, Massachusetts, advised on November 4, 1965 that Doctor VANNEVAR BUSH lead the scientific effort during World War II and directed the assembly of the atomic bomb. He is a dedicated public servant and has been. advisor to several Presidents and to Congress. Doctor STRATTON stated the only thing one might think in the case of Doctor BUSH is that he is growing old and due to his age of seventy-five, he may have changed his ideas. Doctor STRATTON stated this is not true in the case of Doctor BUSH. His mind is clear, he is the same mane that took this country through World War II. His judgment and decision's have not changed. Doctor STRATTON stated "there is no one alive today that has had the responsibility of Doctor BUSH". Doctor STRATTON stated that Doctor BUSH is still. capable of performing any duty that the Government may call upon him to do and he would recommend him for any position. of confidence and trust. -Doctor STRATTON stated that the newly erected building at a cost of six and one half million dollars was dedicated on October 1, 1965 as the Vannevar Bush He further stated that the following inscription Building. appears on the marble wall in the lobby of the Vannevar Bush Building: "Dedicated to Vannevar Bush Class of 1916 An engineer distinguished for his creative contributions to Science, Engineering and the nation.

BS 161-1452 DJG/cap

"Honored for his achievements in research and education

"For his devoted service to the Massachusetts".

Institute of Technology as teacher, administrator and corporation member

"For his acclaimed leadership of the Carnegie Institution of Washington

"For his mobilization during World War II of the nation's scientific resources to achieve advances in Military Technology device in winning of the war

"For his statesmanship in formulating and advocating sound policies for the advancement of science, engineering and education.

"October 1, 1965"

Doctor STRATTON stated that Doctor J. R. KILLION, Chairman of the Corporation, MIT, is not available for comments but if he were, he would have the same complimentary praise for Doctor BUSH.

BS 140-1452 JEB/mab

1.

On November 1, 1965, Dr. HAROLD C. CASE, President, Boston University, 147 Bay State Road, Boston, Massachusetts, advised he has known the appointee since 1952 or 1953. He said the appointee was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Science by Boston University on June 7, 1959. Dr. CASE stated the appointee is one of the most outstanding individuals he has known. He stated that he holds him in the highest regard, and there is no question whatsoever of his great contribution to the welfare of this country. He stated his distinguished record proves he has dedicated his talents to various projects, and his performance has been excellent in both efficiency and quality of leadership. He stated he had no hesitation in recommending him without reservation for any high position of trust and responsibility with the United States Government.

L.
BS 161-1452
CJE/cap

On November 3, 1965 Judge ROBERT W. HILL, 70 Washington Street, Salem, Massachusetts, advised he has known the appointee socially and professionally since World War I and mainly through Tufts College activities such as Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity, the Board of Trustees, and other committees of the college.

character, reputation and associates; he is a brilliant professional man; there is absolutely no reason for anyone to question or doubt his loyalty to the United States, and he highly recommends him for any position of trust and confidence.

BS 161-1452

On November 5, 1965

Board of Trustees of the George Putnam Fund, Inc., and the Putnam Growth Fund, 60 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts, advised Doctor BUSH became a member of the Board of Trustees of the George Putnam Fund in 1956 when he left Carnegie Institute. He became a member of the Board of Trustees of the Putnam Growth Fund a year later in 1957. Both are mutual funds operated as trusts.

He stated that in April, 1964 the funds took over Incorporated Investors and Incorporated Income Fund both of which are corporations but are also mutual funds. He stated that the time they were taken over, Doctor BUSH became a member of the Board of Directors of the latter two corporations.

stated that the appointee is an outstanding individual of rare ability, is a hard worker and a dedicated public servant. He recommended him without reservation for a high position of trust and confidence with the United States Government based upon integrity, character, reputation, associates and loyalty to the United States.

On November 5, 1965 GEORGE PUTNAM, IR., President, Putnam Management Company, 60 Congress Street, Boston, advised he has served with Doctor BUSH as a trustee of the Putnam Funds above mentioned and the two corporations above mentioned as members of the Board of Directors. He stated that since 1956 he has been in frequent contact with Doctor BUSH and considers him one of the most outstanding men he has ever met. He stated there is no compulsory retirement provision in connection with his positions and he recently agreed to serve another year.

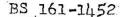
Mr. PUTNAM stated the appointee is very bright, alert and active for his age. He said Doctor BUSH would not permit himself to serve if he thought that his faculties were failing in any way. He recommended the appointee without reservation for a position of high trust and responsibility with the United States Government based upon ability, energy, good character, reputation, associates and loyalty to the United States.

1.

BS 161-1452 CJE/cap

On November 1, 1965

General Electric Company, 1100 Western Avenue,
Lynn, Massachusetts, advised that there is no office in this company where any records fo former employees would be kept for more than fifteen years after the termination of their employment and there is no way to verify the appointee's employment with this firm in 1913.



### RESI DENCES

Belmont, Massa	ovember 1, 1965 DONAI chusetts Police Depar and his wife, PHOEBE	rtment, advise	d Doctor
Street in that Chie	f ROBINSON said they H, a surgeon who resi		Doctor
Belmont. Massa	chusetts.	to a graph of some	
On N	ovember 2. 1965 perso	onnel of the C	redit Bureau

On November 2, 1965 personnel of the Credit Bureau of Greater Boston, 11 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts, which agency covers Belmont, Massachusetts, advised the files of this bureau disclosed Doctor VANNEVAR BUSH and his wife, PHOEBE D. BUSH, 304 Marsh Street, Belmont, Massachusetts, have a satisfactory credit rating.

The record noted that Doctor BUSH is retired, is a former Vice President of MIT and formerly President of Carnegie Institute of Washington, D.C.

On November 1, 1965.

Credit Bureau of Greater Lynn, 100 Monroe Street, Lynn,
Massachusetts, advised he could locate no information in
the records of that bureau identifiable with the appointee.

#### ARREST.

On November 3, 1965 personnel, Office of the Massachusetts Commissioner of Probation, Suffolk County Courthouse, Boston, Massachusetts, a central repository for all traffic and criminal conviction records in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, advised the records of this office disclosed the following



BS, 161-1452

The above personnel of the Office of the Massachusetts Commissioner of Probation, advised the files of this office contain no record identifiable with Doctor VANNEVAR BUSH, Mrs. PHOEBE BUSH, nee DAVIS, also known as Mrs. VANNEVAR BUSH, or RICHARD D. BUSH.

On November 1, 1965 Chief DONALD ROBININSON, Belmont, Massachusetts Police Department, advised the files of this police department contain no information identifiable with the appointee or members of his family as named above.

On November 4, 1965

Records Office, Cambridge, Massachusetts Police Department, advised the files of this department contain no record identifiable with the appointee.

On November 1, 1965 Chief DANIEL HENDERSON, Needham, Massachusetts Police Department, advised the files of this department contain no record identifiable with

On November 4, 1965 Chief JOSEPH S. ZOITO, Williamstown, Massachusetts Police Department, advised the files of this department contain no record identifiable with Doctor VANNEVAR BUSH.

On November 4, 1965
Worcester, Massachusetts Police Department, advised the files of this department contain no record identifiable with Doctor VANNEVAR BUSH.

BS 161-1453. JHK:mo'k 1.

ARREST

On November 4, 1965,		State
Bureau of Identification, Main	e State Police Headqua	rters,
Augusta, Maine, advised SA JOH	N H. KENOYER that the	arrest
records of that agency are neg	ative concerning VANNE	VAR BUSH.
On November 4, 1965,		
Waterville, Maine Police Depar	tment advised SA JOHN	н.
KENOYER that VANNEVAR BUSH has	never been arrested b	y that
police department.		

1.

BS 161-1452 WMB/cap

Bureau of Criminal

Identification, Providence County Courthouse, Providence,
Rhode Island, a central repository for all criminal conviction
records within the State of Rhode Island, advised Investigative
Clerk on November 4, 1965 that the files
of her office reflect no record for VANNEVAR BUSH.

Providence. Rhode Island Police Department, advised Investigative Clerk on November 4, 1965 that the files of his office reflect no record for VANN EVAR BUSH.

L.

BS 161-1452 CJE/cap

On November 1, 1965,

Record Bureau, Lynn, Massachusetts, Police , b70

Department, advised she could locate no information in the records of that department identifiable with the appointee.

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WMB	/ C A	D-		7	. :
		-1-		4.5	

### MISCELLANEOUS

WMB/cap	<b>-</b> ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '
	the President.
Brown University, Providence, Rhode I	sland, advised on
November 4, 1965 that the files of his	office reflect that in
June, 1939 VANNEVAR BUSH was awarded	an honorary degree
of Bachelor of Laws by this universit	<b>y</b> •
recalled the	at BUSH was here on
only one previous occasion when he wa	
but he knew of him as a brilliant sci	entist and an outstanding
United States citizen. He stated he w	rould have no hesitancy
in recommending him for a position of	trust and confidence.
stated that	he knew of no others
at the university at the present time.	who might have recalled
BUSH when he was here.	

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BS 161-1453 JHK:mo'k 1.

On November 4, 1965,
the President, Colby College, Waterville, Maine, advised
SA JOHN H. KENOYER that in June, 1951, Colby College conferred
an Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree upon VANNEVAR BUSH.

BS 161-1452 WFB:pd

1

On November 4, 1965,
the President, Williams College,
Williamstown, Massachusetts advised VANNEVAR BUSH.
was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Science Degree at
the Williams College commencement exercises in June,
1961.

stated she is unable to locate the citation that accompanied Dr. BUSH's award nor is there any one at the college who knows Doctor BUSH.

BS 161-1452

On November 4, 1965
Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester,
Massachusetts, advised Doctor BUSH received an Honoragy
Degree of Doctor of Science from this institute in
October, 1964.

- 22 -



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

		850	222 St. St. ACM St. 2200 St. 2200	
REPORTING OFFICE PITTSBURGH	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	11/5/65	11/4/65	·
TITLE OF CASE  VANNEVAR BUSH		REPORT MADE BY	b6 b7C	AOB
		CHARACTER OF	CASE	
		SPECIAL	INQUIRY	ē ·
	-		7	

### REFERENCE:

New York airtel to Washington Field, 11/2/65. New York teletype to Bureau, 11/3/65.

- RUC -

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APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW		
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## UNLED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:

Date:

11/5/65

Office:

Pittsburgh, Pa.

**b**6

b7C

Field Office File #:

161-363

Bureau File #:

Title:

VANNEVAR BUSH

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

VANNEVAR BUSH received honorary Doctor of Science Degrees at Carnegie Institute of Technology, 2/22/48, and at West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., 4/26/47.

- RUC -



PG 161-363

DEMATES				12.3-
DETAILS:	MISCELLANE	ous		
Inv	estigation at Mo	rgantown, W.	Va., conduct	ed; by 👉
SA EUGENE C.	JONES: the remai	ning investig	ation conduc	ted.
J. DA.			A Company of the	and the state of t
On	November 4, 1965	,		4. v (4
the Special I	Projects Office.	Department of	Public Rela	tions,
carnegie Inst	itute of Technol	ogy, Pittsbur	gh, Pa.,	,
Engineering I	VANNEVAR BUSH was Degree during the	s granted an	nonorary Doc	tor or
ceremonies	ebruary 22, 1948	Heestated t	hat this deg	ree was
presented by	Dr. ROBERT F. ME	HL. Metallurg	ical Enginee	ring
Department, (	arnegie Institut	e of Technolo	gy. He adde	d that
BUSH gave the	e commencement ad	dress at this	commencemen	t
ceremony.				
On On	Nevember 4, 1965		- <del>* * * * *</del>	
3	Registrar's	Office. West	Virginia Uni	versity
- Morgantown, V	. Va., advised t	hat that Univ	ersity grant	ed
an honorary I	octor of Science	Degree to VA	NNEVAR BUSH,	
. April 26, 194		in the state of th	The second second	ras de Calle. Calledon
				1.

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEWAR	SUREAU	11/5/65	10/29 - 11/4/65
TITLE OF CASE	TITLE OF CASE		b6 TYPED BY
VANNEVAR BUSH		CHARACIER OF	b7C <b>RS</b>
	55	SPECIAL IN	QUIRY

# REFERENCE:

New York airtel to NK 10/27/65. New York airtel to WFO 11/2/65. Butel to WFO 11/3/65.

- RUC -

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SPECIAL AGENT	1	
IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
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# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:

Date:

11/5/65

Office:

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Field Office File #:

161-826

Bureou File #:

Title:

VANNEVAR BUSH

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synancie:

Appointee received honorary degrees from Rutgers University, Princeton University, and Stevens Institute of Technology. Appointee was a member of the Board of Directors, Merck and Co., Inc., from 11/22/49 to 4/24/62, and was Chairman of the Board from 12/17/57 to 4/24/62. VANNEVAR BUSH still acts as consultant to Merck and Co., Inc. Associates at Merck and Co., Inc., recommend appointee. No credit or arrest record for appointee.

- RUC -

## DETAILS:

### HONORARY DEGREES:

STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY

advised on November 4, 1965, that VANNEVAR BUSH gave the commencement address at this institute on May 1, 1943. She advised that he was given a Doctor of Science degree on May 1, 1943. She advised that the President and the Vice President of this institute are no longer connected with Stevens Institute after and she knows of no one who would know the appointee. stated that her records do not contain a citation for the appointee or information concerning his background.

NK 161-826 F. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.

On November 5, 1965, Public Relations Department, Rutgers, the State University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, advised that VANNEVAR BUSH was awarded the following honorary Doctor of Engineering Degree, in May, 1942: 610 Calabra ij esti.

Successful investigator, inspiring teacher, capable administrator, you have attributed notably to the Science of Electrical Engineering today without thought of self. You are devoting your rare talents to the service of this country in her hour of trial. The future beyond this present derkness is bright with the promise of a better life for the same mankind flowing from your researches and those of your fellow scientists. In recognition of your achievements as an engineer and of your far-reaching contribution to society, I confer ... upon you Honoris Causa, a degree of Doctor of Engineering.

Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, advised SA on November 4, 1965, that VANNEVAR BUSH received an honorary Doctor of Laws Degree from this university on June 17, 1947. She stated that the citation for BUSH indicates the following information:

on his some VANNEVAR BUSH, President, Carnegie Institute, Washington, D. C., is a man of secence whose distinguished career as an electrical engineer, inventor, and administrator, found fitting faultion in his selection as Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, Washington, D. C., during the war years. In this position, he mobilized with striking effectiveness the country's scientific personnel and resources and became their brilliant Commander in Chief.

ichter kundisch dies traue und

MERCK AND COMPANY, INCORPORATED
26 EAST LINCOLN AVENUE RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY ne-order don one of the management

advised on November 5, 1965, that the records of this company indicated VANNEVAR BUSH was elected as a member of the Board of Directors on November 22, 1949. He was made Chairman of the Board of Directors on December 17, 1957. He would not stand for re-election and retired from the Board of Directors on April 24, 1962. He noted that it is a company policy that the members of the Beard of Directors remain in this official capacity only until age 72, which would have been the reason why the appointee left the Board of Directors of this company.

NK 161-826

•
advised that since April 24,
1962, the appointee has done some consulting work for
Merck and Company, Inc., and he is still considered a
consultant for the company. He noted that the appointee's
records indicate his home address is 304 Marsh Street,
records indigate his home address is our marsh pureet,
Belmont, Massachusetts, and he was born March 11, 1890,
in Everett, Massachusetts.
The state of the s
noted that BUSH has received the
following clearances in connection with his work with Merck
and Company, Inc.;
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
On November 23, 1953, VANNEVAR BUSH was granted
a secret clearance by the Head of the First Army, Governor's
Island, New York, New York;
On November 8, 1959, VANNEVAR BUSH was granted
a secret clearance by the Head of the First Army, Office
of Assistant Chief of Staff G-2, Intelligence Industrial
Security Division, 35 Irving Place, New York 3, New York;
boomie, barrandi, oo marka mar
On October 26, 1959, BUSH was granted a secret clearan
by the Head of the First Army, Office of Assistant Chief
of Staff G-2, Intelligence Industrial Security Division.
35 Irving Place, New York, New York;
0 1000 Provide a servicio
On August 29, 1960, BUSH was granted a secret
clearance by the Inspector of Naval Material, 1130 Route #22,
Mountainside, New Jersey;
stated that the above clearances
for BUSH would have terminated when he left the Board of
Directors of Merck and Company, Inc., on April 24, 1962.
stated that he did not feel he was well
enough acquainted personally with BUSH to comment on his
character or loyalty. He noted, however, that BUSH has
the highest type of recommendation as to character and loyalty
to his country.
Merck and Company,
Inc., advised on November 4, 1965, that he has known the
appointee over on a business professional and social
basis. He stated that while the appointee was on the Board
of Directors of Merck and Company, Inc., he would normally
meet for Board of Directors meetings about ones a month
and would probably attend other company meetings three or four

NK 161-826

left the company as a member of the Board of Directors, he has acted as a consultant for the company and visits the company about every three or four months on consulting work.

stated that the appointer is of the highest intelligence, competent, excellent character, and a completely loyal United States Citizen. He said the family and associates of the appointee are people of excellent character and loyal United States citizens. He recommended the appointee for a position of trust and confidence.

Dr. MAX TISHLER, President, Merck, Sharp, and Dohme Research Laboratories, Division of Merck Company, Inc., who was also a member of the Board of Directors at Merck and Company, Inc., advised he has known the employee on a business and professional basis for over 20 years. He stated the appointee is of impeccable character and one of the outstanding men of our age; The appointee has unusual qualities of intelligence, ability, and character. He stated that the appointee's associates are also people of good character and loyal citizens. Dr. TISHLER recommended the appointee for employment in a position of trust and confidence. He was interviewed on November 4, 1964.

# CREDIT AND ARREST:

		Credit Bureau of
Central Vew Janear	Districted New	Jersey, which covers
Rahway, New Jersey		on November
4. 1965, that the	appointee has no re	scord at this credit
bureau.		
		Rakway, New Jersey Police
Department, advise	d IC	on November 4,
		rd at this department.
	· 新生物性和 1000年	

MISCELLANEOUS:

Market Street, Newark, New Jersey, on November 5, 1965, made available the file on VANNEVAR BUSH at that newspaper. This file contained no pertinent information concerning this investigation.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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# REFERENCE:

Bureau airtel, 10/25/65.

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# NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will report verification of honorary degree from Columbia University, when received.

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# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

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Report of:

Office: New York, New York b7C

Date:

11/5/65

Field Office File #:

161-1923

Bureau File #:

Title:

VANNEVAR BUSH

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

Appointee received honorary degrees from Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. Memberships in Carnegie Corporation of New York, American Telephone and Telegraph Company and Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., set forth. Appointee received 1953 Award of Merit from American Institute of Consulting Engineers. No credit or arrest record. Newspaper files contain biography and articles concerning appointee.

### ENCLOSURES

One copy of a biographical sketch concerning Dr. VANNEVAR BUSH, Exhibit A.

One copy of a news article captioned "Astronaut Plan Termed a 'Stunt'", Exhibit B.

One copy of an article from "The New York Times Magazine," Exhibit C.

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### DETAILS

# Honorary Degrees

Bolytechnic Institute of Brooklyn
Bridge Street
Brooklyn, New York

On November 3, 1965, Dr. JOHN G. TRUXAL, Dean of Engineering, advised that this school awarded the appointee the mnorary degree of Doctor of Engineering in 1951. He stated that he was introduced to the appointee but is not personally acquainted with the appointee and knows him only by reputation as an outstanding representative in his field. On the basis of this reputation, he would recommend the appointee for a position of trust.

conference in Boston, then will go to Indianapolis, Indiana, and is then scheduled to go to Washington, D.C. for a Defense Science Board Meeting. Because of these committments, he will not be available for contact. She could not suggest anyone else at this school who is personally acquainted with the appointee

NY 161-1923

# Organization Memberships and Awards Carnegie Corporation of New York 589 Fifth Avenue New York, New York; Mayember 5, 1965, advised that the appointee was last listed as a member of the Board of Trustees in the report for 1955-1956. She stated the only one currently who would be acquainted with the appointee is و 1965 , 1965 per Corporation, advised that the appointee was a member of the Board of Trustees from 1939 to 1955. He had no subsequent affiliation with this organization. added that she was vaguely acquainted with the appointee from attendance at Board meetings and knew of no reason why he should not be considered for a position of trust. She could not suggest anyone else presently available who would be acquainted with the appointee. American Telephone and Telegraph Company 195 Broadway New York New York On November 4. advised that the appointee was a member of the Board of Directors of the above captioned firm from January 15, 1947 to February 1, 1962 when he terminated his affiliation because of the company mandatory 72 year retirement rule. not personally acquainted with the appointee.

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NY 161-1923

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known the appointee since From he knew the appointee from attendance at Board meetings and professional lunches and dinners. From he only saw the appointee occasionally. His most recent association with the appointee has been only through telephone conversations. He added that the appointee is very highly respected in his field and has never acted in any way as to cause doubt concerning his character, reputation, associates or loyalty. He would recommend the appointee for a position of trust.

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NY 161-1923

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Incorporated 345 East 47th Street New York, New York

Membership Department, advised that the appointee was elected to membership on October 8, 1915, was transferred to Senior Member on March 14, 1919, was transferred to Fellow on May 16, 1924, and was elected Honorary Member on June 23, 1949. She added that there have been only nine individuals ever elected to Honorary Membership which attests to the reputation of the appointee. She added that the appointee was the Lamme Medalist in 1935, the Edison Medalist in 1943, received the Washington Award in 1946, was the Hoover Medalist in 1946 and was the John Fritz Medalist in 1951.

added that she is not personally acquainted with the appointee and knows of him only by reputation. She stated that there is no one currently available who is personally acquainted with the appointee.

On November 5, 1965.

Board of Awards, advised she could locate no additional information concerning the appointee other than that set forth above.

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NY 161-1923

American Institute of Consulting Engineers 345 East 47th Street New York, New York

advised that one appointee

is not a member of this organization. She added that he was given the 1953 Mward of Merit by this organization because of his contribution to society as an engineer. She stated that he has been invited to the annual dinner but has never been able to appear. She has met him at professional functions but has had no personal association with the appointee. She added that his reputation is of the highest and she would recommend him for a position of trust and confidence. She added that there is no one currently available who is acquainted with the appointee.

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<u> </u>	November 2,	1965,		,
Credi	t Bureau of	Greater New	York, advi	sed
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NY 161-1923

# Miscellaneous.

The files of the Information Bureau, 229 West 43rd Street New York, New York, as reviewed by IC contained a biographical sketch of the appointee as of December, 1959. A copy of this biographical sketch is attached, designated Exhibit A.

These records also contain an article from the Thursday, April 7, 1960, issue of "The New York Times" captioned "Astronaut Plan Termed A. Stunt!", subcaptioned "Bush Says Project Has Little Value - Sees Confusion! in the Missle Program".

A copy of this article is attached, designated Exhibit B.

The New York Times Magazine, March 20, 1955, contained an article captioned, "To Make Our Security System Secure" by VANNEVAR BUSH. This article bears a subcaption, "Loyalty Clearance procedures require revision from the ground up, says Bush. We need a program that is alive to subversion and equally alive to the rights of citizens."

A copy of the above article is attached, designated Exhibit C.

A clipping, dated March 7, 1956, reveals that VANNEVAR BUSH was elected a trustee of the George Putnam Fund of Boston,

NY 161-1923

A clipping dated January 14, 1964 reveals that Dr. VANNEVAR BUSH, Honorary Chairman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was awarded the National Medal of Science on January 13, 1964 by President JOHNSON.

These files contain numerous other clippings concerning BUSH, his background and accomplishments.

These files were reviewed on November 1, 1965.

# ENCLOSURES (3) TO BUREAU

VANNEVAR BUSH

Enclosed for the Bureau are the following:

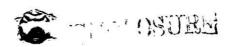
One Copy of a biographical sketch concerning Dr. VANNEVAR BUSH, Exhibit A.

One copy of a news article captioned "Astronaut Plan Termed a 'Stunt'", Exhibt B.

One copy of an article from "The New York Times Magazine," Exhibit C.

NY 161-1923

ENCLOSURE



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# Make Gur Security System Secure

Loyalty clearance procedures require revision 'from the ground up,' says Bush. We need a program that is alive to subversion and equally alive to the rights of citizens. MAR RESIDE

BY VANNEVAR BUSH

WASHINGTON.

FTER a spell of fever the country has now returned to an almost normal temperature as it regards the problem of loyalty on the part of its citizens in high or sensitive places. Key cases have disappeared from the front page, the last of these being so patently absurd that it was ludicrous.

Oppenheimer is living a happy and constructive life, contributing to our philosophy if not to our defense. Condon is teaching physics rather than making new kinds of glass, and no doubt teaching well. Ladejinsky is back at work on his specialty.

But no one looks back on the recent imbroglio over loyalty procedures with any pride or satisfaction. For widely

different reasons the feeling prevails that the system of loyalty clearance that the system of loyalty clearance under which we have operated has been defective. We need a new system, not a bit of tampering with the old; we need a 1955 model, not an anti-rattling device to be attached to a Model T.

The new system should be built from the required of the convergence of th

the ground up by a competent body of men with an unrestricted assignment. That body should include members who are vigorously alive to the dangers of subversion and others who are equally alive to the rights of citizens. It should not be just a collection of scientists. It must, by all means, be divorced from politics. It need not be hurried at its job, for our present situation is apt to any pride or satisfaction. For widely continue a long time: But it should be so thorough that it will bring the smate, in which great wars are unlikely vannevar to the Carnegie Institution. He was war tank disloyally under control, without time head of the Office of Scientific Research. again making it a political football and occurrence. This seems, at least, to be

without wrecking the careers of humble public servants.

First, the body should visualize the world conditions under which the re-vised system is likely to operate; sec-ond, it should analyze the objectives and methods of our enemy in the field of propaganda and subversion; third, it should write down the objectives which the new system is to accomplish; fourth, it should establish a group of principles to which the system should conform; and, fifth, it should create a system that is to attain our objectives in accordance with the established principles. Here we can touch only the high spots of this program.

S nearly as we can now see, we are

the best that we can hope for at present. For no great war can ever again be won; it can only end with the partial or complete annihilation of both con-testants.

Our enemy relies chiefly on the weapons of penetration and subversion to weaken us so that later he can destroy us. He tries to steal our secrets, to penetrate our organizations and influence our actions, and, above all, to spread confusion and mutual distrust among us. In this last purpose he has been extremely successful—so successul, in fact, that he need hardly try further; for we are carrying on the process without his aid.

The enemy's success in this respect has had an especially severe impact on the scientific community. For scientists occupy a key position with respect to those secrets that should be most strictly kept. They are an individualistic lot; other- (Continued on Page 38)

Exhibit C VANNEVAR BUSH SPI

NY 161-1923

Exhibit A

VANNEVAR BUSH

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(Continued from Page 9) noxious doctrine; that the wise they would be of little greatest menace to freedom is value as scientists.

While they concentrate in discussion is a political duty; their special fields the area and that this should be a function of the extremely naive it others. When we dreated of the ers. When we dreated of the ers. When we dreated of the ers. We have generally acmeans of ending all war, there cepted the statement by was a greater portion of guill follows that "We should be ble men among them than the feternally vigilant against atamong most other intellectual tempts to check the expression groups. And there were a few of opinions that we loathe and an exceedingly few, it itself believe to be fraught with among them.

We have generally accepted the statement by itself the expression of opinions that we loathe and an exceedingly few, it itself believe to be fraught with among them.

hunt, therefore, seemed to pressing purposes of the law concentrate on their profest that an immediate check is reconcentrate on their profes. that an immediate check is resion. Yet in no other place quired to save the country." could its effects be more diag. We hesitate, however, to go astrous to our national interest. Young men hesitate to said, "This country with its in-enter the scientific professions, a stitutions belongs to the peo-and in particular to participate, the who inhabit it. Whenever in the scientific programs of they shall grow weary of the the military arms because of existing government, they can the danger to their reputations; exercise their constitutional and success. We must change right of amending it, or their this situation if we are to compete on even terms with the ber or overthrow it."

But let it be perfectly clear that scientists ask no special privilege. To restore the principles of the Bill of Rights in all the processes of government is not to grant special privilege. To urge a revision of our present faulty security system is not to seek special

privilege.

The great question now is whether our recent public behavior is a passing phase, or whether we propose to change, our part of the free world until it becomes a replica of the captive world which opposes us. If we choose the latter, the struggle will be over, for it

will then no longer matter which tyranny prevails.

What, then, should be our objectives as we construct and operate a system for examin-ing into the loyalty of Government servants and those who serve voluntarily on

boards or committees?.

In the first place, we want to throw the Communists out. If there is a man, of any rank in the Government, who is tak-ing his orders from the Krem-lin, we want to get rid of bim promptly. If there is a teacher who is imparting to the young prosperity.

principles which are not into the own but are dictated to him by the far man was once a fool, do the machinery of the Community we condemn him for life, or do nist party, we want to see to we let him prove that he has it that he stops teaching the condemn his folly? If we excluded from government and

needs more discussion. We bepress and that any manthes a right to express his honest opinions and to critic ze his government:

We believe with Brandels that "freedom to think as you will and to speak as you think are means indispensable to the, discovery and spread of politi-cal truth; that without free speech and assembly, discussion would be fullie: If it with them, discussion affects ordi-narily adequate prefection against the dissentiation of

UT there is a vast difference between the honest citizen who would change our system of government because he thinks he has a better system -even when his acts border on the violent — and the person the violent—and the person who is part of a foreign conspiracy to wreck the nation. Regarding the latter we have no doubts and no hesitancy. If he is a citizen, he is a traitor. If he is a guest in the land, he is a spy. In either case he must be found out and dealt with according to his deserts.

This alone however is not a

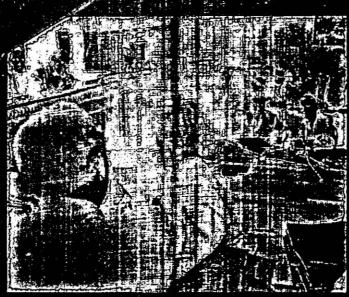
This alone, however, is not a sufficient objective. We want to make it possible for a hum-ble citizen to serve his government without fear of powerful? men, we want decency in our national life. More than that, we want to establish an at-mosphere of trust and mutual confidence among our citizens. Our security system needs to have two objectives, one to get rid of our enemies and their adherents, and the other to en-courage, support and protect honest, loyal citizens as they work on matters that are important for our safety and our. prosperity.

cluded from government and HERE is a point har which is from other employment all who have sometimes been foolish, we would not have enough left to man our guns or run our factories. But we are concerned here more par-ticularly with the man who once subscribed to or flirted with the Communist philosophy and later, realizing his error, became a loyal citizen.

There are all degrees of in-

volvement, of course. We certainly don't want to welcome with open arms, and introduce into sensitive spots, the man who professes sudden reforma-

(Continued on Page 42)



A Senate Government Operations group studies security matter

(Continued from Page 38)
tion. But neither do we want
to exclude permanently from
the practice of his trade or
profession the man who did no
more than attend a meeting of
Communists out of curiosity
when he was an adolescent.

Communists out of curiosity when he was an adolescent.

HE best proof of a change of heart is loyal service, and there are plenty of places in the Government where one can serve loyally without having access to military secrets. In the struggle with Russia we shall need all the capable men we can muster.

Quite apart from the question of decent humanity, we cannot afford to waste our most precious resource: the talents of our trained citizens. So, one object of our system should be to give the individual about whom there is doubt a chance—a safe one, certainly, but a path up instead of down, and an opportunity to remove whatever doubt exists.

If a new system is to be built, there are several principles to be kept in mind. A considerable catalogue of them is contained in the Bill of Rights.

There seems to be a feeling about that the Government, does not impose a penalty on a person unless it fines him or puts him in jail, and two fallacies have emerged from the confusion in this regard. It is said that to work for the Government is a privilege and therefore, that the Government has a right to terminate one's employment with it arbitrarily.

HERE is no question of a privilege involved. When a citizen serves the Government he is paid a salary and presumably gives capable, honest service in return. He has a duty to serve well and loyally. But the Government also has a responsibility to avoid imposing hardship on any man who has served it faithfully, except on proof of disloyalty, or for reasons apart from those we are considering here, such as incompetence.

If disloyalty is not proved but loyalty is doubted, we need not cut off a man's support and place a stigma on him that will make his employment elsewhere almost impossible. He can be shifted to an insensitive job with little difficulty and no danger. We have already damned for life too many humble employes of the Government merely because there was doubt or because our security system was too clumsy to resolve it.

In our courts we have a complex system of rules of evidence to protect a citizen against unwarranted prosecution, to expose liars, and to arrive at facts as far as is possible in the light of human frailties. Undoubtedly we have at times carried this system to extremes and hobbled our procedure unnecessarily. But the system has evolved as a result of a thousand years of experience, and we should not abandon it lightly.

E cannot carry it all over into loyalty procedures without rendering them cumbersome. Still, such procedures place a man in jeopardy—not, to be sure, of life or limb, but of his good name, which may be more precious; and, therefore, the best advice of men learned in the law should be obtained if we are to have a sound and fair system embodying the safeguards that have been found essential for wise judgments.

We have had, recently, some very striking and disheartening examples of how far an unscrupulous liar can go and the harm he can do when proceedings are loose and informal, and he does not have to run the gantlet of vigorous cross-examination.

The Bill of Rights says that a man shall not be twice placed in jeopardy for the same offense. In our loyalty system there is no finality. Important men who could contribute much to the nation's real security have found it necessary time after time to go through the same rigmarole, filling out forms, appearing before loyalty boards, reassuring their neighbors that contant inquiry does not necessarily mean they are subversity.

Some have also had to spend (Consinued on Page 44)

tinued from Page 42 feir own money, time af e time, merely defending the p-selves against ill-founded attacks. This has not generally been the result of new evidence presented. It has just been because we have a sup-clumsy, inadequate system, item steeped in confusion. When a offi-man is cleared he ought to film stay cleared unless there is him new and pertinent evidences of a been because we have

new and pertinent that he should not be Do we still subscribe to that item of the Bill of Rights? Or Do we still subscitem of the Bill of do we think it is n when a man may reputation and frien of the acts of his Gov

of the acts of his Government?

HE most serious aspect of our system to date has been that it has been used for spite, and for thought control. Wholly unsupported charges lodged mainly for spite have been entertained seriously and made the basis for action when a proper court would have completely disregarded them.

pletely disregarded them.
The matter of thought control has been more subtle and more disastrous. Apparently the argument goes something like this: A man expressed opinions contrary to those which have been accepted as a Government policy. Perhaps which have been accepted as a Government policy. Perhaps he did so in the interests of Russia. We shall, therefore, examine, whether his opinions, were sound. What a travesty

cases of a number of that received no publicity. My information about them is fragmentary, and I could prove in the country of the country of

has been practiced in the full alight of day, as it has, we may policy have been found inconvenient.

harm is done. But I have three suggestions in that direction.

In the practice of criminal law we have grand juries. They are part of our heritage. from the long struggle of the past against arbitrary power. Their power is to protect the individual against capricious acts on the part of govern-ment officials. Before a Dis-trict Attorney can jail a man and force him to defend himself in court against serious charges, he must have him indicted. And no indictment will be returned unless the District Attorney can convince a grand jury, made up of the man's

fillow citizens chosen by lot, he has a strong enough case to warrant setting all the machinery of the courts in motion.

Under our loyalty system, y, a man can be forced to deat the whim of an allegiance to any offiay make charges, uld be rigorously nd protected in its d findings.

selected by lot civil service, iries, are selected neral body of citifrom zena would be a reason-



on the ideals of free speech! sharing the burden. No many sharing the burden sharing the burden

is, in some ways, comparable be sure it has been practiced. form. There are a dependence far more in secret—sometimes, and an agreement under which on no better ground than that both the mentand the Governaman's arguments regarding ment have obligations and repolicy have been found been successful. to its relation to men in unisponsibilities.

venient.

When a soldier is subjected to court-martial, the Government and ideal system. I hope some an ideal system. I hope system, a man who is accused tent board will be given the must defend himself at his task of doing so before more some expense. When our system is done But I have the left is revised the course. tem is revised this burden should be lifted. The accused should be furnished with vigorous and capable counsel and should have wide latitude in its selection. He can then add his own counsel if he sees fit.

Such a provision would accomplish a number of things. It would protect the man who is without resources and to whom his job may be highly important. It would put an end to the absurdity of preventing an accused man or his counsel from seeing some of the evidence because it is "classified." This would be no

(Continued on Page 47)

mercly decent and In addition to positive machinery for detecting and ex-cluding disloyal persons in our midst, there should be equally positive means for insuring that the system is not used for improper purposes - for spite, for thought control, or for political advantage. A grand jury can report to a court, and often does, if it believes prosecuting officers are violating the law. An equivalent of the grand jury should a gerresponding · · · connection with opperni -loyalty I on lures. And it should re out to the top in such instances—to the superiors of the affending official as many steps removed as the calculations of the gravity circumstances and the gravity of the offense warrant, in its opinion. The public would then have some assurance that the practice under the system is clean. clean.

Life that I have said has to do with the security system comployed in the Executive branch of government. What committees of Congress do is up to Congress and, in the last analysis, up to the public opin-ion which obtains. Courts, quite properly, retrain from entering into questions of how Congress conducts its business. But if the Executive branch has a really effective system in operation and has cleaned the house, there will be few specific cases to which Congress can usefully direct its attention. We may then arrive at a situation in which Congress examines only into the manner in which the Executive branch is operating, instead of attempting, in an exceedingly cumbersome and defective manner the examination of individual cases, which should be promptly and effectively handled by a system designed specifically for that purpose. half 5 tad has apparently turned. We are much more same and less hysterical than a year ago. We are gradually becoming more reasonable in our approach to the problem of subversives. But there is a danger here. Public opinion in this country sometimes swings to extremes: witness the great Problemation experiment. As the tide turns, we should be on the alert to see that it does not swing too far and leave us complacent. We still, no doubt, have some Communists in our midst; and we still need to be vigilant in finding and removing them from places of bust in government one that strikes a proper balance, seeking out and remov-ing enemy sympathizers who are deing us harm, but offering reasonable protection to the invicent as it does so; one that will be idecent and just and that will not itself subvert those ancient rights of man which are the essence of his



SCORES SPACE PLANS: Dr. Vannevar Bush, who criticized effort to place man in space as "a stunt."

Bush Says Project Has Little Value-Sees 'Confusion' in the Missile Program

Special to The New York Timer Vannevar Bush has criticized after the war, the attainment of go crazy about it. the current effort to place a precision in an intercontinental man in space as "a stunt" with ballistic missile appeared equally little scientific or military in: difficult.".

mattes. The statement was might be for military effort made public today by the committee.

Dr. Bush, now chairman for the Board of Governors of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, headed the Office of Scientific Research and Development during World War II. He had sharp words of criticism for the space program, which he contended was being overemphasized, and the military missile program, which he said been "full of confusion in the past ten years." But at the same time he presented responsible to military with the hesitant nations of the world."

In period of relative proposed. The space had so propaganda aspects of the space program. He said Soviet achievements. In space had "hurt our pride," and had "done some good in shaking us out of our smugness, but I do not think; it has done us a great deal of injury in our relations with the hesitant nations of the world."

In period of relative proposed." the same time he presented re- He also charged that space

military aspects of space were Asi an example, he said: "of supreme importance." Dr. Putting man in space is a Bush said, he was "not one who stunt: the man can do no more is terrified by the so-called mist than an instrument, in fact can sile gap.

whether we are slightly shead of far off that we need not or behind in the race, he dell brry on one aspect of their

lared. "It becomes appalling reactions and potential opera only if we are so foolish as to tions." ig behind to such an extent The 70-year-old scientist said efore we could retaliate."

He suggested that a concenone-range ballistic missiles as physics."

The physics of the delensive "Let us by all means look one range, cambric mission with as to develop a defensive forward in every way and not Tre solution of this latter prob-

### Organization Stressed

The charge was made in a broad indictment of the nation's behind the Soviet Union in despace program that the noted scientist made last month in a tists and engineers are more to the House Company t statement to the House Com brilliant, but because "we are mittee on Science and Auto- not organized as well as we nautics. The statement was might be for military effort

me assuring views on the Soviet research and exploration was missile strength.

Belittles Missile Gap

While emphasizing that the were more important.

co" less. The days when men "The risk of enemy attack is will be in space for long peri-not greatly influenced by eds and for varied purposes are

at we might be overwhelmed that some of the futuristic proposals for space projects were "simple unadulterated absurdrated effort be made to improve ity," which "blithely ignore he precision and reliability of some of the simple laws of

m against these missiles neglect the fact that man may em 'may look to be impossible tirely dependent for his contin-m tre-face of it," he said, "but ued existence upon this earth of WASHINGTON April 6 Dr. we need to remember that, soon ours," he said. "But let us not

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Vannever Bus H SPI

NY 161-1923

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

EPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD	
BALTIMORE	(1)	11/5/65	11/5/65	
ITLE OF CASE		REPORT MADE BY	1 22/3/03	TYPED
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for revie	w by Col. ARTHUR	R. BLOM, CO, US.	ACRF, Ft. Holabi	rd,
for revie	w by Col. ARTHUR	R. BLOM, CO, US.	ACRF, Ft. Holabi	rd,
for revie	w by Col. ARTHUR	R. BLOM, CO, US.	ACRF, Ft. Holabi	rd,
for revie	w by Col. ARTHUR		ACRF, Ft. Holabi	rd,
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Report of:

IC NOVEMBER 5 1065

Office: BALTIMORE

b6 b7C

Date:

NOVEMBER 5, 1965

Field Office File #:

BA 161-1803

Bureau File #:

Title:

VANNEVAR BUSH

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

Review of G-2 files reflects no unfavorable information.

-RUC-

# DETAILS:

# AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

The files of G-2, U. S. Army Counterintelligence Records Facility, Fort Holabird, made available by a representative of that agency were reviewed on November 5, 1965. These files reflect that the appointee was granted a "Secret" clearance on November 23, 1953 based on his appointed position as Director of Merck and Company, Inc., Rahway, New Jersey. No investigation was conducted by the Army during this period concerning the appointee.

G-2 files further reflect that the appointee was the subject of a background investigation conducted by the Department of Defense based on the appointee's position as the Consultant with the Office, Chief of Ordnance, The Pentagon, Washington, D. C. This investigation was completed on May 39, 1957, during which no unfavorable information was developed concerning the appointee.

Based on the results of the above investigation, the appointee was granted a "Secret" clearance on February 2, 1959.

BA 161-1803

These files further reflect that the appointee was the subject of a favorable National Agency Check completed on January 21, 1958, based on appointee's proposed appointment to the Civilian Advisory Group at the Army War College, National Strategy Seminar.

G-2 files contain no additional pertinent information concerning the appointee.

11/5/65

P

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC ST. LOUIS

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

VANNEVAR BUSH, SPECIAL INQUIRY.

RE YOUR AIRTEL TO WASHINGTON FIELD NOVEMBER TWO, LAST.

FURNISH DETAILS CONCERNING "DECLARATION OF APPOINTEE"

SECTION OF SF DASH SIXTYONE DATED NOVEMBER TWENTY, ONE NINE

FIVE THREE, WHICH BUSH REFUSED TO EXECUTE. IF NECESSARY,

FURNISH COPIES OF APPROPRIATE FORMS.

HANDLE IMMEDIATELY.

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COMMUNICATIONS SEC.

NOV 5 1965

FBI ST LOUIS

FBI WASH DC 11-16 AM EST URGENT 11-5-65 JXM TO ST LOUIS

FROM DIRECTOR 1P

VANNEVAR BUSH, SPECIAL INQUIRY ..

RE YOUR AIRTEL TO WASHINGTON FIELD NOVEMBER TWO, LAST,
FURNISH DETAILS CONCERNING "DECLARATION OF APPOINTEE"

SECTION OF SF DASH SIXTYONE DATED NOVEMBER TWENTY, ONE NINE

FIVE THREE, WHICH BUSH REFUSED TO EXECUTE. IF NECESSARY,

FURNISH COPIES OF APPROPRIATE FORMS.

HANDLY IMMEDIATELY.

END AND ACK PLS

SL...GED

FBI ST LOUIS

TU CLR

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE		OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD	
NEW HAVEN		BUREAU	11/5/65	11/3 - 4/65	ž.
TITLE OF CASE	6		SA	b6	kjb
VANNEVAR BUSH			CHARACTER O	F CASE	
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* *	4 <b>4</b> 9.	g	SPECIAL	INQUIRY	
	- N				<u>.</u>

REFERENCE: New York airtel 11/2 and teletype 11/3/65

- RUC -

### ADMINISTRATIVE:

No credit or criminal checks were made as there is no indication that BUSH spent any time in Connecticut other than receipt of honorary degrees which normally consume one day.

APPROVED

COPIES MADE:

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

NOT RECORDED

1 - New Haven (161-691)

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

REQUEST RECD.

A\*

REQUEST RECD.

DATE FVO.

HOW FVD.

BY

10 NOTATIONS

A\*

COVER PAGE



**b**6 b7C

Copy to:

Report of:

Date:

Office:

NEW HAVEN

Field Office File #:

161-691

Bureau File #:

Title:

VANNEVAR BUSH

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

BUSH received honorary LLD at commencement exercises Yale University, New Haven, Conn., 6/8/42; also received honorary degree Doctor of Science Trinity College 1946.

RUC -

DETAILS:

Honorary Degrees

Woodbridge

Hall, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, advised that VANNEVAR BUSH was awarded an honorary LLD degree from Yale University at commencement exercises on June 8, 1942.

She stated it was presented by the late President CHARLES SEYMOUR who advised at the exercises that BUSH was awarded the degree as outstanding among scientific leaders of the nation, devoting knowledge and administrative genius to the services at a moment when victory depends upon the imaginative use of scientific skill, Yale University confers the degree of Doctor of Laws and Letters and admitted him to all its rights and privileges.

NH 161-691

The following investigation was conducted by SA EDWARD R. WHALEN:

Dr. ALBERT C. JACOBS, President, Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, advised on November 4, 1965, that the honorary degree of Doctor of Science was conferred by Trinity College on Dr. VANNEVAR BUSH of 1304 Marsh, Belmont, Massachusetts, at the commencement exercises of the College in June, 1946.

Dr. JACOBS stated that he was not associated with Trinity College at the above time but has conferred with Dr. BUSH on several occasions and highly regarded him as a man of exemplary character in all respects. He stated that he is widely regarded as one of the leading scientists of this period.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-	22-64	<b>3</b> b7c	Mr. Tolson Mr. Belmont? Mr. Mohr Mr. DeLeach Mr. Casper
ALI	*	F.B.I Date: 11/5/65	Mr. Collabon
Transmit the f	following in 🔔		like Scarn
Via	AIRTEL	AIRMAIL	Mr. Land
		(Priority)	Miss Gange
		es i s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s	
e e	TO:	DIRECTOR, FBI	1. Qlain
,	FROM:	SAC, ST. LOUIS (161-2081) RUC	
	SUBJECT:	VANNEVAR BUSH SPI Buded: 11/8/65	V
		Re Bureau airtel, 10/25/65; WFO airtel to 11/1/65; St. Louis airtel to WFO, 11/2/65; airtel to WFO, 11/2/65; Bureau teletype to St. Louis, 11/65; and Bureau teletype to St. Louis, 11/	
, t	TOTTOMTHE	Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are copies documents as obtained from appointee's per the Federal Records Center, St. Louis, Mo	Connol .
· ·	dated 11/2	Standard Form 61 (Appointment Affidavits), 20/53;	
c	lated 11/2	Appointee's letter to Dr. ALAN T. WATERMAN 0/53;	, s.
		Standard Form 64 (Office Memorandum) from to ALAN T. WATERMAN, dated 12/9/53;	and
1	.2/11/53.	ALAN T. WATERMAN'S letter to appointee, da	ted D
S	JACB.	No further investigation being conducted at Mo., no additional report being submitted "ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"/6/- 4165	22
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2.	2)	ttan 6 8 06 PM '65	-
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BU 161-260

The citation disclosed in part that VANNEVAR BUSH was being awarded this Honorary Degree because of his attributes as an educator and scientist, as one who through the development of weapons contributed to the defense of the nation, and as one who through the proper use of his talents had improved the lot of mankind.

TO:

DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM:

SAC, ST. LOUIS (161-2081) RUC

SUBJ:

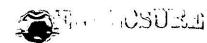
VANNEVAR BUSH

SPI

Buded: 11/8/65

Enclosed are copies of records obtained from subject's personnel file at Federal Records Center, SLMO.

ENCLOSURE



DEC 1 1 1953

Dr. Vannevar Bush President Carnegie Institution of Mashington 16th and P Streets, R.W. Washington, D. C.

Dear Van:

I appreciate the comments in your letter dated Hovember 20, 1953 regarding the formalities of your appointment to the Advisory Committee on the Influence of Government-Financed Research and Development on Colleges and Universities.

\_\_\_\_In-accordance with your wishes, your appointment to the advisory consittee is made on a without compensation basis.

. Sincerely yours,

Alan T. Waterman Director

Enclosure

LPD: vh 11-24-53

WJH WFH CES

DISPATCHED

CEC 11 1853

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
Mail Room

Part of a record group in the contact the Federal Records Conter, G. S. A., St. Louis, Missouri — Certified a true copy.

ANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum . United states government

то :	Alan T. Waterman,	Director	79	DATE:	December	9, 3	195
FROM':		Water		3	© •	b6 b70	<b>7</b>

SUBJECT: APPOINTMENT OF DR. VANNEVAR BUSH TO ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE INFLUENCE OF GOVERNMENT-FINANCED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ON COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

This is in reply to your request that I comment on Dr. Bush's statement that he would prefer to serve on the Advisory Committee without a formal appointment.

As you know, the conflicts of interest statutes are designed to prevent the problems which arise in connection with persons working for or advising the government who have conflicting interests because of continued relations with private organizations of various kinds. There are numerous exceptions from the conflict of interest statutes necessitated by the fact that it is often in the interest of the government to employ or receive advice from persons who do maintain some such affiliations. However, in order that the existence of these conflicts of interest can be recognized and evaluated, and in order not to give the appearance of avoiding the application of the conflicts of interest statutes, which are drafted in terms of "persons employed by the government", it is important to formalize relations with the government which might conceivably involve a conflict of interest situation. While there can be no question of Dr. Bush's integrity or of his ability to deal with any conflicting interests he may have, as a matter of general policy it would be undesirable for the government to permit informal woo arrangements of the type that he suggests in his letter.

In the case of the Advisory Committee, there is another reason for a formal appointment. As we have discussed, it may be desirable to request security clearance for the members of the committee, in which case a formalized relationship would appear to be a necessary condition precedent.

#### CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON

1530 P STREET, NORTHWEST WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

5,5

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 20, 1953.

Dr. Alan T. Waterman, National Science Foundation, Washington 25, D.C.

b6 b7C

Dear Alan:

I am sorry to find that membership on committee involves a formal appointment, for I have taken some satisfaction in the statement that I have no official connection with government at the present time. However I judge it is unavoidable, and certainly I have no objection to taking an oath, since I have taken oaths of allegiance many times. I do object to the other statements on the oath, but this is not the time to go into the basis for my objection. Hence I have signed the oath and I return it.

on the other hand, I do not wish to be paid, and will accept no remuneration. Neither do I wish to be reimbursed for travel expenses if any occur. If the appointment could be made without the formalities in the light of the fact that I do not wish to have reimbursement, I would much prefer the informal arrangement which I have had in other connections. This would enable me to retain my complete independence. However I realize you have to handle this in accordance with the rules.

Cordially yours,

Bush.

be shown.

# APPOINTMENT AFFIDAVITS

IMPORTANT.—Before swearing to these appointment affidavits, you should read and understand the attached information for appointee

National Science Foundation (Department or agency)	(Bureau or division)	Washin (Place of employment	gton, D.C.
ı, Vannevar Bush		., do solemnly swear (or aff	ârm) that—
A. OATH OF OFFICE  I will support and defend the Constitu domestic; that I will bear true faith and without any mental reservation or purpose duties of the office on which I am about to	allegiance to the of evasion; the	ne same; that I take this at I will well and faithful	obligation freely
B. AFFIDAVIT AS TO SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY			
I am not a Communist or Fascist. I that advocates the overthrow of the Gover unconstitutional means or seeking by force Constitution of the United States. I do I become a member of such organization of Government.	mment of the U e or violence to further swear (c	nited States by force or videny other persons their or affirm) I will not so ac	violence or other rights under the lvocate, nor will
C. AFFIDAVIT AS TO STRIKING AGAINST THE	E FEDERAL GOV	ERNMENT	
I am not engaged in any strike against so engage while an employee of the Government employees of the United States, and that I will not, wan organization.	nment of the U that asserts th	nited States; that I am r e right to strike against t	not a member of the Government
D. AFFIDAVIT AS TO PURCHASE AND SALE (	OF OFFICE		
I have not paid, or offered or promised firm or corporation for the use of influence			ie to any person,
E. AFFIDAVIT AS TO DECLARATION-OF APPO The answers given in the Declaration	MTEE 1 of Appointee	on the reverse of this fo	rm are true and
*	. /		2ml
November 20, 1953. (Date of entrance on duty)	, <del></del>	(Signature of appointee)	<u> </u>
v p			
Subscribed and sworn before me this 20	the day of	Ironce land	/ N.D. 1053
at Washington	day or	D. L.	, А. D. 199.Д.,
(City)	S	P Q (State)	. 0 1.
[SEAL]	car	(Signature of office)	lp:
NICHTE III III III III III III III III III I		My commusion expires I	Larch 31, 1954
NOTE.—If the oath is taken before a Notary	z Public the dat	e or expiration of his cor	nmission snould

16-65160-2

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE BUFFALO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	11/5/65	11/4-5/65	٠	
TITLE OF CASE		REPORT MADE BY	b6	typed by	
VANNEVAR BU	SH	CHARACTER OF	CASE b7C -		
		SPECIAL I	INQUIRY		
		}			

REFERENCE:

New York airtel, dated 11/2/65. New York teletype, dated 11/3/65.

-RUC-

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
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l - Buffalo	(161-260)	16 NOV 8 1965
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Conv to

# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Report of: Date:	11/5/65	Office:	Buffalo,	New	York
Field Office File No.:	161-260	Bureau Fi	le No.:		
Title:	VANNEVAR BUSH			22	
				2	Parc
Character:	SPECIAL INQUIRY				
Synopsiss	VANNEVAR BUSH received Honor Degree from the University of New York, on October 4, 1946	of Buf	octor of falo, Buf	Laws falo	,
5 a	-RUC-				
Details:	AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK				

On November 4, 1965,

the following information:

University of New York at Buffalo, furnished

According to University records, VANNEVAR BUSH, on October 4, 1946, was conferred with an Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree from Dr. SAMUEL P. CAPEN, Chancellor of the University of Buffalo which was the name of this institution before it became the State University of New York at Buffalo.

Office of the Chancellor, State

FD-263 (Bev. 5-1-59)

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE PHILADELPHIA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	11/6/65	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 11/5/65	
TITLE OF CASE		JOHN J. M	JJM	
VANNEVAR BUSH		SPECIAL I		

### REFERENCE

NY airtel WFO 11/2/65

- RUC -

- A\* -COVER PAGE 17

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FD-200 Rev. 3-3-59)

# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STICE

Copy to:

Report of:

JOHN J. MURRAY

NOVEMBER 6, 1965

Field Office File #:

161-915

Bureau File ∦:

Office:

PHILADELPHIA

Title:

VANNEVAR BUSH

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

Dr. BUSH awarded honorary Doctor of Laws degree by University of Pennsylvania in 1942.

- RUC -

Details:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

b6 b7C

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Of Pennsylvania, advised on November 5, 1965, that University records no longer contain the name of the individual who recommended Dr. VANNEVAR BUSH for the honorary Doctor of Laws degree that was awarded him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1942 with the accompanying citation:

"VANNEVAR BUSH - Electrical Engineer, now President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, you were previously professor, Vice-President and Dean for many years at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. As chairman of the Joint Committee on New Weapons and Equipment of the General Staff of the Army and Navy, you are responsible for higher strategy in the offensive war effort of the United States. As chairman of the National Defense Research Commission, you organized the civilian resources in chemistry, physics and engineering, and when the Office of Scientific Research and Development was formed to take over these fields and others, notably medicine,

PH 161-915

"you became its first director, an office which you still hold. Your life has been devoted to research and administration, and the fruits of your wisdom and experience are now aiding your country in a dark hour."

said he had made a thorough and complete search be of the records of the Archivist, Secretary of the Corporation, b7C and the Office of the President of this University and had found nothing additional concerning Dr. BUSH and that no one with them now would remember anything at all concerning the circumstances that surrounded his being awarded the honorary degree on June 2, 1942.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Lip. Tolson COMMUNICATIONS SECTION 1965 FBI WASH DC ETYPE FBI TAMPA PM EST URGENT 11-6-65 AMG TO DIRECTOR Miss Gandy. FROM TAMPA/ 161-NEW VANNEVAR BUSH, SPI, BUDED NOV. EIGHT NEXT. REWFOTEL TO TAMPA, NOV. FIVE LAST. **b**6 b7C ACQUAINTED WITH APPLICANT AT CARNEGIE INSTITUTION. WDC. FROM ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT TO NINETEEN FIFTY SIX. HAS HIGHEST ADMIRATION FOR APPLICANT AND CONSIDERS APPLICANT EXCELLENT AND FIRST CLASS PERSON IN ALL RESPECTS. CHARACTER, LOYALTY AND ASSOCIATES OF APPLICANT UNQUESTIONABLE. REPORT FOLLOWS. END RPP WA FBI WASH DC 186 JAN 3 1966 TUG U.S. DEF. SP SUSTICE Kiny & 4 57 PM 'BE ce de stroyed GENERATE CALE

53 JAN 6 1966

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59) FEDER	A BUREAU	OF IN	ESTIGATION	
TAMPA TITLE OF CASE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 11/6/65 REPORT MADE BY	11/6/65	TYPED BY
VANNEVAR BUSH		SA ROBERT C CHARACTER OF CO SPI		l mw

REFERENCE: WFO teletype to Tampa, 11/5/65.

- RUC -

- A\* -COVER PAGE

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b6 b7C

Copy to:

Report of:

SA ROBERT C. SMITH

Date:

November 6, 1965

Office: Tampa

Field Office File #:

161-208

Bureau File #:

Title:

VANNEVAR BUSH

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

associated with applicant at Carnegie Institution, Washington, D.C. from about Has highest admiration for applicant and considers applicant excellent and first-class person in all respects. Character, loyalty and associates unquestionable.

- RUC -

### DETAILS:

advised on November 6, 1965, that he has been acquainted with applicant at Carnegie Institution, Washington, D.C., from about and has the highest admiration for the applicant. He considers the applicant excellent and a first-class person in all respects, and his character, loyalty and associates to be unquestionable.

He advised that anything the applicant does, he will do it exceptionally well and that he would not hesitate to recommend the applicant for employment with the U.S. Government in a position of trust and confidence.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE WASHINGTON FIELD	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	11/8/65	10/27/65 - 11/8/65
TITLE OF CASE  O VANNEVAR BUSH	,	SA CHARACTER OF	b6 jab b7C

REFERENCES:

LEADS

Buairtel dated 10/25/65; NYairtel dated 11/2/65; 'SLairtel dated 11/2/65;

Butel dated 11/3/65.

-P-

# WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.: Will report results of Internal Revenue Service, Defense Department, and State Security checks when received.

M.

APPROVED IN CHAI	AGENT RGE DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE:  - Bureau - WFO (161-3359)	161- 4/65- 27  NOT RECORDED  16 JAN 3 1966
Dissemination Record of Attached Report	Notations
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Request Recd.  Date Fwd.  How Fwd.	

# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:

11/8/65

Field Office File #:

161-3359

Bureau File ∦:

Office: Washington, D. C.

Title:

Date:

VANNEVAR BUSH

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

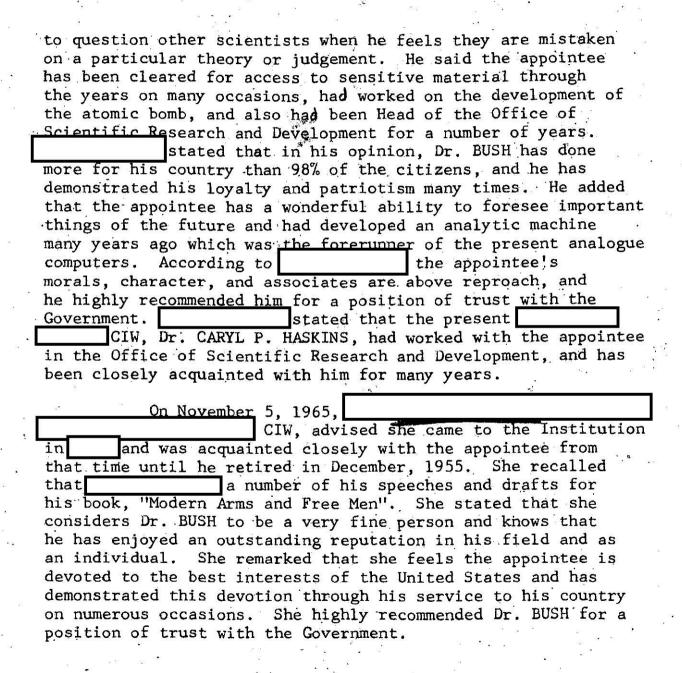
#### Synopsis:

Employment, The Carnegie Institution of Washington and Department of State, and Position of Regent with Smithsonian Institution, verified. Personnel, White House, advised appointee has not entered on duty. Credit and police checks negative. Passport record set forth. HCUA files revealed BUSH testified in 1954 in hearings before Atomic Energy Commission, Personnel Security Board, in matter of J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER. ONI revealed BUSH in 1957 objected to completing additional security questionnaires for clearance at MIT and authority granted to issue him "Top Secret" clearance. CSC and CIA nothing additional. No record OSI and Secret Service.

# EMPLOYMENTS

The Carnegie Institution of Washington (CIW) 1530 P Street, N.W.

<u>On November 5</u> 1965,
CIW, advised the personnel records'
of the Institution verified that the appointee served as
President of the Institution from November 1, 1939, until
December 31, 1955, when he retired. He added that the
appointee has served as a trustee of the Institution since
1958, but the exact date that he became a trustee was not
indicated in the records. stated that he was
not employed at the Institution during the period the!
appointee served as President, but he has since met him on
a number of occasions in Washington, D.C., and knows that
he enjoys an excellent personal and professional reputation.
He remarked that the appointee has contributed a great deal
to the progress of the United States in the scientific field
and he considers him to be a person of excellent character
and a loyal and patriotic American. He added that nothing
has ever come to his attention that would cause him to
question the appointee's associates or personal habits and
he highly recommended him for a position of trust with the
Government.
On November 5, 1965,
CIW, advised he first met the appointee in and
has seen him four or five times a year since that time and
has also had social contact with him. He remarked that Dr.
BUSH has had an outstanding career and enjoys an excellent
personal and professional reputation. advised
the appointee is a very outspoken person and never hesitates



4.6	NAME 24		
28		could suggest no one	
else presently employe	ed with the Institut	ion who was acquainted	L.with
the appointee. She s	tated that	served	
	when Dr. BUSH was	President of the	•
Institution and he pro	esently		1.00
stated that D	r. HASKINS was awa	y from the city on	
business and was not	scheduled to return	until November 11, 196	55.

# The Smithsonian Institution

On November 5, 1965,
the Smithsonian Institution, advised the
records of her office verified that Dr. VANNEVAR BUSH served
as a Regent of the Institution from April 5, 1940 until January
1, 1956. She stated that Dr. BUSH was not actually an employee
of the Institution and no personnel file as such was maintained
in connection with his services. She stated her records
contained no additional pertinent information concerning the
appointee. could suggest no one presently located
with the Institution who would be able to comment concerning
the appointee.

# Department of State

On November 5, 1965, SA JOSEPH W. SPEICHER reviewed a Service Record Card regarding the appointee at the Department of State which verified the following employment:

4/28/52

Excepted Appointment (not to exceed three months) as Consultant, without compensation, Office of the Assistant Secretary for United Nations Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D.C.

7/28/52

Above appointment extended not to exceed.

April 27, 1953.

1/19/53

Appointment terminated, reason not

indicated.

. No additional pertinent information was contained in the file.

On November 8, 1965,

Office of the Executive Director, Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State, advised SA SPEICHER that the Bureau of International Organization Affairs is the successor of the former Bureau of United Nations Affairs. He stated that no records going back to the 1952 - 1953 period were still maintained in his office and he was unable to furnish any information as to the extent of the services performed by the appointee or the names of any people employed by that Bureau who might have worked with him.

National Bureau of Standards (NBS) Department of Commerce

81	On November 5, 1965,
Operations	and Procedures Section, Personnel Division, NBS,
advised SA	that individuals are appointed
as members	of the visiting committee of the NBS for a five-
year period	1. She stated that no personnel records as such
are maintai	ined on members of the visiting committee as they
	oloyees of the NBS. attempted to locate
	publication which would verify the appointee's
services bu	it advised she was unable to locate any record
concerning	Dr. BUSH.

On November 5, 1965,

Office of Investigations and Security, Department of Commerce, advised SA MAURICE F. DONEGAN, Jr. that the files of her office contained no record regarding the appointee.

# National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA)

It is to be noted the NACA terminated during July, 1958, and its functions were transferred to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

On November 2, 1965,	
Personnel Division. Headquarters, NASA, and	
Security Division, NASA,	
advised SA that they could locate no	
record regarding the appointee.	

WFO 161-3359 ELN:mjw

# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

On November 5, 1965, SA MAURICE F. DONEGAN, JR. reviewed the service record card regarding the appointee at the Personnel Office, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, which revealed he received an Excepted Appointment on April 28, 1948, as a collaborator (without compensation), Office of the Director, National Park Service, Washington, D. C. The card indicated this appointment terminated on June 30, 1962.

\$K	On No	vember 5,	1965.		
	Security	Office, N	ational		ice, advised
	pointee.	sue conta	locate	no record	regarding

b6 b7C

On November 5, 1965,
Office of the Director, National Park Service,
advised SA DONEGAN that she knew of no one presently
with the service who would have known the appointee.

### UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

On November 5, 1965, SA DONEGAN reviewed the records of the Office of the Commissioner, United States Patent Office, Department of Commerce, which contained a report to the Secretary of Commerce by the Advisory Committee on Application of Machines to Patent Office Operations dated December 22, 1954. The report signed by V. BUSH, Chairman, related that Secretary of Commerce, SINCLAIR WEEKS, appointed the committee, made certain recommendations, and requested that the committee be discharged since its assigned tasks had been completed. The committee was appointed earlier in 1954, but the date of appointment did not appear in the records.

WFO 161-3359 ELN:mjw

On November 5, 1965,

Personnel Office, United States Patent Office,
advised SA DONEGAN that she could locate no record
regarding the appointee.

On November 8, 1965, ROBERT C. WATSON, Patent Attorney, 815 15th Street, N. W., and former Commissioner of the United States Patent Office, from 1953 until 1961, advised SA DONEGAN that he had considerable contact with the appointee in connection with the Advisory Committee on the Application of Machines to Patent Office Operations in 1954, and had seen him occasionally since that time. WATSON remarked that the appointee is a very prominent and respected scientist and an outstanding citizen. He laddded that he has no reason to question the appointee's character, associates, reputation, or loyalty, and he highly recommended him for a position of trust with the government.

## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION (NSF)

On November 5, 1965, SA DONEGAN reviewed the service record card regarding the appointee at the Office of Personnel, NSF, and verified the following employments:

November 19, 1953

Excepted Appointment (not to exceed November 18, 1954) as consultant, without compensation, with the NSF Advisory Committee on the Influence of Government Financed Research and Development on Colleges and Universities.

b7C

November 19, 1954

Above appointment extended not to exceed November 18, 1955.

November 18, 1955

Appointment terminated on expiration.

WFO 161-3359 ELN:mjw 3

No additional pertinent information was contained on the card.

b7C

On November 5. 1965,

Office of the Director, NSF,
advised that she knew of no one presently with the NSF
who would have known the appointee from his membership
on the above committee.

On November 8, 1965, Dr. ALAN WATERMAN, Special Consultant, to the President, National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, advised SA DONEGAN that he was Director of the National Science Foundation from 1951 until 1963, and has known the appointee for over 30 years and worked with him in the Office of Scientific Research and Development during World War II. He stated that after the war Dr. BUSH was very instrumental in getting. the NSF founded through his recommendations to the President: He said that he had a great deal of contact with the appointee in connection with his work as a consultant to the NSF during 1953 and 1954. He remarked that he still sees the appointee and they are also acquainted on a social basis. He stated that Dr. BUSH is a very prominent man in the field of science, is a brilliant engineer and a most capable administrator and is still very keen and energetic in spite of his age. He highly recommended the appointee for a position of trust commenting that he is certain there is no question concerning the appointee's character, associates, reputation or loyalty.

### The White House

The following investigation was conducted by SA GEORGE E. SAUNDERS on November 1, 1965:

Office of Science and Technology (OST), Executive Office of the President, advised the appointee is presently being considered for a position on a panel under a joint operation of the OST and the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. She stated the appointee has not entered on duty, and the panel has not met to date. She added that her files contained no additional pertinent information concerning Dr. BUSH.

Office, advised her files contained no record regarding the appointee.

White House Office, advised his files contained the following information concerning VANNEVAR BUSH:

6/28/41

Appointed by the President as Director, Office of Scientific Research and Development, Office of Emergency Management, Executive Office of the President.

Appointed chairman Joint Research and

No date recorded

Appointed chairman, Joint Research and Development Board (established by Secretaries of War and Navy under Charter, 7/11/46)

11/29/46

Appointed Member, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (term of five years from December 1, 1946).

WFO 161-3359		
a ver		en e
9/25/47	Appointed Chairman, Ro Board.	esearch and Development
6/25/48	Commissioned as Chairm	man. Research and
	Development Board, and Advisory Committee for	d as Member, National
pertinent intermation	advised his files componed the appointments	ntained no additional
Paradia Informati	on concerning one appo-	ince.
* * * *	20 20 are	
CREDIT A	D POLICE AGENCIES	
		25 NAC 2007
IC	caused	a search to be made
and was advised on ( no record regarding DAVIS BUSH.  On Octobe that the files of the no record regarding	Credit Bureau, Inc., Toctober 28, 1965, that the appointee or his ter 28, 1965, IC ne Metropolitan Police the appointee or his ten indefinite number of	the files contained wife, PHOEBE  determined  Department contained
are out of file and	not available for revi	lew.
searched the files of	er 28, 1965, IC of the U.S. Park Police of his wife was di	and no record isclosed.
MISCELLAN	IEOUS	
appointee's file at	the Passport Office, In the Assport Office, In the Assport 11, 1890,	reviewed the Department of State, at Everett,

VANNEVAR BUSH was issued Boston Special Series passport number 1789 on November 14, 1927, for a two months' travel to Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, and Russia on business.

He was issued passport number 111014 on June 11934, for proposed travel of two-months duration to Great Britain to lecture at Cambridge University. He requested that the passport include his wife, PHOEDE DAVIS BUSH, who was born at Chelsea, Massachusetts, on September 29, 1891, and to whom he was married on September 5, 1916.

The appointee was issued special passport number 7642 on December 11, 1939, for travel to Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico on business for Carnegie Institution of Washington for the purpose of inspecting research activities of the Institution, particularly relating to archaelogical and volcanological studies, which are being carried on in Central American countries. The passport included his wife PHOEBE DAVIS BUSH. Passport number 7642 was marked "This passport is not valid for travel in any country in Europe".

He was issued special passport number 30412 on June 26. 1943, for travel to England in connection with his duties as Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development. On July 26, 1943, at the American Embassy, London, England, he had passport number 30412 validated until December 26, 1943, for the British Isles - official business and for return to the United States direct or via Eire, Newfoundland and Canada.

His file contains a letter from the Office of Scientific Research and Development, Office for Emergency Management, dated November 17, 1944, requesting the immediate reissue of his passport number 30412, which was issued June 26, 1943, valid for England, France, and the European Theater of Operations as the Director of the Joint New Weapons Committee.

A letter from the Department of the Air Force dated April 19, 1948, authorized the appointee to proceed to the United Kingdom for 20 days on an official mission for the Air Force in his capacity as Chairman of the Research and Development Board.

The appointee received passport number 8758 (Special) at Washington, D.C., on April 20, 1948, to proceed to England and possibly France for the Research and Development Board.

He received passport 294075 at Washington, D.C., on December 21, 1948, to depart via ship to the Honduras, Guatemala, and vicinity on vacation for one months' duration. His wife, PHOEBE DAVIS BUSH, was included in his passport.

He was issued passport 597394 at Washington, D.C. on April 2, 1952, which included his wife, to depart via ship for a six-week business and pleasure trip to France and Switzerland. He indicated his mailing address as Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1530 P Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

He was issued passport 1926884 at Boston on March 9, 1960, which included his wife, to depart via ship on a six-week business trip to France, Holland, England, Sweden, and Denmark. He indicated his legal residence at Jaffrey, New Hampshire, and an additional residence at 304 Marsh Street, Belmont, Massachusetts.

He received passport number F 297807 at Boston on May 4, 1965, which included his wife, to depart for two weeks via ship to England for consultations. He gave a Dr. RICHARD D. BUSH, 11 Locust Street, Belmont, Massachusetts, as the person to be notified in the event of death or accident.

The appointee indicated he was married on September 5, 1916, to PHOEBE DAVIS BUSH, who was born at Chelsea, Massachusetts, on September 29, 1891, and the marriage has not been terminated. He listed his parents as RICHARD V. BUSH, born Provincetown, Massachusetts, in 1854, deceased, and EMMA L. BUSH, born Provincetown, Massachusetts, in 1859, deceased.

No additional pertinent information was contained b6 in the file.

On November 2, 1965, IC reviewed the records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), which contained the following information regarding VANNEVAR BUSH:

On April 23, 1954, VANNEVAR BUSH testified as a witness in a hearing before the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), Personnel Security Board, in the matter of J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER. On Pages 560 to 568, Dr. BUSH testified he had known OPPENHEIMER for several years and had worked with him on several occasions. He said that he considered OPPENHEIMER to have been of great value in making the atomic bomb. He stated that he thought OPPENHEIMER was being tried because he had stated strong opinions about how the matter of the atom bomb was handled.

On pages 909 to 915 of Dr. BUSH's testimony; he stated that at the time of Dr. OPPENHEIMER's appointment, neither President TRUMAN nor anyone had informed him that President TRUMAN had any doubt or distrust of Dr. OPPENHEIMER. Throughout his testimony, Dr. BUSH upheld the loyalty, integrity, and judgement of Dr. OPPENHEIMER.

The files of the HCUA contained no additional pertinent information concerning the appointee.

On November 4, 1965, SA J. RICHARD NICHOLS reviewed the file regarding the appointee at the Division of Security, AEC, Germantown, Maryland, which disclosed he was granted a "Q" Clearance by the AEC on June 27, 1947, in connection with his service as a Member of the Joint Research and Development Board. The file revealed the appointee's clearance terminated on May 2, 1957. No additional pertinent information was contained in the file.

A review of the file regarding the appointee at the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) on November 4, 1965, revealed that the Office of Naval Research, Department of the Navy, Boston, Massachusetts, in 1957, desired that a "Top Secret" Facility Clearance by obtained for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and incidental to the granting of the clearance it was necessary that the members of the Executive Committee, as the official governing body of the Institute, be cleared for a "Top Secret" level. A letter from the Commanding Officer, Office of Naval Research, Boston, Massachusetts, to the Department of Defense, dated May 3, 1957, advised that one of the recent appointees to the Executive Committee who would require "Top Secret" Clearance was Dr. VANNEVAR BUSH. The letter stated, however, that "Dr. BUSH has voiced strenuous objections to completing additional security questionnaires on the basis of having previously executed numerous security forms and already having been the subject of various investigations." The letter pointed out that in view of the appointee's past achievements and services rendered to the country, the Office of Naval Research, rather than create embarrasing or otherwise undesirable situations, agreed to exhaust all other sources of obtaining security clearance for Dr. BUSH.

The letter pointed out that Dr. BUSH was granted a "Top Secret" Clearance on January 23, 1953, with the Office of Secretary of Defense based upon a previous "Q" Clearance

by the AEC. It was stated he was granted a "Secret" Clearance on September 20, 1956, by the Department of the Army as a Director of the Merck and Company, Inc., Rahway, New Jersey, and this clearance was based upon a waiver of investigation requirements authorized by the Office of the Secretary of Defense. The letter requested that the requirements for obtaining security questionnaires and conducting further investigation concerning Dr. BUSH be waived and that the Office of Naval Research be authorized to issue to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology a "Top Secret" Security Clearance for Dr. BUSH.

The file contained a memorandum to the Chief of Naval Material from the Chief of Naval Operations dated June 17, 1957, in which it was pointed out that the Secretary of Defense on May 29, 1957, had issued a "Top Secret" Security Clearance to Dr. BUSH in connection with his duties as a Consultant. It also stated in view of the fact that a decision had already been made by the Office of the Secretary of Defense that a Letter of Consent, based upon the recent clearance action by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, may be issued to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on behalf of Dr. BUSH.

which contained no additional

pertinent information.

9	
SA Ca	used a search to be made of the file
of the	and was advised on November
	ontained no pertinent information
regarding the appointee's	
	d a search to be made of the files ce of Special Investigations,
Department of the Air For 1965, that the files cont	ce, and was advised on November 5, ained no record regarding the
appointee.	
IC	caused a search to be made
of the files of the Unite	d States Secret Service, Department
	advised on November 2, 1965, that
no record was located con-	cerning the appointee.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FBI BOSTON

10:07

URGENT

11-8-65

PED

TO DIRECTOR AND CINCINNATI

FROM BOSTON (161-1452)

3P

Mr. Tolson Mr. Belmont Tir. Itchr \_ sir. Deleveh. Mr. ! Spor rir total at \_ "fr. : ..... Mr. Pele . Mr. ti Mr. Roan . Mir. Mailivin. alr. Tavel. Mir. Trotter Tol., Recal allie a secretaries. Alies Gondy

VANNEVAR BUSH . SPI .

RE WFO TELETYPE ELEVEN FIVE SIXTYFIVE AND BUREAU AIRTEL TEN TWENTYFIVE SIXTYFIVE.

THE FOLLOWING TELETYPE WAS RECEIVED FROM WFO.

"ONI FILE RE APPOINTEE REVEALED APPOINTEE HAS BEEN ISSUED VARIOUS CLEARANCES BY DEFENSE AGENCIES INCLUDING SECRET CLEARANCE BY ARMY IN NINETEEN FIFTYSIX, AS DIRECTOR OF MERCK AND COMPANY AND CLEARANCE BY OFFICE OF RESEARCH, BOSTON, AS OFFICIAL OF MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTO/OF TECHNOLOGY IN NINETEEN FIFTY SEVEN.

" BALTIMORE REVIEW G-TWO FILE.

NOT RECORDED

16 JAN 3 1966

"BOSTON ASCERTAIN STATUS OF CLEARANCES IN CONNECTION WITH-

MIT."

END PAGE ONE

20 destroyed

53 JAN 6

PAGE TWO

REBUREAU AIRTEL TEN TWENTY SIXTYFIVE ADVISED WHITE HOUSE HAS REQUESTED INVESTIGATION OF DR. BUSH WHO IS BEING CONSIDERED FOR WHITE HOUSE STAFF POSITION ON "WHITE HOUSE PANEL IN CONNECTION WITH FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE ADVISORY BOARD." BORN MARCH ELEVEN, EIGHTEEN NINETY, EVERETT, MASS., RESIDES CAMBRIDGE, MASS., WHERE HE IS AN HONORARY CHAIRMAN OF CORPORATION MIT. SEE "WHO'S WHO" FOR FURTHER BACKGROUND DATA. BUREAU AIRTEL ADVISED ASSIGN CASE TO EXPERIENCED AGENTS.

ON E	LEVEN EIGH	T SIXTYF	VE,			
		FFICE OF	NAVAL RES	EARCH, BO	OSTON, N	ASS.,
ADVISED A	LL PERSONN	EL CLEAR	ANCES HAD	BEEN FOR	WARDED 1	01
DEFENSE I	NDUSTRIAL	SECURITY	CLEARANCE	OFFICE	(DISCO)	•
DEFENSE C	ONSTRUCTIO	N SUPPLY	CENTER, C	COLUMBUS,	OHIO.	
END PAGE	TWO					

b6 b7C PAGE THREE

6-12. 4 x

CINCINNATI ASCERTAIN STATUS OF CLEARANCE AS REQUESTED IN WFO TELETYPE OF ELEVEN FIVE. DEADLINE COB ELEVEN EIGHT SIXTYFIVE.

END AND ACK PLS

WA ELR

FBI WASH DC

CI KXH

FBI CINCINTI

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1 + 1

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD	
NEW YORK	BUREAU	11/8/65	11/8/65	
TITLE OF CASE		RE		tba
VANNEVAR BUSH		CHARACTER OF	CASE	
		SPECIA	L INQUIRY	
		9		

# REFERENCES:

Report of SA at NY, dated 110/5/65. WFO teletype to NY 11/5/65.

Menny

- RUC -

\*

APPROVED \	470000	~	SPECIA IN C	AL AGENT HARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE	(1-Bureau 1-New Yo	u ork (161	1923)		161- 4-165- 29  NOT RECORDED  10 NOV 12 1965
	Dissemination	Record of At	ached Report		Notations
Agency					
Request Recd.					
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	·	22	9		





Copy to:

Report of:

Field Office File #:

11/8/65

Office:

New York, New York

**b**6 b7C

Date:

161-1923

Bureau File #:

Title:

VANNEVAR BUSH

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

Receipt of honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Columbia University

verified. Acquaintance recommends.

- RUC -

NY 161-1923

### DETAILS:

### Honorary Degree

Columbia University 116th Street and Broadway New York, New York

On November 8, 1965,

University, advised b7

IC that the appointee was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Science on March 6, 1947.

could furnish no additional background information concerning the appointee and on the basis of information available to him, could not suggest anyone who is acquainted with the appointee.

### Acquaintance

On November 8, 1965, Dr. CARYL P. HASKINS, President, Carnegie Institute of Washington, Washington, D. C., who resides at 22 Green Acre Lane, Westport, Connecticut, and who maintains a residence at 1545 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., was contacted at the Coffee House, 54 West 45th Street, New York, New York. He advised that he worked closely with the appointee from 1940 to 1945 in the Office of Scientific Research and Development. He also served on the Board of the Carnegie Institute of Washington with the appointee from 1945 to 1955, and succeeded the appointee as President of the Carnegie Institute of Washington in 1956. He stated he has the highest opinion of the appointee's integrity, brilliance, ability, character, reputation, associates and loyalty. He added that the appointee is forcible and very decisive and is experienced in panel discussions and the work of members of a Board of Directors. He would recommend the appointee for a position of trust.

He added that the appointee has two sisters, one of whom is retired and was Dean of Women at

NY 161-1923

Tufts College, Medford, Massachusetts. He believes one of the appointee's sisters is named REBA. One sister is married, the other is single.

He added that the appointee

b6 b7C

RICHARD, a surgeon in the Boston area.

HASKINS stated that there is no question of the reputation of the appointee's wife or family.

CENT	RY	CODED	TELE	YPE
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NX	P H	D		

FEOTRAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION IS SUBSTICE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

THE STYPE



Mr. Tolson Mr. Belmont. Mr. Mohr\_

Mr. DeLoach... Mr. Casper\_

Mr. Callahan Mr. Conrad\_

Mr. Felt\_ Mr. Gale\_

Mr. Rosen... Mr. Sullivan ...

Mr. Tavel.

Mr. Trotter.... Tele, Room Miss Holmes ..... Miss Gandy.....

FBI NEW YORK

9-18 PM URGENT 11-8-65 JVD

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEW YORK (161-1923) (P)

BUDED ELEVEN EIGHT INSTANT. ANNEVAR BUSH. SPI.

RENY REPORT ELEVEN FIVE LAST. AND WFO TEL TO NY ELEVEN FIVE LAST.

ON ELEVEN EIGHT INSTANT.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. NEW YORK. NEW YORK. ADVISED APPOINTEE RECEIVED HONORARY DOCTOR OF SECIENCE DEGREE FROM THIS SCHOOL ON MARCH SIX, NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN.

ON ELEVEN EIGHT INSTANT, DR. CARYL P. HASKINS, PRESIDENT, CAR-NEGIE INSTITUTE OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D.C., WHO WORKED CLOSELY WITH APPOINTEE AT OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FROM NINETEEN FORTY TO NINETEEN FORTY FIVE. WAS ON THE BOARD OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF WASHINGTON FROM NINETEEN FORTY FIVE TO NINE-TEEN FIFTYFIVE. ADN WHO SUCCEEDED APPOINTEE AS PRESIDENT OF CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF WASHINGTON IN NINETEEN FIFTYSIX, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED APPOINTEE AS TO CHARACTER, REPUTATION, ASSOCIATES, ABILITY AND LOYALITY.

REPORT FOLLOWS.

161-4165 NOT RECORDED

END

2-WA PLS ACK FOR NR

WA...JRL



### DECODED COPY

□ AIRGRAM □ CABLEGRAM XX RADIO

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Holmes Gand

R-28

URGENT 8-11-65 3:14 PM

TO DIRECTOR

FROM CINCINNATI 081921

VANNEVAR BUSH. SPIN.

RE BOSTON TEL TO BUREAU NOVEMBER 8 INSTANT. RECORDS DISCO COLUMBUS, OHIO REVEAL APPOINTEE HAS FOLLOWING ACTIVE CLEARANCES ON FILE:

TOP SECRET CLEARANCE DATED MAY 21, 1957 CLEARED BY OFFICE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICES DIVISION BASED ON BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED BY DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND DATED MAY 29, 1957. EMPLOYER MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS. POSITION NOT GIVEN.

SECRET CLEARANCE DATED FEBRUARY 1, 1958 BASED ON BACK-GROUND INVESTIGATION DATED MAY 29, 1957 CONDUCTED BY DOD LETTER OF CONSENT ISSUED BASED ON PRESENTLY ACTIVE TOP SECRET CLEARANCE DATED MAY 29, 1957. EMPLOYER SHOWN AS METALS AND CONTROLS CORPORATION 34 FOREST STREET ATTLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS

cchatroyou

53 JAN 6

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

A:3 Rev. 12-14-64)





## DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM

□ CABLEGRAM

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PAGE TWO FROM CINCINNATI 081921

POSITION-DIRECTOR'.

SECRET CLEARANCE DATED APRIL 10, 1958 GRANTED ON
BASIS OF TOP SECRET CLEARANCE ISSUED BY OFFICE SECRETARY OF
DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICES DIVISION. EMPLOYER MASSACHUSETTS
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS POSITIONMEMBER OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

TOP SECRET CLEARANCE DATED FEBRUARY 8, 1960 BY OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH 495 SUMMER STREET BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

BASIS FOR CLEARANCE BY AUTHORITY OF CHIEF OF NAVAL MATERIALS WASHINGTON, D. C. LETTER OF CONSENT ISSUED BASED ON WAIVER OF INVESTIGATIVE REQUIREMENTS AUTHORIZED BY THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE DEPARTMENT OF ARMY.

REPORT FOLLOWS.

RECEIVED: 3:39 PM JG

FBI

Date: 11/10/65

		Date: 11/10/65
Transm	nit the following in	(Type in plaintext or code)
	AIRTEL	
1 <sub>6 10</sub> —	AIRTEL	(Priority)
	TO: DIRECTOR, FB	I
	FROM: SAC, WFO (	161-3359) (RUC)
	VANNEVAR BUSH	
\ Ju	Rerepor at Washington, D.	t of SA dated 11/8/65, b6 b7C
	On 11/9 regarding the app	/65, SA reviewed the file ointee at the Security Services Division retary of Defense, which contained the
	9/3/47:	Granted "Top Secret" clearance by the Joint Research and Development Board based on "Q" clearance issued by the Atomic Energy Commission in 1947.
	6/3/49:	Above clearance terminated.
	1/22/53:	Granted "Top Secret" clearance by Research and Development Board, Office of the Secretary of Defense, based on the above "Q" clearance by AEC.
	9/20/56:	Granted "Secret" clearance by Department of Army as a Director of Merck and Company, Incorporated, Rahway, New Jersey.
	5/28/57:	Interim "Top Secret" clearance issued by Office of Secretary of Defense, to serve as a member of the Defense Science Board,
	(1-Bureau (Enc. 2)	Office of the Secretary of Defense.
5	ELN: gma Approyed(2) Approyed(2) Approyed(2)	NOT RECERTION  10 NOV 11 1935  Sent M Per C

WFO 161-3359

5/29/57:

"Top Secret" clearance issued by the Office

of the Secretary of Defense for above

appointment.

7/1/57:

Above clearance terminated as BUSH declined

appointment to the Defense Science Board.

5/7/59:

Granted access to Institute for Defense

Analyses, Draper reports.

The above file contained no additional pertinent information.

b7C

Office of the Secretary of Defense, advised SA that the only records she had concerning the appointee was a card indicating the appointee served as a Consultant to the Research and Development Board, without compensation and was terminated on 6/3/49, due to the completion of his duties. She stated the card failed to indicate the date of his entrance on duty or any additional information.

WFO 161-3359 rFD:jbr

Uffice of the Director of Defense, Research and Engineering, b7C

Department of Defense, on 11/9/65, advised SA

that she \_\_\_\_\_\_ Cr. VANNEVIK BUSH when he was the first Chairman of the Joint Research

Development Board (chartered by the War and Navy Department), and subsequently while he was the first Chairnan of the Research and Development Board of the National Defense Establishment as well as the first director of the Office of Security, kesearch and Development of the Department of Defense. leaving the chairmanship of the last named position, he has been utilized as an official or unofficial consultant by each of his successors. In 1953, he was active on the staff of the Rockefeller Reorganization rlan, the committee for the reorganization of the Department of Defense, which resulted in the establishment of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Lefense for Research and Engineering. He said that since he left the chairmanship in 1949, he has rarely come to Washington. She considers him 'to be an outstanding American citizen of the utmost loyalty and patriotism. His character and reputation are above repreach. He was associated with and directed many of the top scientific military offices and had responsibility in research, political appointments in the Department of Defense and other top Government officials. While she has met Ars. BUSH, she does not know her well. She stated she would certainly recommend him for a position of trust and confidence. She said there is no one left in the Department of Defense who would have worked with him during the periods mentioned above.

#FO 161-3359

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On 11/9/65.	Personnel Office,
and	Institute
for Development Analyses, 400 Army-Navy	
Virginia, advised SA LAWRENCE E. BUSCHER	
files contained no record regarding the	appointee.
On 11/10/65, SA file regarding the appointee at the Offi	reviewed the
Department of State, which revealed that	the Bureau of
Educational and Cultural Affairs (CU), I	
State, on 2/4/64, requested the Office of	
to conduct a name check regarding BUSH a	
an American Specialist Grant under Publi	
On 2/26/64, the Office of Security furni	
of the name check to CU and on 3/5/64, (	
Office of Security that it was believed	
information of BUSH would not preclude a	a grant by CU.
	s , s 3
The file contained two newspar	
the Washington Post Newspaper dated 10/1	
regarding the appointee's testimony before	
Representatives, Governments Operations	
looking into the organization and admini	
Research and Development. The articles	
testimony of Dr. BUSH on 6/18/54. Copie articles are attached.	es of the newspaper
articles are attached.	9. Di
IC caused a	a search to be made
of the records at the National Archives	

locate a personnel file concerning the appointee and was advised on 11/10/65, that no record could be located.

WFO 161-3359

CU, Department of State,

advised SA that she could locate no record of BUSH having received an American Specialist b6

Grant under Public Law 87-256 during 1964. b7C advised the fact he did not get a grant was not significant since many names are checked by CU and these people are never approached to make the trip.

On 11/10/65, Division For Americans Abroad. Office of U. S. Programs and Services, CU, advised SA that her records indicated BUSH did not receive a grant under Public Law 87-256. Her records contained a copy of a letter written to BUSH on 1/13/65, explaining to him the objectives of the American Specialist Program, and asking him if he would be interested in such a grant. BUSCH replied by letter dated 1/19/65, that he was not interested.

A review of the hearing before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, House of Representatives, 83rd Congress, Second Session on the "Organization and Administration of the Military Research and Development Programs" revealed the following information:

Dr. VANNEVAR BUSH, President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., testified on 6/18/6, and his testimony was set forth on pages 451 - 474. In his testimony the appointee stated that the development of weapons was very closely interlinked with their use and it was impossible to separate the discussion of their development completely from the way in which they are used in practice. He stated that he felt there were two serious weaknesses today that impede our program of research and development.

"First, the security clearance system as now practiced is, in my opinion doing great damage to the relations between science and Government, and particularly to the relations between scientists and weapons development."

"Second, it seems to me that we have lost our effectiveness in getting new weapons tested, tried out, produced on an experimental basis, and finally introduced to us."

He pointed out that approximately one year ago he had appeared before a committee examining the organization of the Army and he had told them that we had just fought the

- 5 -

WFO 161-3359 ELN:sew

Korean War and used no new weapons, no new improvements over World War II except the helicopter, and that was evidence that something was wrong.

BUSH stated, "Now, to me turn to the other weakness for a moment, and that is the security system. I
do not need to bore you, certainly, with a detailed recital.
I feel that the way in which our security system is working
at the present time is driving a security system the military
and the scientific people of the country, and is doing great
harm."

"During the War there was developed a partnership between military men and scientific men. It was not brought about automatically; it is not a thing that occurs readily. These men some from different backgrounds, and it is hard for each group to understand the other; but nevertheless, by the end of the War an excellent situation had developed in which there was mutual respect between the two groups, and they operated together well.....That partnership, which was a healthy one at the end of the war, is, in my opinion, now almost destroyed, and one of the primary reasons is the security system."

BUSH testified, "The scientists, generally, that served well, loyally, and vigorously now find that they are being queried, and people are going about asking questions about them. The whole air of suspection is just not such as to produce good collaboration, the kind of realy wholehearted collaboration between military men and the scientific community that we very much need to have for the problems that are ahead of us."

In his testimoney he stated, "Scientists today are discouraged and downhearted, and feel that they are being pushed out, and they are."

He mentioned that a week ago a man who was a member of a Scientific Advosory Committee to the Security Council had said to him, "Will we have practically stopped working. It is quite impossible to accomplish anything in this atmosphere.

WFO 161-3359 ELN:sew

BUSH stated that this was the sort of reaction he would get out of three out of four scientists today. He stated, "They go on working, but they feel that they are not welcome, that they are regarded with suspicion, that some of the men who led them during the War are now being questioned and their security and loyalty are in doubt. They are like any Army without trust in their top leadership or in the political leadership of the country."

BUSH stated that he felt the President's executive order and the way it has been implemented have been very unfortunate and have increased the seriousness of the situation.

He stated "There is no question in my mind that we must have a very effective type of security to prevent leaks of technical matters, diplomatic matters, or any other matters that should be held under secrecy; that we should be very alert that we have no subversives in our midst, no traitors about; that we must have a system that is thoroughly enforced in every laboratory and every military center to preserve the essential secrets."

"The system should be an intelligent one; it should be a system that produces the desired effect, that secures results without disrupting the whole operation, without throwing us in a complete turmeil, and without reducing morale to the extent that it has been reduced recently."

BUSH mentioned that they had a workable security system during World War Impaind that he was proud of the fact that although he had 4,000 or 2,000 scientists and 30,000 including contractors, no case of disloyalty developed. He said he believed it was possible to have a workable security system, which will produce good results without the sort of scandalous affairs that we have had continually before us in recent years, and without driving the scientists of this country into a position where they think that Government does not want them and is suspicious of them and where morale is that we cease our accomplishments."

# Bush Assails / Security as Harming U.S.

System Drives Wedge Between Military and Scientists, He Says

Vanneyar Bush says the Government's security system is driving a wedge between the military and scientific people of the country, and is doing great harm."

Bush, a noted scientist, testified before the House Government Operations Subcommittee last June 18 and his testimony was made public last night.

The subcommittee held hearings on the organization and administration of the military research and development programs.

Bush said that during World War II there developed a partnership between military men and scientific men.

"That partnership, which was a healthy one at the end of the war, is, in my opinion, now almost destroyed," Bush declared, "and one of the primary reasons is the security system." Bush pointed to the delayin security clearances and lack of official statements on the security investigation itself.

"The scientists, generally, that served well, loyally, and vigorously now find that they are being queried, and people are going about asking questions about them," Bush continued.

"The whole air of suspicion is just not such as to produce good collaboration between military men and the scientific community that we very much, need to have for the problems that are ahead of us."

"Bush said the Nation hears a great deal about A-bombs, and H-bombs. "We do not hear as much about biological warfare, but I can assure you gentlemen that I am as deeply concerned about that as a possibility as I am about fission bombs and fusion bombs."

"I can also say to you that the morale of the scientists today as I meet them is low, so low that while they will not refuse to serve, they will serve without enthusiasm and without fruitful inspiration," Bush said.

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161-4165-37

About Security

## Bush Sees Hysteria Lessening

Dr. Vanneyar Bush one of the Nation's top wartime scientists, said yesterday that he thinks the "general atmosphere with regard to security clearance has improved" but the system still needs overhauling.

Bush's remarks were made to a newsman following release of his testimony before a House subcommittee last June when he said "the way in which our security system is working at the present time is driving a wedge between the military and scientific people of the country."

In commenting on his current views, Bush said "the security itself is bad . . . It's alstird the way it works."

The scientist noted "things

The scientist noted "things have improved quite a bit since. June . . . We're getting over our hysteria, and I feel a little more encouraged."

In his testimony, made public Monday, Bush said the reaction of three out of four scientists working with the Government both in Washington and in the field was summed up by the reaction of an unnamed friend, once in top wartime councils. He quoted the friend:

"'Well, we have practically' stopped working. It is quite impossible to accomplish anything in this atmosphere.'"

Bush, president of the Carnegie Institution, and part

Bush, president of the Carnegie Institution and wartime chairman of the Research and Development Board, joined other scientists in testifying before a House Government Operations Subcommittee ingly stigating the status of military research programs. The subcommittee later expressed its concern over a lag in neviwe apons and urged the Pentagon to improve relations with the Nation's scientists.

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WASHINGTON OCT 2 0 1954 FOST

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161-4165-30

FD-26: v. 5-1-59)

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CINCINNATI BUREAU	11/12/65	11/8/65	HOD	
TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY		7	TYPED BY
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VANNEVAR BUSH	CHARACTER OI	F CASE	<b>-</b> 1-b7C -	

#### REFERENCES:

Boston teletype to Bureau dated 11/8/65. Cincinnati radiogram to Bureau dated 11/8/65.

- RUC -

- A\* COVER PAGE

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Copy to:

Report of: Date: 1c

Office: CINCINNATI

Field Office File #: 161-386

Bureau File #:

Title:

VANNEVAR BUSH

Characters

SPIN

Synopsis:

Records, DISCO, Columbus, Ohio, reveal appointee has four active clearances on file.

- RUC -

#### DETAILS:

#### AT COLUMBUS, OHIO

On November 8, 1965,

Central Index Files, Defense Industrial Security Clearance Office, Defense Construction Supply Center, advised that VANNEVAR BUSH, date of birth, March 11, 1890, possesses the following clearance record:

Clearance #1
"Top Secret" issued May 29, 1957. Cleared by Office
Secretary of Defense, Security Services Division, and based
on a background investigation dated May 29, 1957, conducted
by Department of Defense. Employer shown as Massachusetts
Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Position
not given.

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Clearance #2
"Secret" issued February 1, 1958, cleared by
Department of Defense, and based on background investigation
dated May 29, 1957, which investigation was conducted by
Department of Defense. Department of Defense letter of
consent issued based on presently active "top secret" clearance
dated May 29, 1957. Employer listed as Metals and Controls
Corporation, 34 Forest Street, Attleboro, Massachusetts.
Position listed as Director.

Clearance #3
"Secret" clearance issued April 10, 1958; clearance granted on basis of "Top Secret" clearance, granted by Office Secretary of Defense, Security Services Division. Based on background investigation dated May 29, 1957, conducted by Office of Department of Defense. Employer listed as Massachusetts Institute, Cambridge, Massachusetts; position - Member of Executive Committee.

Clearance #4
"Top Secret" issued February 8, 1960; issued by
Office of Naval Research, Branch Office, Boston, Massachusetts,
clearance granted per authority Chief of Naval Material,
Washington, D.C. Letter of consent issued based upon a waiver
of investigative requirements authorized by Secretary of Defense,
Department of Army. Employer given as Massachusetts Institute of
Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Position given as
Chairman of Corporation.

FBI BOSTON

4:17 PM

URW:THP11-12-65

PED

TO DIRECTOR

FROM BOSTON (161 - 1452) 8 P

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5 PENPARAGE

VANNEVAR BUSH . SPI .

REBUTEL CALL TO BOSTON NOVEMBER TWELVE INSTANT.

ON NOVEMBER TWELVE INSTANT HORACE FORD, ONE HUNDRED MEMORIAL DRIVE, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, RETIRED, FORMER TREASURER OF MIT. ADVISED HE HAS KNOWN DR. BUSH SINCE THE EARLY NINETEEN TWENTIES WHEN HE FIRST CAME TO MIT. HE SAID THE APPOINTEE'S FATHER MARRIED HIM, FORD, AT ABOUT THAT TIME. MR. FORD STATED THE APPOINTEE HAD TWO SISTERS, EDITH, RETIRED FROM TUFTS UNIVERSITY, RESIDING AT NINETY-SIX COMMERCIAL STREET, PROVINCETOWN MASSACHUSETTS . AND MRS . RALPH LAWRENCE . RESIDING SIXTY SIX STONE ROAD. BELMONT. MASSACHUSETTS. APPOINTEE HAD NO BROTHERS AND HIS PARENTS DIED YEARS AGO.

HE SAID THA APPOINTEE IS AN OUTSTANDING SCIENTIST. A CITIZEN WHO HAS SERVED HIS COUNTRY WELL, A MAN OF OUTSPANDEDCTTY CHARACTER, REPUTATION, AND ASSOCIATES, AND A LOYAL CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES. HE RECOMMENDED HIM WITHOUT RESERVATION FOR A HIGH POSITION OF TRUST AND RESPONSIBILITY .

cc destroyed

Wr. Tolson Mr. Belmont Mr. Mohr\_ Mr. DeLoach Mr. Casper\_ Mr. Callahan Mr. Conrad. Mr. Felt\_ Mr. Gala . Mr. Rosen \_ Mr. Su'i von = Mr. Tavel\_ Mr. Trotter \_\_ . Tele. Papia -Miss . Miss Gandy

PAGE TWO

ON NOVEMBER TWELVE, INSTANT, HORACE W. FROST, SENIOR

PARTNER, TUCKER, ANTHONY AND R.L. DAY, BANKERS, SEVENTY-FOUR

STATE STREET, BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS, ADVISED HE HAS KNOWN THE

APPOINTEE SINCE BOTH WERE SMALL BOYS IN CHELSEA, MASSACHUSETTS.

HE SAID HE KNEW THE APPOINTEE'S APRENTS WHO DIED SOME YEARS AGO.

HE SAID THE APPOINTEE HAD NO BROTHERS. HE HAD TWO SISTERS,

OLDER THAN HE, EDITH, WHO NEVER MARRIED, PRESENTLY ABOUT EIGHTY YEARS

OF AGE RESIDING IN PROVINCETOWN, MASSACHUSETTS, AND REBA, NOW

MRS. RALPH LAWRENCE, ABOUT SEVENTY-SEVEN YEARS OF AGE, RESIDING

IN BELMONT, MASSACHUSETTS. MR. FROST STATED THAT IN SPITE OF HIS

GREAT ATTAINMENTS IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE AND HIS FREQUENT

CONTACT WITH PEOPLE IN HIGH PLACES, INCLUDING PRESIDENTS OF THE

UNITED STATES, HE HAS REMAINED A SIMPLE AND HUMBLE MAN.

MR. FORST SAID HE HAD NO RESERVATION WHATSOEVER IN RECOM-MENDING DR. BUSH FOR A HIGH POSITION OF RESPONSIBILITY BASED ON ABILITY, CHARACTER, REPUTATION, ASSOCIATES AND LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

ON NOVEMBER TWELVE, SIXTY-FIVE

LOUIS J. HUNTER ASSOCIATES, A MANAGEMENT COUNSELLOR AND

TRUSTEE, SEVENTY-FIVE FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS,

ADVISED HE HAS KNOWN DR. BUSH SINCE

SAID DR. BUSH WAS THE COUNTRY'S TOP SCIENTIST DURING WORLD WAR

TWO AND HAS SERVED WITH EXTRAORDINARY DISTINCTION AS A SCIENTIST,

EDUCATOR AND LEADER IN MANY VIRIED FIELDS. HE SAID HE KNOWS THE

APPOINTEE'S TWO SONS WHO ARE ALSO SUCCESSFUL IN THEIR RESPECTIVE

FIELD.

HE RECOMMENDED THE APPOINEEE WITHOUT QUALIFICATION FOR
A POSITION OF TRUST AND CONFIDENCE BASED UPON ABILITY, GOOD
CHARACTER, REPUTATION, ASSOCIATES AND LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES.
END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

ON NOVEMBER TWELVE, SIXTYFIVE, C. ROGERS BURGIN, RETIRED CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, NEW ENGLAND MERCHANTS

NATIONAL BANK, PRUDENTIAL CENTER, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ADVISED HE HAS KNOWN DR. BUSH FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS. HE SAID DR. BUSH HAS DONE BUSINESS WITH THIS BANK OVER THE YEARS. HE SAID THE APPOINTEE FURING WORLD WAR TWO WAS THE LEADING ADVISOR TO PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT ON SCIENCE AND THE ATOM BOMB. HE SAID HE HAS SERVED IN VARIOUS ADVISOTY CAPACITIES OVER THE YEARS AND IS A VERY ABLE AND COMPLETELY RELIABLE INDIVIDUAL. HE RECOMMENDED HIM UNQUALIFIEDLY FOR A POSITION OF TRUST AND RESPONSIBILITY.

ON NOVEMBER TWELVE, SIXTY-FIVE,	
	NEW
ENGLAND MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK, ADVISED HE HAS KNOWN DR.	ВИЅН
FOR ABOUT DURING WHICH TIME THE BANK HAS	
HNADLED MANY BUSINESS MATTERS FOR THA APPOINTEE. HE SAID	THE
APPOINTEE IS A NOTED SCIENTIST AND ONE WHO HAS SERVED THI	S
END PAGE FOUR	

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#### PAGE FIVE

END PAGE FIVE

COUNTRY AND ITS PRESIDENTS SINCE WORLD WAR TWO. HE RECOMMENDED HIM WITHOUT RESERVATION FOR A HIGH POSITION OF TRUST AND RESPONSIBILITY BASED UPON ABILITY, GOOD CHARACTER, REPUTATION, ASSOCIATES AND LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES.

ON NOVEMBER TWELVE, INSTANT,
MIT, CAMBEIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, ADVISED HE
HAS KNOWN DR. BUSH FOR APPROXIMATELY THAT DR.
BUSH WAS WHEN HE ATTENDED GRADUATE
SCHOOL AT MIT. STATED HE WOULD GIVE DR. BUSH A CLEAR
BILL OF HEALTH AS TO CHARACTER, REPUTATION, LOYALTY AND
ASSOCIATES AS HE IS THE MOST OUTSTANDING MAN IN THE COUNTRY
TODAY.
ON NOVEMBER TWELVE INSTANT
MIT, STATED THAT DR. BUSH IS THE MOST OUTSTANDING
SCIENTIST IN THE COUNTRY TODAY. HE WAS PAST PRESIDENT OF THE MI
CORPORATION AND PRESENTLY HONORARY CHAIRMAN OF THE CORPORATION.

PAGE SIX
STATED THAT DR. BUSH'S MIND IS JUST AS
KEEN TODAY AS IT EVER WAS AND THAT HE WOULD NOT HESITATE TO
RECOMMEND DR. BUSH FOR ANY WORK THE GOVERNMENT MAY CALL UPON
HIM TODAY AS HIS CHARACTER, LOYALTY, REPUTATION AND ASSOCIATES
ARE BEYOND QUESTION.
ON NOVEMBER TWELVE, SIXTYFIVEMR. J. B. WIESNER, DEAN OF
THE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE, MIT, ADVISED HE HAS KNOWN DR. BUSH FOR
MANY YEARS AND CONSIDERS HIM THE MOST OUTSTANDING SCIENTIST IN
THE COUNTRY. HE STATED HE ONNOT BEGIN TO ENUMERATE THE
ACHIEVEMENTS OF DR. BUSH. HE STATED HE WOULD RECOMMEND WITHOUT
RESERVATION DR. BUSH FOR ANY POSITION OF CONFIDENCE AND TRUST WITH
THE GOVERNMENT. HE STATED HE CANNOT THINK OF ANY OTHER
PERSON WHO HAS CONTRIBUTED MORE TO THE UNITED STATES THAN DR. BUSH.
ON NOVEMBER TWELVE, SIXTYFIVE,
ADVISED
HE HAS KNOWN DR. BUSH SINCE NINETEEN TWENTYTHREE AND THAT DR.
BUSH WAS

END PAGE SIX

PAGE SEVEN

PAGE SEVEN

HE STATED HE CANNOT PRAISE DR.

b6 b7C

BUSH HIGHLY ENOUGH AND THAT HE WOULD FULLY ENDORSE DR. BUSH FOR ANY POSITION THE GOVERNMENT MAY CALL UPON HIM TO DO. HE STATED DR. BUSH'S CHARACTER, REPUTATION, LOYALTY AND ASSOCIATES ARE BEYOND QUESTION.

ON NOVEMBER TWELVE, INSTANT, DR. JAMES R. KILLIAN. JR.,
CHAIRMAN OF THE CORPORATION, MIT, STATED DR. BUSH IS JUST AS
VIGOROUS AND ACTIVE TODAY AS HE EVER WAS; THAT HIS AGE HAS NOT
SLOWED HIM UP ONE BIT. HE STATED DR. BUSH WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE
CORPORATION AND PRESENTLY HONORARY CHAIRMAN. DR. KILLIAN STATED
THAT HE, KILLIAN, SUCCEEDED DR. BUSH AS CHAIRMAN OF THE CORPORATION.
DR. KILLIAN STATED HE WOULD ENDORSE DR. BUSH
WITHPIT RESERVATION FOR ANY WORK THE GOVERNMENT MAY CALL UPON
HIM TO PREFORM, AS HE IS COMPLETELY DEPENDABLE AND LOYAL.
END PAGE SEVEN

PAGE EIGHT

**b**6

MASSACHUSETTS POLICE DEPARTMENT, VERIFIED THE RESIDENCE OF MR.

AND MRS. RALPH LAWRENCE, SIXTY-SIX STONE ROAD, BELMONT AND

STATED THE FILES OF THIS DEPARTMENT CONTAINED NO ARREST RECORD

IN THEIR NAMES.

ON NOVEMBER TWELVE, INSTANT FRANCIS H. MARSHALL, CHIEF PROVINCETOWN, MASSACHUSETTS POLICE DEPARTMENT, VERIFIED THE RESIDENCE OF EDITH L. BUSH AT NINETY-SIX COMMERCIAL STREET, PROVINCETOWN, AND STATED SHE HAS NO ARREST RECORDS WITH THIS DEPARTMENT.

ON NOVEMBER TWELVE, INSTANT, PRESONNEL, OFFICE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSIONER OF PROBATION, SUFFOOK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, CENTRAL REPOSITORY FOR ALL CRIMINAL CONVICTION RECORDS IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASS., ADVISED THE FILES OF THIS OFFICE CONTAINED NO RECORD IDENTIFIABLE WITH APPOINTEE'S SISTERS AND BROTHER-IN-LAW, AS ABOVE NAMED.

REPORT FOLLOWS

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD	
BOSTON	BUREAU	11-13-6	5 11/12/65	
TITLE OF CASE		REPORT MADE		TYPED BY
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VANNEVAR É	SUSH	CHARACTER	OF CASE	
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REFERENCE: Bureau telephone call to Boston 11-12-65.

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

# UNED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STICE

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Report of: 11-13-65

Office: Boston, Massachusetts

Field Office File #: 161-1452

Bureau File #:

Title: VANNEVAR BUSH

b6 b7C

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis: Results of additional interviews of friends and associates of appointee set out. All interviews favorable and all recommend appointee highly.

-RUC-

#### DETAILS:

Investigation at Massachusetts <u>Institute of</u> <u>Technology</u> was conducted by Special Agent

On November 12, 1965, HORACE FORD, 100 Memorial Drive, Cambridge, Massachusetts, retired, former Treasurer of Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), advised he has known Dr. BUSH since the early 1920's when he first came to MIT. He said the appointee's father married him, FORD, at about that time. Mr. FORD stated the appointee had two sisters, EDITH, retired from Tufts University, residing at 96 Commercial Street, Provincetown, Massachusetts, and Mrs. RALPH LAWRENCE, residing 66 Stone Road, Belmont, Massachusetts. He said the appointee had no brothers and his parents died years ago.

He said that the appointee is an outstanding scientist, a citizen who has served his country well, a man of outstanding ability, character, reputation, and associates, and a loyal citizen of the United States. He recommended him without reservation for a high position of trust and responsibility.

On November 12, 1965, HORACE W. FROST, senior partner, Tucker, Anthony and R. L. Day, Bankers, 74 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts, advised he has known the appointee since both were small boys in Chelsea, Massachusetts. He said he knew the appointee's parents who died some years ago. He said the appointee had no brothers. He had two sisters, older than he, EDITH, who never married, presently about 80 years of age residing in Provincetown, Massachusetts, and REBA, now Mrs. RALPH LAWRENCE, about 77 years of age, residing in Belmont, Massachusetts. Mr. FROST stated that in spite of his great attainments in the field of science and his frequent contact with people in high places, including presidents of the United States, he has remained a simple and humble man.

Mr. FORST said he had no reservation whatsoever in recommending Dr. BUSH for a high position of responsibility based on ability, character, reputation, associates and loyalty to the United States.

On November 12, 1965,	b6
Louis J. Hunter Associates, a management counsellor and	b7C
trustee, 75 Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts, advised	
he has known Dr. BUSH since He said	
Dr. BUSH was the country's top scientist during World War II	: 9
and has served with extraordinary distinction as a scientist,	
educator and leader in many varied fields. He said he knows	
the appointee's two sons who are also successful in their	
respective field.	

He recommended the appointee without qualification for a position of trust and confidence based upon ability, good character, reputation, associates and loyalty to the United States.

On November 12, 1965, C. ROGERS BURGIN, retired Chairman of the Board of Directors, New England Merchants

National Bank, Prudential Center, Boston, Massachusetts, advised he has known Dr. BUSH for more than twenty years. He said Dr. BUSH has done business with this bank over the years. He said the appointee during World War II was the leading advisor to President FRANKLINWD. ROOSEVELT on science and the atom bomb. He said he has served in various advisory capacities over the years and is a very able and completely reliable individual. He recommended him unqualifiedly for a position of trust and responsibility.

On November 12, 1965	
Trust Department, New England	
Merchants National Bank, advised he has known Dr. BUSH for	
about during which time the bank has handled many	
business matters for the appointee. He said the appointee	
is a noted scientist and one who has served this country and	
its presidents since World War II. He recommended him	
without reservation for a high position of trust and responsibility	7.7
based upon ability, good character, reputation, associates	y
and loyalty to the United States.	
and fogatoy to the officed beates.	
On November 12, 1965,	
MIT, Cambridge, Massachusetts, advised	
he has known Dr. BUSH for approximately that Dr.	
BUSH was	
stated he would give Dr. BUSH a clear bill	
of health as to character, reputation, loyalty and associates	
as he is the most outstanding man in the country today.	
as he is the most odestanding man in the country today.	
On November 12 1065	
MIT, stated that Dr. BUSH is the most outstanding	
scientist in the country today. He was past president of	
the MIT Corporation and presently honorary chairman of the	
corporation. stated that Dr. BUSH's mind	
is just as keen today is it ever was and that he would not	S
hesitate to recommend Dr. BUSH for any work the Government	
may call upon him today as his character, loyalty, reputation	
and associates are beyond question.	

On November 12, 1965, J. B. WIESNER, Dean of The School of Science, MIT, advised he has known Dr. BUSH for many years and considers him the most outstanding scientist in the country. He stated he cannot begin to enumerate the achievements of Dr. BUSH. He stated he would recommend without reservation Dr. BUSH for any position of confidence and trust with the Government. He stated he cannot think of any other person who has contributed more to the United States than Dr. BUSH.

On November 12, 1965.												
L	advised	he	has	known	Dr.	BUSH	since	and	that	Dr.	BUSH	100
	was						TTo stated	1		20.20.0	:	

Dr. BUSH highly enough and that he would fully endorse Dr. BUSH for any position the Government may call upon him to do. He stated Dr. BUSH's character, reputation, loyalty and associates are beyond question.

On November 12, 1965, Dr. JAMES R. KILLIAN, JR., Chairman of the Corporation, MIT, stated Dr. BUSH is just as vigorous and active today as he ever was; that his age has not slowed him up one bit. He stated Dr. BUSH was chairman of the corporation and presently honorary chairman. Dr. KILLIAN stated that he, KILLIAN, succeeded Dr. BUSH as Chairman of the Corporation. Dr. KILLIAN stated he would endorse Dr. BUSH without reservation for any work the Government may call upon his to perform, as he is completely dependable and loyal.

On November 12, 1965,
Belmont, Massachusetts Police Bepartment, verified the residence of Mr. and Mrs. RALPH LAWRENCE, 66 Stone Road, Belmont and stated the files of this department contained no arrest record in their names.

On November 12, 1965, FRANCIS H. MARSHALL, Chief, Provincetown, Massachusetts Police Department, verified the

residence of EDITH L. BUSH at 96 Commercial Street, Provincetown, and stated she has no arrest records with this department.

On November 12, 1965, personel, Office of the Massachusetts Commissioner of Probation, Suffolk County Courthouse, Boston, Massachusetts, a central repository for all criminal conviction records in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, advised the files of this office contained no record identifiable with appointee's sisters and brother-in-law, as above named.

# $\it 1emorandum$

TO

Mr. Gale

DATE:

11/15/65

Callahan . Contad Felt Gale . Rosen Sullivan Tavel -Trotter -Tele. Room Holmes

Talson Belmont .

Casper .

Mohr DeLoach 1

**FROM** 

v. clevelahat

SUBJECT:

VANNEVAR BUSH

SPECIAL INQUIRY - WHITE HOUSE

Request received 10/25/65 from White House for investigation of Bush, who is being considered for a White House staff position regarding a White House panel in connection with the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. Investigation now complete.

Bush is the prominent atomic scientist who has been associated with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for many years. World War II he directed the scientific effort of the United States in the development of the atomic bomb and other weapons. Investigation indicates Bush has been critical of Government security programs in the past. He was interviewed by us concerning Robert Oppenheimer in 1947, at which time he stated that prior to World War II Oppenheimer was procommunist, but he did not believe he was then disloyal, having divorced himself from his questionable associations. Bush testified at hearings concerning Oppenheimer Investigation otherwise highly favorable and persons interviewed described him as one of our foremost scientists who has given much of his time to the service of the United States Government.

Since June, 1954, Bush has been on the list of persons not to be contacted without prior Bureau approval. The files indicate that prior to that time Dr. Bush had been very cooperative with the Bureau going back to 1936. When interviewed during an applicant case in 1954 Bush asked the investigating Agent if the Agent knew all about him (Bush) and when informed the Agent did not know all about him, Bush said the Agent should know about him before interviewing him and he did not have time to answer the questions.

#### ACTION:

161-4165

Enclosed is a letter to Mr. Watson at the White Election transmitting the results of our investigation concerning Bush

Enclosures A

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. Cleveland

1 - Mr. Young

DHY: ju

5,7 JAN 6

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Gale November 15, 1965 1 - Mr. Cleveland 1 - Mr. Young BY LIAISON Honorable Marvin Watson Special Assistant to the President The White House Washington, D. C. Dear Mr. Watson: Transmitted herewith is a summary memorandum containing the results of investigation conducted concerning Dr. Vannevar Bush, which was requested by Mrs. Mildred Stegall on October 25, 1965. b3 The investigation of Dr. Bush covered inquiries as to his character, loyalty, general standing and ability, but no inquiries were madeas to the sources of his income. Sincerely yoursh Enclosures (3) See memo Cleveland to Gale re Vannevar Bush, SPI-White House, Tolson Belmont DHY: jm, 11/15/65. Mohr DeLoach Casper Callahan \_ Contad \_\_ Felt \_\_ Gale . Rosen \_ Sullivan Tavel \_\_\_ Trotter -

Room 1258

Tele, Room

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Holmes \_

November 15, 1965

VANNEVAR BUSH

#### BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

#### Birth

Dr. Bush was born on March 11, 1890, in Everett, Massachusetts.

#### Education

Dr. Bush attended Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts, from September, 1909, to June, 1913, receiving a B.S. degree and an M.S. degree, both in electrical engineering and both summa cum laude.

Dr. Bush attended Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, from September, 1915, to June, 1916, receiving Doctor of Electrical Engineering degrees from both Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) under an agreement which existed between those two educational institutions at that time.

Dr. Bush has received numerous honorary degrees Dr. Bush has received numerous honorary degrees from colleges and universities throughout the United States in recognition of his work in the field of electrical engineering and his service to the United States Government.

#### Employment

Dr. Bush has indicated that during 1913 he was employed by the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York. No records could be located concerning that employment and it was not verified.

Callahan . Conrad -Felt \_ Gale Rosen .

Belmont Mohr. DeLoach

Casper

Sullivan \_ Tavel\_ Trotter -Tele. Room

Holmes -

Gandy .

161-4165 37

ENCLOSURE

rn to Young Room 1258

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Vannevar Bush

From September, 1914, to June, 1919, Dr. Bush was employed as an instructor and an assistant professor by Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts.

During the Summer of 1915 Dr. Bush was employed as a subinspector by the Brooklyn Navy Yard, United States Navy, Brooklyn, New. York.

Since 1919, except for various leaves of absence, Dr. Bush has been employed in various capacities by the MIT, Cambridge, Massachusetts. He is presently Honorary Chairman of the Corporation and life member of the Corporation.

From November, 1939, to December, 1955, Dr. Bush was President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D. C.

From 1938 to 1951 Dr. Bush served for various periods of time as Director, Office of Scientific Research and Development, Office of Emergency Management, Executive Office of the President; member, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics; Chairman, Research and Development Board, National Military Establishment; Chairman, Research and Development Board, Department of Defense; and Chairman, Joint Research and Development Board; all in Washington, D. C.

Dr. Bush is a trustee of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D. C.; Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts; Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and the George Putnam Fund of Boston.

From 1940 to 1956 he was a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

In the past, Dr. Bush has served as a consultant to the National Science Foundation; National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce; Secretary of War; Department of State; National Park Service, Department of the Interior; and the Patent Office, Department of Commerce; all in Washington, D. C. Since April, 1962, he has served as a consultant to Merck and Company, Incorporated, Rahway, New Jersey.

#### Vannevar Bush

From January, 1947, to February, 1962, Dr. Bush was a member of the Board of Directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York, New York. From November, 1949, to April, 1962, he was a member of the Board of Directors of Merck and Company, Incorporated, Rahway, New Jersey.

Dr. Bush has received numerous awards, medals and honors in recognition of his work as an engineer, educator and administrator. In January, 1964, he was awarded the National Medal of Science by President Lyndon B. Johnson. Dr. Bush is a member of numerous scientific and professional organizations and is the author of several books dealing with the field of electrical engineering.

#### Marital Status

Dr. Bush is married to the former Phoebe Davis and resides with her at 304 Marsh Street. Belmont, Massachusetts.

#### Military Service

Dr. Bush was appointed a lieutenant commander in the United States Naval Reserve on September 30, 1924. He was honorably discharged on June 2, 1933, as a lieutenant commander by reason of resignation. His record is clear.

#### II. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

#### Interviews

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Julius A. Stratton, President, MIT, Cambridge, Massachusetts, advised he has known Dr. Bush for many years both socially and professionally and considers him a dedicated public servant who has devoted much of his time to the service of his country. Dr. Stratton stated that Dr. Bush led the scientific effort of the United States during World War II and directed the assembly of the atomic bomb. He stated that, even though Dr. Bush is aged 75, his mind is clear and he is the same person who "took this country" through World War II and the soundness of his judgment has never changed. Dr. Stratton advised "there is no person alive today who has borne the

#### Vannevar Bush

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responsibilities which Dr. Bush has borne." Dr. Stratton stated that Dr. Bush is a loyal American whose character, reputation and associates are beyond reproach and he highly recommended him for any position of trust and responsibility. b7C

Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts, advised he has been acquainted with Dr. Bush for many years and

Tufts University with Dr. Bush. He said he considers Dr. Bush one of the most remarkable and outstanding gentlemen he has ever known. He stated Dr. Bush is an extremely learned scientist and teacher and a dedicated American citizen who has served in many capacities for the United States Government. He advised that Dr. Bush's character, reputation and associates are above question and he highly recommended him for any position of trust and responsibility.

Alan Waterman, National Academy of Sciences and National Research Council, Washington, D. C., advised he has known Dr. Bush for over 30 years and worked with him in the Office of Scientific Research and Development during World War II. Dr. Waterman stated that after World War II Dr. Bush was very instrumental in founding the National Science Foundation through his recommendations to the President of the United States. He advised his association with Dr. Bush has been social as well as professional. He said Dr. Bush is a very brilliant engineer and a most capable administrator who is highly regarded both personally and professionally. stated that Dr. Bush is very keen and energetic in spite of his age. Dr. Waterman advised there can be no question concerning Dr. Bush's character, reputation, loyalty and associates, and he highly recommended him for any position of trust and responsibility.

Caryl P. Haskins, President, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D. C., advised he worked closely with Dr. Bush during World War II in the Office of Scientific Research and Development and has been closely associated with him both socially and professionally since that time. He said that Dr. Bush is forcible, decisive and brilliant, and is an experienced executive and administrator. Dr. Haskins stated

he is acquainted with the other members of Dr. Bush's family and considers them all reputable persons. He further advised that Dr. Bush is a loyal American whose character, reputation, associates and integrity are above reproach. He highly recommended Dr. Bush for any position of trust and responsibility.

George Putnam, Jr., President, Putnam Management Company, Boston, Massachusetts, advised he has served with Dr. Bush as a trustee of the George Putnam Fund of Boston and considers him one of the most outstanding men he has ever met. He stated that Dr. Bush is very alert and active for his age and he is certain Dr. Bush would not permit himself to serve in any capacity if he felt his faculties were failing in any way. He said Dr. Bush is a dedicated public servant of rare ability who is a hard worker and who is highly regarded by all who know him. Mr. Putnam commented very favorably concerning Dr. Bush's character, reputation, loyalty and associates, and he highly recommended him for a position of trust and responsibility.

b7C Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D. C., advised he has known Dr. Bush both socially and professionally since 1956. He stated that Dr. Bush has had an outstanding career and enjoys an excellent personal and professional reputation. said that Dr. Bush is very outspoken and never hesitates to question others when he feels they are mistaken on a particular theory. He stated that Dr. Bush has been cleared for access to sensitive material on many occasions and worked on the development of the atomic bomb during advised that, in his opinion, World War II Dr. Bush has done more for his country "than 98 per cent of the citizens" and has demonstrated his loyalty and patriotism many times. He stated that Dr. Bush has a "wonderful ability" to foresee "things of the future" and had developed an analytic machine many years ago which was the forerunner of the present electronic computers. ladvised that Dr. Bush's morals, character and associates are above reproach and he highly recommended him for a position of trust with the Federal Government.

Max Tishler, President, Merck, Sharp and Dohme Research Laboratories Division, Merck and Company, Incorporated, Rahway, New Jersey, advised he has known Dr. Bush both socially and professionally for over 20 years. Dr. Tishler stated that Dr. Bush is one of the outstanding men of our age who is of impeccable character and who has unusual qualities of intelligence and ability. He said that Dr. Bush associates with persons of good character and his loyalty and reputation are above question. He highly recommended Dr. Bush for employment in a position of trust and responsibility.

Thirty-two other associates and acquaintances of Dr. Bush's were interviewed and advised he is a loyal American citizen whose character, reputation and associates are above question. Those acquainted with the other members of his family advised they are all reputable persons. He was described as an outstanding scholar, teacher and administrator who has served the United States Government on many occasions. It was stated he is a person of the highest integrity who is intelligent, energetic and dedicated to his work. It was further stated his contributions to the United States in the field of science and scientific research of the most secret nature are unequaled. They highly recommended Dr. Bush for any position of trust and responsibility.

# Clearances

Dr. Bush has been granted numerous security clearances by Government agencies and the following are presently active:

Top secret clearance granted by the Office of the Secretary of Defense on May 21, 1957; secret clearance granted by the Office of the Secretary of Defense on April 10, 1958; and top secret clearance granted by the Office of Naval Research, Department of the Navy, on February 8, 1960.

# Passport Record

The records of the Passport Office, Department of State, indicate Dr. Bush has been issued nine passports since November 14, 1927, for travel to numerous countries throughout the world on business and pleasure. Those files contain no derogatory information concerning him.

# Miscellaneous

The March 20, 1955, issue of "The New York Times Magazine" contains an article by Dr. Bush entitled, "To Make Our Security System Secure." In that article Dr. Bush indicates that loyalty clearance procedures require revision "from the ground up" as a program is needed that is alive to subversion and equally alive to the rights of citizens. A copy of that article is enclosed.

A review of hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, House of Representatives, on the "Organization and Administration of the Military Research and Development Programs" indicates Dr. Bush, then President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D. C., testified on June 18, 1954. In his testimony Dr. Bush stated that the development of weapons was very closely interlinked with their use and it was impossible to separate a discussion of their development completely from the manner in which they were used in practice. He said he felt there were two serious weaknesses which impede the program of research and development. He stated, "First, the security clearance system as now practiced is, in my opinion, doing great damage to the relations between science and Government and particularly to the relations between scientists and weapons development." He further stated, "Second, it seems to me we have lost our effectiveness in getting new weapons tested, tried out, produced on an experimental basis and finally introduced in use."

Dr. Bush stated, "Now, let me turn to the other weakness for a moment, and that is the security system. I do not need to bore you, certainly, with a detailed recital. I feel that the way in which our security system is working at the

present time is driving a wedge between the military and the scientific people of the country, and is doing great harm.

"During the War there was developed a partnership between military men and scientific men. It was not brought about automatically; it is not a thing that occurs readily. These men come from different backgrounds, and it is hard for each group to understand the other; but nevertheless, by the end of the War an excellent situation had developed in which there was mutual respect between the two groups, and they operated together well....That partnership, which was a healthy one at the end of the war, is, in my opinion, now almost destroyed, and one of the primary reasons is the security system."

Dr. Bush testified, "The scientists, generally, that served well, loyally, and vigorously now find that they are being queried, and people are going about asking questions about them. The whole air of suspicion is just not such as to produce good collaboration, the kind of really wholehearted collaboration between military men and the scientific community that we very much need to have for the problems that are ahead of us."

In his testimony Dr. Bush stated, "Scientists today are discouraged and downhearted, and feel that they are being pushed out, and they are." He stated, "They go on working, but they feel they are not welcome, that they are regarded with suspicion, that some of the men who led them during the War are now being questioned and their security and loyalty are in doubt. They are like any Army without trust in their top leadership or in the political leadership of the country."

Dr. Bush said that he felt the President's executive order and the way it has been implemented have been very unfortunate and have increased the seriousness of the situation.

He stated, "There is no question in my mind that we must have a very effective type of security to prevent leaks of technical matters, diplomatic matters, or any other matters

that should be held under secrecy; that we should be very alert that we have no subversives in our midst, no traitors about; that we must have a system that is thoroughly enforced in every laboratory and every military center to preserve the essential secrets.

"The system should be an intelligent one; it should be a system that produces the desired effect, that secures results without disrupting the whole operation, without throwing us in a complete turmoil, and without reducing morale to the extent that it has been reduced recently."

Dr. Bush mentioned there was a workable security system during World War II and he believed it was possible to have a workable security system "which will produce good results without the sort of scandalous affairs that we have had continually before us in recent years, and without driving the scientists of this country into a position where they think their Government does not want them and is suspicious of them and where morale is so low that we cease our accomplishments."

During the course of another investigation conducted in March, 1947, Dr. Bush was interviewed concerning J. Robert Oppenheimer. Dr. Bush stated that, in his opinion, Dr. Oppenheimer was definitely procommunist and pro-Russian prior to the beginning of World War II and had many friends and associates who had procommunist inclinations. Dr. Bush said, however, that, at the time of the interview, Dr. Oppenheimer was definitely not pro-Russian although he still could be described as a "liberal." He advised that Dr. Oppenheimer's loyalty was above question and he did not favor the sharing of atomic information with Russia or any other foreign power and was an advocate of strong international control of atomic information. Dr. Bush said he believed Dr. Oppenheimer had broken off his associations with questionable friends of communist leanings.

During 1954 the Personnel Security Board of the Atomic Energy Commission held hearings in Washington, D. C., concerning Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer. Dr. Eush testified

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before the Board on April 23, 1954. Enclosed herewith is a transcript of his testimony before that Board.

Concerning Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, mentioned hereinbefore, he is the atomic scientist whose clearance for access to classified data was denied by the Atomic Energy Commission on June 29, 1954, because of his disregard for the requirements of a security system and because his conduct in connection with the hydrogen bomb project was such as to raise a doubt as to whether his future participation would be clearly consistent with the interests of security. During the Personnel Security Board hearing pertaining to Dr. Oppenheimer, allegations were made to the effect that in the past he had been closely associated with members of the Communist Party and had contributed to Communist Party front organizations.

# Close Relatives

Father, Richard Perry Bush, deceased

Mother, Emma Linwood Bush, deceased

Sister, Edith L. Bush Provincetown, Massachusetts

Sister, Reba Bush Lawrence Belmont, Massachusetts

Son, Richard D. Bush Belmont, Massachusetts

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# Credit Checks

Information has been received from the appropriate credit reporting agencies indicating their files contain either no record or no additional pertinent information concerning Dr. Bush.

## Arrest Checks

Information has been received from the appropriate law enforcement agencies indicating their files contain no information concerning Dr. Bush or his close relatives, with the exception of the following:

The records of the Massachusetts

Commissioner of Probation, Boston, Massachusetts, a central repository for all traffic and criminal convic-	
tion records in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. indicate Dr. Bush's	b6 b7C
	D/C

# Agency Checks

Information has been received from the following governmental agencies indicating their files contain either no record or no additional pertinent information concerning Dr. Bush:

> G-2. United States Army Counterintelligence Records Facility, Fort Holabird, Maryland; House Committee on Un-American Activities; Atomic Energy Commission; Security Services Division, Office of the Secretary of Defense; Office of Security, Department of State; Office of Naval Intelligence; Bureau of Personnel Investigations, Civil Service Commission; Central Intelligence Agency; Office of Special Investigations, Department of the Air Force; and the United States Secret Service.

The central files of the FBI, including the files of the Identification Division, contain no additional pertinent information concerning Dr. Bush.

Enclosures (2)

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# To Make Our Security System Secure

Loyally clearance procedures require revision 'from the ground up,' says Bush. We need a program that is alive to subversion and equally alive to the rights of citizens.

# By VANNEVAR BUSH

WASHINGTON.

has now returned to an almost normal temperature as it regards the problem of loyalty on the part of its citizens in high or sensitive places. Key cases have disappeared from the front page, the last of these being so patently absurd that it was ludicrous. Oppenheimer is living a happy and constructive life, contributing to our philosophy if not to our defense. Condon is teaching physics rather than making new kinds of glass, and no doubt teaching well. Ladejinsky is back at work on his specialty.

init no one looks back on the recent imbroglio over loyalty procedures with any pride or satisfaction. For widely different reasons the feeling prevails that the system of loyalty clearance under which we have operated has been defective. We need a new system, not a bit of tampering with the old; we need a 1955 model, not an anti-rattling device to be attached to a Model T.

The new system should be built from the ground up by a competent body of men with an unrestricted assignment.' That body should include members who are vigorously alive to the dangers of subversion and others who are equally alive to the rights of citizens. It should not be just a collection of scientists. It must, by all means, he divorced from politics. It need not be hurried at its job, for our present situation is apt to continue a long time. But it should be so thorough that it will bring the whole problem of enemy penetration and disloyalty under control, without again making it a political football and

without wrecking the careers of humble public servants.

First, the body should visualize the world conditions under which the revised system is likely to operate; second, it should analyze the objectives and methods of our enemy in the field of propaganda and subversion; third, it should write down the objectives which the new system is to accomplish; fourth, it should establish a group of principles to which the system should conform; and, fifth, it should create a system that is to attain our objectives in accordance with the established principles. Here we can touch only the high spots of this program.

S nearly as we can now see, we are entering a period of technical stalemate, in which great wars are unlikely to occur, though secondary wars fought with limited means may be a common occurrence. This seems, at least, to be the best that we can hope for at present. For no great war can ever again be won; it can only end with the partial or complete annihilation of both contestants.

Our enemy relies chiefly on the wenpons of penetration and subversion to weaken us so that later he can destroy us. He tries to steal our secrets, to penetrate our organizations and influence our actions, and, above all, to spread confusion and mutual distrust among us. In this last purpose he has been extremely successful—so successful, in fact, that he need hardly try further; for we are carrying on the process without his aid.

The enemy's success in this respect has had an especially severe impact on the scientific community. For scientists occupy a key position with respect to those secrets that should be most strictly kept. They are an individualistic lot; otherwise they would be of little value as scientists.

While they concentrate in their special fields, they are often extremely naive in others. When we dreamed of world understanding as a means of ending all war, there was a greater portion of guilible men among them than among most other intellectual groups. And there were a few an excredingly few—traitors among them.

UCH of the recent witchhunt, therefore, seemed to
concentrate on their profession. Yet in no other place
could its effects be more disastrous to our national interest. Young men hesitate to
enter the scientific professions,
and in particular to participate
in the scientific programs of
the military arms because of
the danger to their reputations
and success. We must change
this situation if we are to compote on even terms with the
enemy.

But let it be perfectly clear that scientists ask no special privilege. To restore the principles of the Bill of Rights in all the processes of government is not to grant special privilege. To urge a revision of our present faulty security system is not to seek special privilege.

The great question now is whether our recent public behavior is a passing phase, or whether we propose to change our part of the free world until it becomes a replica of the captive world which opposes us. If we choose the latter, the struggle will be over, for it will then no longer matter which tyranny prevails.

VANNEVAR BUSH, a noted scientist, is president of the Carnegie Institution. He was wartime head of the Office of Scientific Research.

161-4165



What then, should be our objectives as we construct and operate a system for examining into the loyalty of Government servants and those who serve voluntarily on boards or committees?

In the first place, we want to throw the Communists out. If there is a man, of any rank in the Government, who is taking his orders from the Kremilin, we want to get rid of him promptly. If there is a teacher who is imparting to the young principles which are not his own but are dictated to him by the machinery of the Communist party, we want to see to it that he stops teaching.

HERE is a point here which needs more discussion. We believe in free speech and a free press and that any man has a right to express his honest opinions and to criticize his government.

We believe with Brandels that "freedom to think as you will and to speak as you think are means indispensable to the discovery and spread of political truth; that without free. speech and assembly, discussion would be futile; that with them, discussion affords ordiadequate protection narily against the dissemination of noxious doctrine: that the greatest menace to freedom is an inert people; that public discussion is a political duty: and that this should be a fundamental principle of American Government."

We have generally cepted the statement Holmes that "We should be eternally vigilant against attempts to check the expression of opinions that we loathe and believe to be fraught with death, unless they so immineally threaten immediate interference with the lawful and pressing purposes of the law that an immediate check is required to save the country.'

We hesitate, however, to go as far as Lincoln did when he said, "This country with its institutions belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing bovernment, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

there is a vast disfergiveen the honest estiven who would change our system of government because he thinks he has a better system --even when his nots border on the violent - and the person who is part of a foreign conspiracy to wreck the nation, Regarding the latter we have no doubts and no hesitancy, if he is a citizen, he is a traitor. If he is a guest in the land, he is a spy. In either case he must be found out and dealt with according to his deserts.

This alone, however, is not a aufficient objective. We want to make it possible for a humble citizen to serve his government without fear of powerful men, we want decency in our national life. More than that, we want to establish an atmosphere of trust and mutual confidence among our citizens. Our security system needs to have two objectives, one to get rid of our enemies and their adherents, and the other to encourage, support and protect honest, loyal citizens as they work on matters that are important for our safety and our prosperity.

F a man was once a fool, do we condemn him for life, or do we let him prove that he has joutgrown his folly? If we excluded from government and from other employment all who have sometimes been foolish, we would not have enough left to man our guns or run our factories. But we are concerned here more particularly with the man who once subscribed to or flirted with the Communist philosophy and later, realizing his error, became a loval citizen.

There are all degrees of involvement, of course. We certainly don't want to welcome with open arms, and introduce into sensitive spots, the man who professes sudden reformation. But neither do we want to exclude permanently from the practice of his trade or profession the man who did no more than attend a meeting of Communists out of curiosity when he was an adolescent.

of heart is loyal service, and there are plenty of places in the Government where one can-

the Government where one can serve loyally without having access to military secrets. In the stringle with Russia we shall need all the capable men we can muster.

Quite apart from the question of decent humanity, we cannot afford to waste our most precious resource: the talents of our trained citizens. So, one object of our system should be to give the individual about whom there is doubt a chance.—a safe one, certainly, but a path up instead of down, and an opportunity to remove whatever doubt exists.

If a new system is to be built, there are several principles to be kept in mind. A considerable catalogue of them is contained in the Bill of Rights.

There seems to be a feeling about that the Government does not impose a penalty on a person unless it fines him or puts him in jail, and two fallacies have emerged from the confusion in this regard. It is said that to work for the Government is a privilege and, therefore, that the Government has a right to terminate one's employment with it arbitrarily.

HERE is no question of privilege involved. When a citizen serves the Government le is paid a salary and presumably gives capable, honest service in return. He has a duty to serve well and loyally. But the Government also has a responsibility to avoid imposing hardahip on any man who has served it faithfully, except on proof of disloyalty or for reasons apart from those we are considering here, such as incompetence.

If disloyalty is not proved but loyalty is doubted, we need not cut off a man's support and place a stigma on him that will make his employment chewhere almost impossible. He can be shifted to an insensitive job with little difficulty and no danger. We have already danmed for life too many humble employes of the Government merely because there was doubt or because our security system was too chimsy to resolve it.

In our courts we have a complex system of rules of evidence to protect a citizen against unwarranted prosecution, to expose liars, and to arrive at facts as far as is possible in the light of human frailties. Undoubtedly we have at times carried this system to extremes and hobbled our procedure unnecessarily. But the system has evolved as a result of a thousand years of experience, and we should not abandon it lightly.

WE cannot carry it all over into loyalty procedures without rendering them cumbersome. Still, such procedures place a man in jeopardy—not, to be sure, of life or limb, but of his good name, which may be more precious; and, therefore, the best advice of men learned in the law should be obtained if we are to have a sound and fair system embodying the safeguards that have been found essential for wise judgments,

We have had, recently, some very striking and disheartening examples of how far an unscrupulous ilar can go and the harm he can do when proceedings are loose and informal, and he does not have to run the gantlet of vigorous cross-examination.

The Bill of Rights says that a man shall not be twice placed in jeopardy for the same offense. In our loyally system there is no finality. Important men who could contribute much to the nation's real security have found it necessary time after time to go through the same rigmarole, filling out forms, appearing before loyalty boards, reassuring their neighbors that constant inquiry does not necessarily mean they are subvergive.

Some have also has to spend their own money, time after time, merely defending themselves against ill-founded attacks. This has not generally been the result of new evidence presented. It has just been because we have a clumsy, inadequate system, steeped in confusion. When a man is cleared he ought to stay cleared unless there is new and pertinent evidence that he should not be.

Do we still subscribe to that item of the Bill of Rights? Or do we think it is not jeopardy when a man may lose position, reputation and (riends because of the acts of his Government?

HE most serious aspect of our system to date has been that it has been used for spite and for thought control. Wholly unsupported charges lodged mainly for spite have been entertained seriously and made the basis for action when a proper court would have conpletely disregarded them.

The matter of thought control has been more subtle and more disastrous. Apparently the argument goes something like this: A man expressed opinions contrary to those which have been accepted as a Government policy. Perhaps he did so in the interests of Russia. We shall, therefore, examine whether his opinions were sound. What a travesty on the ideals of free speech!

And I am not writing merely of cases that have been in the headlines. I have in mind cases of a number of persons that received no publicity. My information about them is fragmentary, and I could prove nothing; for they have been surrounded with all the paraphernalla of secrecy; they have been the subject of star chamber proceedings.

But I believe there has been altogether too much thought control of this kind; for if it has been practiced in the full light of day, as it has, we may be sure it has been practiced far more in secret—sometimes on no better ground than that a man's arguments regarding policy have been found inconvenient.

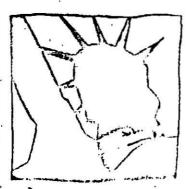
OW I do not intend to prescribe an ideal system. I hope very much that a fully competent board will be given the task of doing so before more harm is done. But I have three suggestions in that direction.

In the practice of criminal law we have grand juries. They are part of our heritage from the long struggle of the past against arbitrary power.

Their power is to protect the individual against capricious acts on the part of government officials. Before a District Attorney can jail a man and force him to defend himself in court against serious charges, he must have him indicted. And no indictment will be returned unless the District Attorney can convince a grand jury, made up of the man's tenow citizens chosen by lot. that he has a strong enough case to warrant setting all the machinery of the courts in motion.

Under our loyalty system, on the contrary, a man can be suspended and forced to defend himself at the whim of an official who may have only the iffimslest of evidence against him. We need the equivalent of a grand jury in our security system. Such an equivalent would be made up of men who owe no allegiance to any official who may make charges, and it should be rigorously supported and protected in its deliberations and findings.

It could be selected by lot from men in the civil service, as grand juries are selected from the general body of citizens, which would be a reason-



able and democratic way of sharing the burden. No machinery of trial should move unless there are serious charges supported by adequate evidence in the opinion of such a group of men. If this had been a part of our system in recent years, a large number of cases that have caused real distress would never have got started.

HE relation of a Government to its employes is a different matter than its relations to citizens at large. It is, in some ways, comparable to its relation to men in uniform. There are a dependence and an agreement under which both the men and the Government have obligations and tesponsibilities,

When a soldier is subjected, to court-martial, the Govern-to ment formishes him with counsel. Under the present loyalty aysiem, a man who is accused imust defend himself at his nam expense. When our aystem is revised this burden should be lifted. The accused phould be furnished with vigorous and capable counsel and should have wide latitude in its selection. He can then add his own counsel if he sees fit,

Such a provision would accomplish a number of things, a would protect the man who is without resources and to whom his job may be highly important. It would put an end to the absurdity of preventing an accused man or his counsel from seeing some of the evidence because it is present and fore

In addition to positive machinery for detecting and exchiding disloyal persons in our midst, there should be equally positive means for invaring that the system is not used for improper purposes—for spite, for thought control, or for political advantage.

A grand jury can report to a court, and often does, if it believes prosecuting officers are violating the law. An equivalent of the grand jury should have a corresponding opportunity in connection with loyalty procedures. And it should report to the top in such instances-to the superiors of the offending official as many steps removed as the circumstances and the gravity of the offense warrant, in its opinion. The public would then have some assurance that the practice under the system is

to do with the security system employed in the Executive branch of government. What committees of Congress do is up to Congress and, in the last analysis, up to the public opinion which obtains. Courts, quite properly, refrain from entering into questions of how Congress conducts its business.

But if the Executive branch has a really effective system in operation and has cleaned its house, there will be few specific cases to which Congress can usefully direct its attention. We may then arrive at a situation in which Congress examines only into the manner in which the Executive branch is operating, instead of attempting, in an exceedingly cumbersome and defective manner, the examination of individual cases, which should be promptly and effectively handled by a system designed specifically for that purpose.

HE tide has apparently turned. We are much more same and less hysterical than a year ago. We are gradually becoming more reasonable in our approach to the problem of subversives. But there is a danger Here. Public opinion in this country sometimes swings to extremes; witness the great Prohibition experiment.

As the tide turns, we should be on the alert to see that it does not swing too far and leave us complacent. We still, no doubt, have some Communists in our midst; and we still need to be vigilant in finding and removing them from places of trust in government, and industry.

It is time for a new system, one that strikes a proper balance, seeking out and removing enemy sympathizers who are doing us harm, but offering reasonable protection to the innocent as it does so; one that will be decent and just and that will not itself subvert those ancient rights of man which are the essence of his liberty.

O Dr. Bush, would you state for the record your present position, and after that, the principal government offices which you have held and now hold?

A I am President of the Carnegic Institution in Washington. At the present time I holdne government post except membership on one or two committees. I don't think you need to have them.

I was Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics for several years, about 1939.

I was Chairman of the National Defense Research Committee when it was formed in June of 1940.

and Development when it was formed in June of 1941, through the war, and until after it was closed out after the war.

(CODY 1117) (COTTES)

During the was I was Chairman of the New Weapons Committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

After the War I was Chairman of the Joint Research and Development Board of the Army and Navy, and then when that Board was made permanent by statute, I was Chairman of the Research and Development Board until 1949.

I think these are the principal appointments, sir.

- Q About how long have you known Dr. Oppenheimer?
- A I have known him well since the early days of the war. I undoubtedly met him in gatherings of physicists before that time, but have no specific recollection of the first date that I met him.
- Q What was your connection with his appointment to the Manhattan District?

A There were appointments before then. At that time General Groves, who was in charge of the Manhattan District, reported to a body of which I was Chairman, and which I omitted to list. It is rather hard to get all of these in. It was the Military Policy Committee, of which I was Chairman. Dr. Conant was my deputy. General Groves took up all of his programs and policies with that group.

At the time that General Groves made the appointment of Dr. Oppenheimer at Los Alamos, he took that matter up with us. In my memory he took it up informally, not in a formal meeting, and discussed it with Dr. Conant and with me.

Q What recommendation did you make?

A General Groves said he had in mind appointing Dr.

Oppenheimer. He reviewed for us orally what he know of Dr.

Oppenheimer's prewar record. I don't remember that we looked at any file or any written records. He recited some of the previous history. Then he asked the opinion of me and Dr.

Conant in regard to the appointment, and I told him I thought it was a good appointment.

Q Did you have any discussion about any prior left wing associations that he had?

- A Yes. we did. He recited previous associations.
- Q When you say "he", you mean whom?
- A General Groves.
- Q . About when was this?

A I noted down a few dates. I can't say, gentlemen, that my memory for dates and the like is good. In fact, it is a little bad. I have that date here somowhere. Opponheimer was chosen in November of 1942.

Q Did you have opportunity to observe his work at Los Alamos?

A In a sense which I was responsible for it. The structure at that time, you remember, was this: OSID started this work and continued it for a considerable period. It continued parts of it in fact after that date. I originally carried the fixen responsibility for it, resporting to the

President. On my recommondation when the matter came to the construction of large facilities, the matter was transferred to the War Department. Secretary Stimson and I conferred, and the Manhattan District was set up. Groves was made head of it.

After that the Military Policy Committee reviewed his recommendations on which I was Chairman, and there was also a policy committee appointed by the President which consisted of the Vice President, Secretary Stimson, General Marshall, Dr. Conant and myself, I believe. That was appointed by Mr. Roosevelt at my request. When I was carrying the full responsibility, I told him I would prefer to have some group of that sort, and that committee was appointed. It never was formally dissolved.

- Q Would you say a word as to your view of his achievement at Los Alamos?
- A He did a magnificent piece of work. More than any other scientist that I know of he was responsible for our having an atomic bomb on time.
- Q When was your next governmental connection with him, do you recall?
  - A There have been so many I am not sure which one.
- Q Let me go back a minute and ask you another question about the Los Alamos work.

What significance would you attach to the delivery

of the A bomb on time, or was it delivered on time?

A That bomb was delivered on time, and that means it saved hundreds of thousands of casualties on the beaches of Japan. It was also delivered on time so that there was no necessity for any concessions to Russia at the end of the war. It was on time in the sense that after the war we had the principal deterrent that prevented Russia from sweeping over Europe after we demobilized. It is one of the most magnificent performances of history in any development to have that thing on time.

Q You were connected with the effort of this country to control international atomic energy before the United Nations?

A Yes. After the war, very soon after the war, you remember that there was a so-called Atlee Conference, when Mr. Atlee came over and the Prime Minister of Canada came down. At that conference was prepared a declaration. I managed that affair for Secretary Byrnes and John Anderson, and I wrote that declaration. That is where it was decided to take this matter to the United Nations.

The next step was the Secretary of State's committee of which I was a member. That committee appointed a panel of which Dr. Oppenheimer was a member. That panel prepared what later became known as the Baruch Plan. After it was prepared, it was approved by the Secretary of State's committee, and it was presented to the United Nations by Mr.

Baruch at he President's request.

Q Did you see something of Dr. Oppenheimer during that period?

A Certainly. We have a number of discussions between the main committee and the panel that was drafting the agreement.

Q Did you form any opinion as to his contribution at that time?

A His contribution was substantial in the thinking that went into that very difficult matter.

Q When you became Chairman, I think, of the Joint Recarch and Development Board in 1947, did you sot up an Atomic Energy Committee?

A That is right. I appointed Dr. Oppenheimer as Chairman of it, as I remember.

Q What would you say as to his services in that connection?

I think I can save time by saying that I have worked with him on this general subject in many capacities. Two have been mentioned. He was also on the panel which reviewed the evidence before Mr. Truman made the announcement of the Russian atomic explosion. He and I were both members of a panel set up by the Secretary of State which worked a year ago last summer. I believe, on general disarmament matters. I think there were probably one or two other occasions. I worked

with him on many occasions on this general subject.

Q In connection with the Secretary of State's panel, did you have occusion to visit the Secretary of State in the summer of 1952?

A I will not try to be exact on dates on that. But when the panel had gotten to a point where it was about to draft a report, we not with the full panel and the Secretary of State, and went over some of our conclusions orally, as I remember.

Q Before that time did you have occasion to talk with the Secretary of State about the question of postponing the test of the A bomb?

A I did. That had nothing to do with that panel, however. That was a personal move that was made, as a matter of fact, before the panel was in operation. The clearaces on the panel were delayed. In that interim I visited the Secretary of State and gave my personal opinion in regard to that test. Before so doing I talked with a number of my friends.

Q Who did you talk to among others?

A Mr. Elihu Root. I also talked with three or four members that were waiting to go to work on the panel. John Dickey, Joseph Johnson, Allan Dulles, Robert Oppenheimer. I undoubtedly discussed it with one or two others. In every case it was discussing the matter in generalities, without

going into confidential matters. It was not necessary in order to do that.

I then visited the Secretary of State and gave him my personal opinion on that matter.

Without revealing any matters that you consider confidential, could you state what your position at the time was with respect to that test?

Mait a minute. I gave the Secretary of State a memorandum which gave him my personal views. I made no copy of that memorandum. Nobody knows the exact content of that memorandum as far as I know except the Secretary of State and anyone he may have told about it. It has nover been made public. It seems to no that it would be quite improper for me to give you the content. I will lean on the judgment of the Chairman. My inclination is that I should not reveal b6 b7C

Dr. Eush, I think you should not discuss the contents of the memorandum, but I see no reason why if you expressed your views to a number of people at that time, why you can't --

THE WITNESS: Quite right. I can readily say what moved me to go at all, and what the general tenor of my thinking was, much as I discussed it then.

There were two primary reasons why I took action at that time, and went directly to the Secretary of State 3

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There was scheduled a test which was evidently going to occur early in November. I felt that it was utterly improper -- and I still think so -- for that test to be put off just before election, to confront an incoming President with an accomplished test for which he would carry the full responsibility thereafter. For that test marked our entry into a very disagreeable type of world.

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In the second place, I felt strongly that that test ended the possibility of the only type of agreement that I thought was possible with Russia at that time, namely, an agreement to make no more tests. For that kind of an agreement would have been self policing in the sense that if it was violated, the violation would be immediately known. I still think that we made a grave error in conducting that test at that time, and not attempting to make that type of simple agreement with Russia. I think history will show that was a turning point, what when we entered into the grim would that we are entering right now, that those who pushed that thing through to a conclusion without making that attempt have a great deal to answer for.

That is what moved me, sir. I was very much moved at the time.

BY

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Q Turning now to the matter of the controversy in the fall of 1949 over whether or not to proceed with an all-out

program for the development of the H-bomb, did you have any official participation in the actions that were taken at that time?

A No, I did not. I had no official connection with the matter. I would like to make one thing clear. There have been statements in the paper that at that time I empressed opinions on that matter. I did not do so. In fact, I very carefully refrained from doing so. There was some talk in the press of a review body on that matter. I was named as a possible chairman. I said to one or two men on Capital Hill that I felt that would be a mistake, to establish such an affair. In the first place, the General Advisory Committee had been set up by law for the explicit purpose of reviewing such matters, and second, a review panel would constitute new men, and it would take mentals of work before it could understand the technical ratters involved and pass reasonable judgment. Hence I declined to give any personal estimate of the matter at the time.

A I have never reviewed in detail all of the considerations. No, I am not going to express an opinion on that today. Let me say with all due respect that I don't think this Board could awrive at the question of whether reasonable judgment was shown at that time. There are some exceedingly difficult things that come into such a question.

I can certainly recite things that would need to be considered.

For one thing I think it is fully evident that the hydrogen bomb was of great value to Russia -- much greater value to Russia than to us. I think I can also be sure that a test by us of a hydrogen bomb would be of advantage to Russia in the prosecution of their program. There are two considerations that might weigh very heavily indeed in such a comideration. The other one, of course, is feasibility.

Q Turning to another topic, at the time of the establishment of the Atomic Energy Commission and the General Advisory Committee, or several months after the establishment of them both, did the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission consult you about Dr. Oppenheimer's clearance?

A Yes, I remember that he did. Mr. Lilienthal consulted me, and I wrote him a letter about it.

Q Do you have a copy of that with you?

A What I have is this. I have no record in my files of these matters. All of my records in the Office of Scientific Research and Development were of course turned over to the Defense Department. All of my records in the Research and Development Board remain there. I have not gone back to those files.

From stenographic notebooks I have a transcript of the body of that letter.

Q . Isn't that the one we have already read in the record?

Α ΄	Quite likely. I could not find a copy, sir.	Wo	uld
you want	to look at it to see if it is?	153 E	•
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	Would there be any objection	ťο	. *
reading	it again?	50	
	No, there would be no objection.	* .	
Ļ	No, of course not.	s s	

THE WITHESS: I could not find a copy anywhore, but my stenegrapher had his old notebooks and that is where I got it from. Isn't it quicker for me to read it?

Why don't you read it?

me to coment concerning Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, and I am very glad to do so. Dr. Oppenheimer is one of the great physicists of this country or of the world for that matter. Prior to the war he was on the staff of the University of California, and was regarded as the header of theoretical aspects of atomistics and smilar subjects of physics. Shortly after the Army entered into the development of atomic energy he was given a very important appointment by General Groves. This appointment made him Director of the Laboratory at Los Alamos, which was in all probability the most important post held by any civilian scientist in Connection with the entire effort. General Groves undoubtedly made this appointment after a very careful study of the entire affair from all angles, as this was his custom on important appointments.

b6 b7C

Subsequent'developments made it very clear that no error had been made in this connection, for Dr. Oppenheimer proved himself to be not only a great physicist, but also a man of excellent judgment and a real leader in the entire effort. In fact, it was due to the extraordinary accomplishments of Oppenheimer and his associates that the job was completed on Subsequent to the end of the war Do. Oppenheimer has had a number of important appointments. He was invited by Secretary Stimson as one of the scientists consulted by the Secretaries of War and Navy in connection with the work of the Interim Committee. He was appointed by the State Department as a member of the Board which drew up the plan on which 'lkr. Baruch based his program. He has recently been appointed by the President as a member of the General Advisory Committee of your organization. I hav e appointed him a member of the Committee on Atomic Energy of the Joint Research and Development Board. All of this has followed from his extraordinary war record in which he made a unique, and exceedingly important contribution to the success of the war effort of this country.

"I know him very well indeed and I have personally great confidence in his judgment and integrity."

	I	have	the	original	now.
BA			],	·•	

Q At the time you wrote that letter, had you been through Dr. Oppenheimer's personnel file, the FBI repetts?

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A I don't think I ever went through Dr. Oppenheimer's FBI file. If I did, I certainly do not remember.

Q Did you understand at the time that you wrote that letter that he had had left wing associations?

A I understood that at the time of his first appointment was made at Los Alamos. I had an exposition of the entire affair from General Groves.

Q You read the letter of General Nichols dated

December 23, 1953, to Dr. Oppenheimer, containing the items

of derogatory information?

A Yes, I read that as it appeared in the press.

Q Is there anything in that letter which would cause you to want to qualify the letter which you wrote to Mr. Lilienthal that you have just read?

A Now, let me answer that in two parts. I had at the time of the Los Alames appointment complete confidence in the loyalty, judgment and integrity of Dr. Oppenheimer. I have certainly no reason to change that opinion in the meantime. I have had plenty of reason to confirm it, for I worked with him on many occasions on very difficult matters. I know that his motivation was exactly the same as mine, namely, first, to make this country strong, to resist attack, and second, if possible, to fend off from the world the kind of mess we are now getting into.

On the second part of that, would I on the basis of

that document if those allegations were proved charge my judgment. That is what I understand this Board is to decide. I don't think I ought to try to prejudge what they might find out.

Q I would not want to ask you to do that, and my question is not designed to do that.

A My faith has not in the slightest degree been shaken by that letter or anything else.

	I wink that is all, Doctor.	
	I have no questions, Mr. Chairman.	
	I have one question which relates to	142
the deve	lopment of the hydrogen bomb in general, and it	
is promp	ted by semething you said in answer to a question p	ប្រ
to you l	I think.	

I believe you said that you felt that thet test in the fall of 1952 was of value to the Russians in their own program. Did I understand that correctly?

THE WITNESS: I am sure it was.

And this is for technical reasons?

when we reviewed the evidence of the first Russian atomic emplosion, we didn't find out merely that they had made a bomb. We obtained a considerable amount of evidence as to the type of bomb, and the way in which it was made. If they

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had no other evidence than that from their own test and the like, they would have derived information.

since that occurred, Mr. Chairman, there has been a discussion in the press in this country which in my opinion has been a infernal speculation, guessing, prying, the reporting of this technical feature and what, which has performed for the Russians so much that I can't understand why they need any, by network in this country. We deliver it to them on a platter.

If that didn't aid them, I would like to know what would.

Would it have been your guess that the

Soviets would have attempted to develop this kind of weapon?

THE WITNESS: Why, certainly, because it is very valuable indeed to them. To us, with 500 KT fission beams we have very little need for a 10 megaten hydrogen beam. The Russians, on the other hand, have the great targets of New York and Chicago, and what have you. It is of enormous advantage to them.

So they probably would have sought to develop this in any event unless some international control machinery had been in effect.

THE WITNESS: That is right.

And our not proceeding, as some people thought we should not, probably didn't have any relation to what the Russians might do about it.

THE WITIESS: I think it has relation to what the

belief 8-

Russians might do about it because whether we proceeded or not determined to some extent the speed with whith the could proceed. Let me interpose a word there, Mr. Chairman. b6

THE WITNESS: It was not a question, as I understand it, of whether we should proceed or not. It was a question of whether we should proceed in a certain manner and on a certain program. I have never expressed opinions on that. But certainly there was a great deal of opinion which seemed to me sound that the program as then presented was a somewhat fantastic one. So it was not a question of do we proceed or do we not. I think there was no disagreement of opinion as to whother we ought to be energotic in our research, whether we should be assiduously looking for ways in which such a thing could be done without unduly interfering with our regular program. The question of whother we proceeded along a certain path -- may I say one more word on that, Mr. Chairman, quite frankly, and I hope you won't hisunderstand me, because I have the greatest respect for this Board. Yet I think it is only right that I should give you my opinion.

I feel that this Board has made a mistake and that it is a serious one. I feel that the letter of General Michols which I read, this bill of particulars, is quite capable of being interpreted as placing a man on trial because he held opinions, which is quite contrary to the American

system, which is a terrible thing. And as I move about I find that discussed today very energetically, that here is a man who is being pilloried because he had strong opinions, and had the temerity to empress them. If this country ever gets to the point where we come that near to the Russian system, we are certainly not in any condition to attempt to lead the free world toward the benefits of democracy.

Now, if I had men on this Board, I most cortainly would have refused to entertain a set of charges that could possibly be thus interpreted. As things now stand, I am just simply glad I am not in the position of the Board.

What is the mistake the Doard has made?

It was bound to be released sometime

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THE WITNESS: I think you should have immediately
said before we will enter into this matter, we want a bill
of particulars which makes it very clear that this man is
not being tried because he expressed opinions.
Are you aware, Dr. Bush, how this got
in the press and was spread throughout the world?
THE WITNESS: Yes, I know how it was released.
Do you know who released it?
THE WITNESS: I believe this gentleman on my righ
released it.
I don't think you can blame the Board.
We had quite a discussion about that.

when you made your report.

vas bound to be released. I assure you, and I am sure that we are all sure that whatever the outcome, this Deard is going to be very severely criticized.

THE WITNESS: I am sure of that, and I regret it sincerely, sir, because I fear that this thing, when your report is released, will be misinterpreted on that very basis whatever you may do.

Dr. Bush, you don't think we sought this job, do you?

profound sympathy and respect. I think the fact that a group of men of this sort are willing to do as tough and as difficult a job as this augurs well for the country. It is in stark contrast with some of the things that we have seen going on about us in similar circumstances. Orderly procedure and all of that is good. I merely regret that the thing can be misinterpreted as it stands on the record, and misinterpreted in a way that can do great damage. I know, of course, that the Executive Branch of the United States Covernment had no intention whatever of pillowying a man for his opinions. But the situation has not been helped, gentlemen, recently by statements of the Secretary of Defense. I can assure you that the Scientific community is deeply stirred today.

week, and the American Physical Society meets, and I hope sincerely that they will do nothing foolish. But they are deeply stirred. The reason they are stirred is because they feel that a professional man who rendered great service to his country, rendered service beyond almost any other man, is now being pilloried and put through an ordeal because he had the temprity to express his kenest opinions.

Dr. Bush, are you familiar with the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 at all?

THE WITNESS: I have read it.

Are you familiar with the fact that the Commission has a published set of procedures which for these purposes have the effect of law?

THE WITNESS: Yes. I am not quarreling with the procedure, Mr. Dhairman.

As I understand it, and I can be corrected by counsel, the writing of a letter to Dr.

Oppenheimer with specifications is required under these procedures.

THE WITNESS: I have been a friend of General Nichols for many years. We wrote the letter. I quite frankly think it was a poorly written letter and should have been written in such a way that it made it absolutely clear that what was being examined here was not the question of whether a man

held opinions and whether those were right or wrong, whether history has shown it to be good judgment or poor judgment. I think that should have been made very clear.

interest of having a record hore, and I don't consider myself in any argumentation with you, for whom I have a very high regard, personally and professionally, that there were items of so-called derogatory information — and that is a term of art — in this letter, setting aside the allegations about the hydrogen bomb. There were items in this letter which did not relate to the expression and holding of opinions.

THE WITNESS: Quite right, and the case should have been tried on those.

This is not a trial.

saying these things to the judge, you can well imagine that.

I feel a very serious situation has been created, and I think that in all fairness I ought to tell you my frank feeling that this has gotten into a very bad mess. I wish I could suggest a procedure that would resolve it.

in place in accordance with procedures, and I was glad to hear you say a few moments ago that you felt that this was fair kind of proceeding. I am not sure I am quoting you correctly.

THE WITNESS: You'can quote me to that effect.

I think some of the things we have seen have been scandalous affairs. I think in fact the Republic is in danger today because we have been slipping backward in our maintenance of the Bill of Rights.

just what mistake you think the Board made. I did not want this job when I was asked to take it. I thought I was performing a service to my country.

THE WITNESS: I think the moment you were confronted with that letter, you should have returned the letter, and asked that it be redrafted so that you would have before you a clearcut issue which would not by implication put you in the position of trying a man for his opinions.

I was not confronted with that letter, and I don't think it would have made any difference if I had been. I was simply asked if I would serve on the Board. What mistake did I make when I did that?

Mr. Chairman, might I make a romark for myself here, speaking for Dr. Oppenhoimer? I have the deepest respect for Dr. Bush's forthright character, for his lifelong habit of calling a spade a spade as he sees it. I simply want to leave no misuhderstanding on the record here that we share the view that this Board should not have served

when asked to serve under the letter as written.

THE WITHESS: I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, that
the opinions being expressed are my own. They usually are.
I have never heard it suggested that you
didn't express your own opinion, Dr. Bush.
Dr. Buch, then your idea is that suppose
I was asked to serve on whis Board, and I didn't know anything
about it I had not soon any of this material after I had
agreed to serve, and caw this material, I should have resigned
THE WITHESS: No, I think you simply should have
asked for a revision of the bill of particulars.
I am just annious to know what you think
my procedure should have been.
THE WITHESS: That is what I think. Now, I don't
see how you can got out of this mess.
Doctor, on what ground would you ask
for a bill of particulars if youdidn't know the record?
THE WITNESS: I think that bill of particulars was
obviously poorly drawn on the face of it, because it was most
certainly open to the interpretation that this man is being
tried because to expressed strong opinions. The fact that he
empressed strong opinious stands in a single paragraph by

itself. It is not directly connected. It does n have in that

It merely says he stated opinions, and I think

paragraph, through improper motivations he empressed these

XERO

In other words, we want to prejudge the case before we know anything about it.

or no board should ever sit on a question in this country of whether a man should serve his country or not because he expressed strong opinions. If you want to try that case, you can try me. I have expressed strong opinions many time, and I intend to do so. They have been very unpopular opinions at times. When a man is pilloried for doing that, this country is in a severe state.

I have no more questions.

I should like to ask one more question.

THE WITNESS: I hope it is a gentle one. Excuse me, gentlemen, if I become stirred, but I am.

BA

Q Dr. Bush, have you had some experience in handling security questions in the past?

A Throughout the war, I was responsible for security in the Office of Scientific Research and Bevelopment. The formal situation was this. All the appointments I was responsible for clearance in the organization. On appointment on the staff of contractors, the contractor himself was responsible. Of course, you realize that to a contractor was given only the information within his field. No question was

raised in connection with contractors unless either the Army or the Navy cautioned about them. On appointments to CSRD, I had advice from both the Army and the Navy, but the responsibility was mine.

I might say in passing that there were a good many appointments, and I know of no case in which an appointment on CERD was made in which disloyalty has since been proved.

I am proud of that record. I think our procedure in clearance at that time was a same and reasonble one and effective one.

	That is all.
	May I ask one question
1361	CROSS EMAMMINATION
ВЪ	

- Q I am going to ack you a question which I am sure you will describe as a gentle one. Let me tell you I never saw this letter in question until two months after it was written. I am not asking this for personal reasons.
  - A I am sure you lidn't write it.
- Q I am sure you didn't mean to imply that. Would you make a distinction between the question of whether a man's opinions were right and wrong, and the question of whether a man's opinions were empressed in good faith or bad faith?

A Yes, a very great difference. If this paragraph that I referred to had said by improper motivation because this man had allegiance to another system than that of his own

country, he expressed these opinions in an attempt to block the program, them I would not have objected.

Q If the paragraph was interpreted to question the good faith of the opinion, then you would have no objection to it.

A No, if At was done explicitly enough, certainly not.

Q Thank you.

A The trouble is of course that the public will not read and will not interpret gently or sympathetically. The public is going to read this in the worst possible interpretation.

Thank you very much, Dr. Bush.

THE WITHESS: 'Thank you, sir.

(Witness excused.)

That is all we have to do today.

Do you have some affidavits?

I think they could go over until

Monday. It won't take very long.

We will recess for the weekend and meet again Monday morning at 9:30.

(Thereupon at 2:50 p.m., a recess was taken until Monday, April 26, 1954, at 9:30 a.m.)

Office Mem OVERNMENT Director, FBI SAC, WFO UNKNOWN SUBJECT, WA. DR. VANNEVAR BUSH - VICTIM SUBJECT: EXTORTION Attention: FBI Laboratory The United States Attorney, District of Columbia, declined prosecution in instant matter. It is requested that the Laboratory make appropriate disposition of the instant letter, which is being maintained by TJJ:eas 9-821

April 24, 1951 SAC, Washington Field Director, FBI THENCHEN QURITCE, WA. DR. VANNEVAR BUSH - Victim EXTORTION (Your 9-821) Reurlet April 16, 1951. The evidence previously received in connection with this matter and designated in the Laboratory as specimens Q1 and Q2 is being forwarded herewith in order that it may be returned to Dr. Vamevar Bush. No photographs of this evidence have been made. Ino Meure 9-20437 SWY: khl 9--20437 APR 25 1951



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION b7C 9-821 WASHINGTON FIELD . FILE NO. THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT REPORT MADE AT PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE DATE WHEN THOMAS J. JENKINS TJJ:EAS 4/9-11/51 4/16/51 WASHINGTON, D. C. CHARACTER OF CASE UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa. DR. VANNEVAR BUSH - Victim EXTORTION Victim received a letter postmarked 3/26/51 from Las Cruces, New Mexico, SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: in which writer threatened to spit in his face. AUSA FIHELLY declined prosecution. The victim received a letter dated March 26. DETAILS: 1951, which was postmarked March 26, 1951, at Las Cruces, New Mexico, and signed The instant letter reads as follows: "Doctor Bush 618 "You are a fool -"Your puny brain is like a hungry frantic rat imprisoned in a steel lined room - Only death can open its eyes. "If I am ever so unfortunate as to be near you, cover your face, because I will spit in it. "A prophet in a land ruled by such as you can only stand in the gate & cry woe. "A curse on you & all your marks. DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES TECHROLD - 127 COPIES OF THIS REPORT APR 18,1953 109 JUN 24 1965 EX - 131 Bureau USA, Washington, D. C.

- Albuquerque (Information)

2 - Washington Field

(WFO 9-821)

The handwriting of was written in English and in the	the letter and the envelope
the envelope under the name of and printed in red, the following:	appears in English
	be b

The facts of this case were discussed with Assistant United States Attorney JOHN FIHELLY, who advised that the would decline prosecution on the grounds that he did not feel this letter fell within the purview of the Federal Extortion Statute.

C'LOSED

9--20437--2

(WFO 9-821)

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

One copy of this report is being sent to the Albuquerque Office in view of the fact that they have received previous communications from the Bureau concerning this matter.

REFERENCE: Letter from the Bureau dated April 3, 1951. REPORT of the



### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WASHINGTON D. C.

SAC, Washington Field

April 11, 1951

D-130506 DO

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence referred to in Pureau letter dated April 3, 1951, to Dr. Vanneyar Bush.

39-20437-3

Dr. VANNEVAR EUSR - Victim

"Threatening Letter

Exemination requested by Buroau

EXTORTION

A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE

References Bureau letter of 4-3-51, to Dr. Vannevar Buah

Susmination requested: Document

Ol Envolope addressed to "Dr. Vannavar Bush, Washington DC," postmarked "LAS CRUCES N. MEX. MAR 26 1951 4:30 PM."

62 Accompanying letter dated #26 Mar 50. " beginning "Doctor Bush Tou are

Results of examination:

The handwriting on openimons C1 and C2 was searched through the appropriate sections of the Anonymous letter Pile without effecting an address identification. Photographic copies of this material are not being address to this file at this time.

Specimens Q1 and Q2 are being retained in the files of the Buresu.

SWY khl

COMM 9--20437--3

MAILED 20

Pro

YOUR FILE NO.

 $h_{\mu}$ 

1/2

b70

RECORDED 139 9-20437-3

Br. Vannevar Bush President Carnegie Institution of Tashington 1530 P Street, Sorthwest Tashington 5, D. C.

Dear Dr. Bushi

I have received your letter of March 20, 1931, together with the communication postmarked March 28. 1951. at Las Cruces, New Mexico, signed by

I have made arrangements so that this matter will be discussed with the appropriate U. S. Attorney to determine if a violation of the Federal Extortion Statute is involved. For the present, I am retaining your enclosure and it will be returned when it has served its purpose.

;b6 ,b70

APR 1951

一个

9--20437 -- 3 | Ldzar Boover.

ATTENTION FBI LABORATORY: It is requested that the original communication be searched through the anonymous letter file. Upon completion of the investigation the communication will be returned to Dr. Vannevar Buoh. In the meantime it is being retained in the Bureau.

CC - Washington Field Office - with copy of integminy to hall a seal being retained in the Bureau.

ATTANTIONESTC: Few should discuss the contents of the letter received by Dr. Vannevar Bush with the U.S. Attorney for his opinion as italiation of the Federal Extortion Statute. It is the U.S. Attorney defers to the U.S. Attorney at Albuquerque regarding prospection a teletype should be forwarded immediate. To that office. The grig inabinote signed by the latter of the Total of the Buyery for examination with other

Communications in the Anonymous Letter Pile.

(SEE HEXT PACE)

AUGUSTIAN OF HOUSE LETTER COLUMN COLU

Albuquerque with comment of the such action tacht developeste :

cc - Washington Field Office (note continued)

Photographic copies will be sent to you. Any additional examination desired should be requested by you. After the letter has served its purpose the FSI Laboratory should be advised so that appropriate disposition can be made. The original white envelope is postmarked March 26, 1951, at Las Cruces, New Vexico; a six cent air mail stamp is affixed. In the upper right hand corner. It is addressed in handwriting in ink to Dr. Yannever Buch Hashington, D. C. In the upper left corner the name appears in ink and printed in red is the following:

The original letter is dated March 28, 1951; is on very light blue paper and handwritten. Your attention is directed to your file 121-6423 for background data concerning Dr. Vannevar Bush.

NOTE: Bufile 94-41907 reflects that Dr. Vannevar Bush, President of Carnegie Institution, was suggested as a speaker at one of the graduation exercises of the FBINA. Susmaru on his background contained in this file. No record on in files.

ROK:mmf

NO RECORD ON

9--20487--3

### EDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### Laboratory Work Sheet

HECCHEED 1-10-51

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Re: Unsub., Dr. /ALTE/AR EUSH	iolisi	File # Lab. #	
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Examination requested by: bureau	550		
Date of reference communication:	letter 1/3/51	Date receiv	ved: 1:-101
Examination requested: Noc.			Mip
Result of Examination:	e N	Examination	ı by:
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Specimens sub	mitted for examin	ation	.b6
g .	•		b70
	2 E 200		r*
Ul Envelope addressed to "Dr. Var N. MEX. MAR 26 1951 4:30 PM."	mevar Bush Washir	igton DC," pm	. "LAS CRUCES
Q2 Accp. lotter dated "26 Mar 50,	" beg. "Doctor Bu	ish You are a	1 fool,"
н	3		

9--20437--39

**Jan** 

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGA UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#### Laboratory Work Sheet

Kaconvist 4-10-51

Re: Unsub., Dr. VAHNEVAH BUSH Anonymous Letter

9-20437-File # B-130K

D-130506

NO LAB FILL

Examination requested by: Bureau

Date of reference communication: Undated routing

Date received: 4-10-51

Examination requested:

Result of Examination:

Cuid francisco by:

Specimens submitted for examination

**b**6 b7C

四世 9--20437--3

QL invelope addressed to "Dr. Varmevar Bush Washington DC," pm. "LAS College" н. инх. ман 26 1951 4:30 гм. п

Q2 Acco. lotter dated was Mar 50," beg. "Doctor Bush You are a focl-....

# CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON 1930 P STREET HORTHWEST WASHINGTON S D C

March 29, 1951.

Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington 25, D.C. 1:3335046

Gentlemen:

Anyone who makes public statements on matters of importance more or less expects letters of disagreement and accepts them as part of the price of the statement even when the disagreement is rather violent. The attached communication, however, seems to indicate a degree of mental abnormality which I believe to be dangered ous in as sensitive a locality as that from which this letter comes. I therefore forward it to you for such consideration as you may feel is warranted.

Very truly yours,

V. Bush.

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Justin State

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29 Kar 50

voctor Bush

You are a fool -

rat imprisoned in a steel lined room - Only death can open its eyes.

If I am ever so unfortunate as to be near you, cover your face, because I will spit in it.

A prophet in a land ruled by such as you can only stand in the gate 2 cry woe.

A curse on you & all your marks.

FINCLOSURE

CC-247 Tracy December 8, 1949 Harbo Mohr Tele. Room\_\_ Nease Gandy MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON I would like to suggest that Dr. Vannevar Bush President of Carnegie Institution, as a speaker at one of the future graduation exercises of the National Academy. In conversation with him yestercay on another matter he seemed very affable, very much down to earth with a very sane viewpoint. He has no use for the Communists or the Russians nor does he have any use for the attitude some of the scientists have voiced on the subject of secrecy. He would, I imagine, make a very entertaining talk. Respectfully, Nichols LBII: dmh ENCL RECUMDED - 128 下面的图127

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

# Dole State No Match For Russia—Dr. Bush

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 5 (INS).—One of the developers of the atomic bomb declared today that surrender to the cradie-to-the-grave type of government would make America a soft mark for Russia's "formidable military machine."

Dr. Vannevar Bush, president of the Carnegle Institution in Washington, told a convocation of Massachusetts Institute of

Technology faculty and students:

"Russia is a controlled dictatorship, a police state, with full ultimate management of the details of the life of every citizen. It has held the stand-ard of living down to a small fraction of ours, denying its people the simple comforts of existence in order to focus-effort on guns and atoms

He credited Russia with hav-ing an atomic bomb, and said: In time-how much time is



DR. VANNEVAR BUSH Says U. S. can meet the threat

arguable and important-it can produce a stock of atomic

alone. It is not an absolute weapon. It is part of a vast and intricate armament. Much of the nature of that armament was spread out for all the world to see in the last war, and is known to technicians in Russia as elsewhere. Russia can build fleets of bombers, jet aircraft for defense, radar net-

Bush, can meet the threat "if it is strong" and, by a display of power, might avert war. He explained that by strength he means moral fiber-as well as the sinews of war. He added: "Dictatorships can compete

with dictatorships and free, virile democracy can outpace any such in the long pull. But a people bent on a soft security, surrendering their birthright of individual self-reliance for favors, voting themselves into Eden from a supposedly inex-haustible public purse, support-ing everyone by soaking a fastdisappearing rich, scrambling for subsidy, learning the arts of political log-rolling and forgetting the rugged virtues of the pioneer will not measure up to competition with a tough dic-

"If we go all the way down the path to dependence and render ourselves a people fawning for handouts on an intriguing bureaucracy, Russia car cease building its war machines. It will conquer the wold without them."

`	Mr.	Totson	ميترا ا
-	Mr.	E. A.	Tamm
	Mr.	Clegg	
	Mr.	Coffe;	y
٠ ٨	Mr.	Glavi	1
OL	Mr.	Ladd_	/
A .	Mr.	Ni cho	MO YO
/	Mr.	Roseh	· ·
1/	Mr.	Tracy	
V	Mr.	Carson	a
	Mr.	Egan_	
	Mr.	Hendo	n
	Mr.	Penni	ngton _
	Mr.	Quinn	Tamm_
	Mr.	Nease	
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"if it is strong."

"The bomb does not stand works, guided missiles.
The U. S., according to Dr.

ENCLOSURE"

94-4190%

New York Daily Mirror Page Page\_

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • United States Government

TO

Mr. L. B. Nicho

FROM

Mr. M. A. Jones

SUBJECT:

DR. VANNEVARYBUSH

SUMMARY

SUMMARY

There is no derogatory information concerning Dr. Vannevar Bush in the files and no actual investigation of him has ever been conducted. Relations with him, characterized by cordiality, go back to 1936. He is an authorized confidential informant for atomic energy contacts.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL

BUSH, Vannevar, administrator, electrical engineer; born Everett, Massachusetts, March 11, 1890; son Reverend Richard Perry (Doctor of Divinity) and Emma Linwood (Paine) Ruchechon, Bachelor of Science, Master of Science, Tufts College, 1913, Honorary Doctor of Science, 1932; Doctor of Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Harvard, 1916; Doctor of Laws, Brown University, Middlebury College., 1939, John Hopkins University, 1940, University of Pennsylvania, Yale University, 1942; Washington University, University of Buffalo, 1946; Doctor of Engineering Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, 1941, Rutgers College, 1942; Doctor of Science, Harvard University, Williams College, 1941; Doctor of Science, Stevens Institute of Technology, 1943; Trinity College, 1946; West Virginia
University, 1947: married Phoebe Davis, September 5, 1916;
Richard Davis, With test department General Electric
Company, 1913; With inspection department, U. S. Navy, 1914; instructor mathematics, Tufts College, 1914-15, assistant professor, electrical engineering, 1916-17; research on submarine detection, with special board on submarine devices, U.S. Navy, 1917-18; associate professor electrical power transmission, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1919-23, professor, 1923-32; vice-president and dean of engineering, 1932-38; president Carnegie Institution of Washington since 1939. Trustee Tufts College, Johns Hopkins University; life member Massachusetts Institute of Technology Corporation; regent, Smithsonian Institution. Levy medalist, Franklin Institute, 1928 (honorary member 1947); Lamme medalist, American Institute Electrical Engineering, 1935; Research Corporation Award, 1939; Ballou medal, Tufts College, 1941; Holley medal of American Society of Mechanical Engineers; John Scott medal. Philadelphia City Trusts, 1943; Edison medal American Institute Electrical Engineers, 1944; gold medal, National Institute Social Sciences, 1945; Marcellus Hartley award of National Academy of Sciences; ENCLOSURE

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December 201

DATE:

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Washington Award, Western Society of Engineers, 1946; Hoover Medal of Associate Engineering Scientists, 1947. Member National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (chairman 1939-41), Business Advisory Council of Department of Commerce, 1939-41; chairman National Defense Research Committee, 1940-41; director Office Scientific Research and Development's ince 1941; chairman Joint Committee New Weapons and Equipment of Joint U.S. Chiefs of Staff, 1942-46; chairman Joint Research and Development Board since 1946. Federal American Institute Electrical Engineers. American Academy Arts and Sciences, National Academy of Science, American Physical Society; member American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Society for Engineering. Education, American Philosophical Society, American Mathematical Society; Alpha Tau Omega, Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, Phi Beta Kappa. Clubs: St. Botolph (Boston); Century (New York); Cosmos (Washington). Author: (with W. H. Timbie) Principles of Electrical Engineering, 1923; Operational Circuit Analysis, 1929. Builder of differential analyser (machine for solving differential equations). Contributor numerous articles to American Institute Electrical Engineers and other scientific publications. Address: Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington 5, D. C. (WHO'S WHO in America, 1948)

In addition to the above, Dr. Bush was active in the organization of the Committee for Defense Against Unconventional Attack and is the author of the recent book, "Modern Arms and Free Men."

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Dr. Bush has been frequently contacted for information, particularly in cases where it would have been difficult to secure information on an individual from conventional sources. He supplied data concerning scientist Helmuth DeTerra. (62-59198-18)

He furnished information on certain employees of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company during an investigation of Sosthenes Behn, Chairman of I.T. and T. Dr. Bush was skeptical of the bona fides of certain representatives of a British subsidiary of I.T. and T. (62-25621-55)

Dr. Bush furnished information about Edward U. Condon during the investigation of that individual in July 1947. Bush appears in this report as confidential informant. He described the manner in which Henry Wallace, then vice-president, went over the head of the nominating committee to select a successor for Dr. Briggs, former director of the Bureau of Standards, and urged the nomination of Condon. Bush stated the nomination of Condon was not in accordance with the wishes of the committee and he (Condon) had nothing of importance to do during the work on the Atomic Development Project because Bush has no confidence in his judgment. Bush described Condon as "a bit of a damned fool." (62-58854-48 page 25)

62-58854-308 contains a report that Drew Pearson informed Dr. Condon that he had a tip that it was Bush who first went to the HCUA about Condon. Condon thought Bush was a ruthless and persistent fellow, but scarcely low enough to go to the HCUA about him.

Dr. Bush advised concerning Condon that he had no information which caused him to doubt Dr. Condon's loyalty. (121-2673-3 page 40)

In connection with the establishment of a National Science Foundation supported by the U.S. Government, Dr. Harlow Shapley headed a group which had certain views on the National Science Foundation and government control thereof, while a number of other scientists, among whom Bush is very prominent, had slightly different ideas of the amount of control the Executive Branch of the government should have over the Foundation. Bush apparently wrote the Administration Bill after a long talk with Truman and Federal Security Administrator, Oscar Ewing.

In discussing lobbying measures of the bill, Dr. Shapley stated he did not trust anyone connected with Bush to deal with matters concerning the version of the bill which Shapley favored. It was reported that Shapley stated he would spread the word around among the most prominent scientists in the country that Dr. Bush and all people affiliated with him were to be handled most cautiously by the scientists. (100-341825-111)

According to Shapley, Dr. Bush and Dr. James Conant of Harvard are personally offensive to each other. (100-341825-42 page 15)

Dr. Bush was interviewed in connection with the investigation of Julius Robert Oppenheimer. Dr. Bush stated that Oppenheimer was definitely pro-Communist and pro-Russian prior to the beginning of World War II and that he had many friends and associates of pro-Communist leanings. Dr. Bush advised further, however, that Oppenheimer is now definitely not pro-Russian although he still may be described as a Liberal. Dr. Bush advised that Oppenheimer's brother is "definitely to the left, associates with pro-Communist groups and persons, and is believed to be a member of the Communist Party." Dr. Bush also advised that Oppenheimer's wife was formerly married to a Communist. Dr. Bush expressed his belief that Oppenheimer has broken off his associations with previous questionable friends of Communist Party leanings. (116-2717-12)

In May of 1948, a preliminary investigation was begun on Dr. Bush in connection with the loyalty of government employees project. The basis was that Bush was "scheduled" to meet with a steering committee for a forum sponsored by the American Association of Scientific Workers. The AASW is reported to be Communist infiltrated. Bush is not known to be a member.

4

At one time Bush was mentioned as a possible receiver of an honorary membership in the Russian Academy of Sciences. It was also reported that Bush was invited to attend a Science Jubilee in Moscow in 1945. Bush's name was in the address book of a subject of an internal security investigation in the Newark Office and Bush had been mentioned in connection with meetings attended by Dr. Harlow Shapley.

A preliminary investigation was made and no derogatory information whatever was developed. Lists of potential invitees to attend the Science Jubilee was merely one made up of prominent scientists and had no political significance. This is also true of the information about honorary membership in the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Informants were doubtful that Bush ever was a member of the American Association of Scientific Workers, but if he ever was, he certainly wasn't at the time of the investigation. (June, 1948)

The investigation did develop that Shapley and Bush were bitter enemies and that so far as Shapley was concerned, he regarded Bush as a headstrong reactionary and regretted the circumstances which made it necessary to work with him. (121-9524)

As of June 9, 1949, Dr. Bush was cleared as a confidential informant in matters relating to atomic energy. (66-2542-7 sub 53 serial 2)

#### RELATIONS WITH THE BUREAU

As mentioned above, relations between the Bureau and Bush go back to 1936 when Bush discussed at length problems in connection with the growing fingerprint files of the FBI. At that time Dr. Bush was with MIT. Dr. Bush advised Mr. Coffey of the Laboratory that he wanted the Director to feel that he could call upon him at any time and that he would be delighted to render his services on this or any other problem which the Bureau thought he might be qualified to handle. 62-38679-24 (94-1-740).

Dr. Bush frequently solicited help from the Bureau in connection with investigations, usually of personnel who were associated with Dr. Bush in connection with the defense effort in which, it will be recalled, Dr. Bush had an overwhelmingly important part. The Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C. and the National Advisory Committee for aeronautics were a couple of agencies in connection with which he made requests. (64-4123-307-3) and (96-252-1).

In connection with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, by letter dated October 29, 1940 Dr. Bush, who was chairman of the committee, requested the assignment of an agent on a confidential basis as a technician at Langley Field. This was not approved. (65-33408)

Dr. Bush was approved as a member of the faculty of the National Academy in March of 1942 (1-10-1672)

Special Agent D. K. Brown contacted Dr. Bush in June of 1942 for the purpose of ascertaining whether Dr. Bush was willing to lecture before the National Academy. Agent Brown saw Dr. Bush, only after difficulty, as Dr. Bush was exceedingly busy, and Dr. Bush informed Agent Brown that he was absolutely declining every invitation of a social or official nature because of the heavy duties imposed upon him by the Army. Agent Brown got the impression that Dr. Bush declined the Bureau's invitation to lecture before the National Academy with real regret and he offered to suggest the names of other prominent scientists if the Bureau desired. (1-10-1718).

Vans

OFFICE PERORANDUM

#### UNITED STATES COVERNMENT

DATE: 1-10-50

THE DIRECTOR

FROII Executives Conference

SUBJECT:

GRADUATION EXERCISES 43rd SESSION, FEI HA

MARCH 31 - GRADUATION SPEAKER

The Executives Conference on 1/10/50, with Mesars. Tolson, Callahan, Tracy, Harbo, Liohr, Ladd, Rosen, Carlson and Clegg present, recommended that in the order named two of the following be selected to be the sepakers at the next Greduation Exercises of the TBI Hational Academy which will be held on March 31, 1950. In the event one declines, the third will be an alternate.

- (1) Dr. Norman Vincent Peale Marble Collegiate Church New York City
- (2) Congressman John J. Roomay Brooklyn, New York Liember of the Aprilpriations Committee
- (3) Dr. Vannevar Bush President Carnegie Institution Washington, D. C., concerning whom a biographical sketch and summary is attached.

Respectfully, For the Conference

Clyde Tolson

Attachment

DIRECTORS NOTATION: "ON. H."

co- Hr. Lohr Mr. Clegg

AC: DIG

CTANDARD FORM AD. 04

# Office Memorandum . United STATES GOVERNMENT

To : Mr. Nichols

PROM . M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: DR. VANNEVAR BUSH

PRESIDENT

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON

DATE: June 28, 1854
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History
Glavin
Figure

By memorandum dated June 16, 1954, Mr. H. L. Edwards advised Mr. Mohr of a letter dated June 11, 1954, from the Washington Field Office regarding an interview of Dr. Vannevar Bush in regard to the Atomic Energy Act Applicant Investigation of Mr. Edwards' memorandum pointed out that Dr. Bush asked the interviewing Agent whether he (the Special Agent) knew all about him (Dr. Bush). Upon receiving a negative answer, Dr. Bush reportedly inquired, "How can you conduct an investigation if you don't know all about me?" Dr. Bush reportedly further said, "I am a busy man, you ought to know all about me before you came here to interview me. I don't have time to answer your questions. You can go back and tell your boss that."

At the conclusion of Mr. Edwards' memorandum, Mr. Tolson noted, "I recommend...that Dr. Bush be listed not to be contacted without prior Bureau authority." The Director noted, "I concur."

#### RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That the attached memorandum to appropriate Bureau officials be sent, advising that Dr. Bush has been added to the "List of Persons Not To Be Contacted Without Prior Bureau Authority."

(2) That the attached letter be sent to the Washington Field Office advising that Bush is not to be contacted unless prior Bureau approval has been obtained.

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Attachment Lever 6-28-54

94-41907-

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UNRECORDED COPY, FILED

Director, FBI

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DR. VANNEVAR BUSH PRESIDENT CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF VASHINGTON

Reurlet June 11, 1954, relating to the interview of Dr. Vannevar Eush, President, Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1530 P Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., on June 8, 1954, in connection with the Atomic Energy Act Applicant Investigation b76

You are instructed that Dr. Bush is not to be contacted on any occasion in the future unless prior Bureau approval has been obtained. For your information, the Washington telephone directory reflects the address of Vannevar Bush to be 4901. Hillbrook Lane, Northwest, Tashington, D. C.

Tolson Stranger Tolson Tolson

Airtel

To:

SAC, Boston

From:

Director, FBI (140-24167)

James R. Newman Department of State SGE

112

You are instructed to have an experienced Special Agent interview Dr. Vannevar Bush concerning Newman. Newman is being considered for the position of Consultant to the Advisor to the President on Disarmament and is being investigated under the provisions of Executive Order 10450 at the request of the Department of State. See current "Who's Who in America" for information concerning Bush and Newman. Also see your radiogram of 6/28/61 concerning Newman.

1 94-41907 (Dr. Vannevar Bush)
NOTE: Full field investigation being conducted concerning
Newman at the request of the Department of State, based on
Newman's reported association with Dr. Edward U. Condon and
Bernard Peters. Peters reported to have been a member of
Communist Party in Germany and renounced his U. S. citizenship
in 1955.

Dr. Vannevar Bush is not to be contacted without Bureau approval per instructions to field dated 6/29/54. In an interview in 1954 in an applicant case, Bush asked the interviewing Agent whether the Agent knew all about him. Agent gave negative answer to which Bush reportedly inquired, "How can you conduct an investigation if you don't know all about me?" Bush reportedly continued, "I am a busy man, you ought to know all about me before you come here to interview me. I don't have time to answer your questions. You can go back and tell your boss that."

VELLOW DUPLICATE JL 1 2 196; MAILED

Bureau files reveal that Bush prodspreviously been cooperative with the Bureau going back to 1936. He was cooperative when interviewed prior to 1954 during the investigations of Dr. Edward U. Condon and Julius Robert Oppenheimer. Bush is an atomic scientist at MIT. Recommend that he be interviewed in this case.

(94-41907; 121-9524)

(5) Note continued page 2

Airtel to SAC, Boston RE: JAMES R. NEWMAN

#### (Note continued)

WFO has advised that during the investigation of Dr. Edward U. Condon, Dr. Bush stated in 1947 that an example of Condon's poor judgment was his association with James R. Newman. Boston aware of this information.

6/28/61 radiogram from Boston states Boston will not interview Dr. Bush UACB.

Pages A1934- Congressman Udall, (D) Arizona, extended his remarks to A1936 include a statement by Dr. Vannevar Bush, president of the Carnegie Institution, which appeared in the New York Times magazine under the title into Make Our Security System Secure." No references were made to the Bureau.

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