

[SMOF YOUNG 07/06/01]

Unauthorized Disclosure of Classified  
Defense Information Appearing in the Jack  
Anderson Columns in The Washington Post  
dated December 14 and December 16, 1971

**DECLASSIFIED**

**E.O. 12958, as amended, Sect 3.5**

NLN 09-09/26 per Sec. 3.5(c) per Ltr. 09/30/2009

By JMR NARA, Date 12/8/2009

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### Attachments

- Attachment 1 - Jack Anderson article appearing in The Washington Post, U.S., Soviet Vessels in Bay of Bengal, dated December 14, 1971
- Attachment 2 - Jack Anderson article appearing in The Washington Post, U.S., Moves Give Soviets Hold on India, dated December 16, 1971

**OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE**  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

December 20, 1971



COMPTROLLER

(Administration)

**REPORT OF INVESTIGATION**

**SUBJECT:** Unauthorized Disclosure of Classified Defense Information  
Appearing in the Jack Anderson Columns in The Washington  
Post dated December 14 and December 16, 1971

Authority:

On December 15, 1971, Mr. D. O. Cooke, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Administration, Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), instructed Mr. W. Donald Stewart, Chief, Investigation Division, Defense Investigation Program Office, to institute an immediate investigation of Subject articles.

**SANITIZED**  
PER SEC. 3.5(c)

Details

The following investigation was conducted by Messrs. W. Donald Stewart, Joseph D. Donohue of the Investigation Division; Mr. Frank Schmitt, Naval Investigative Service; and Messrs. Raymond J. Weir, Jr., [REDACTED] Personnel Interview Division, NSA, who were assigned as augmentees to Mr. Stewart.

Attachment (1) is a copy of the December 14, 1971, article of Jack Anderson.

Attachment (2) is a copy of the December 16, 1971, article of Jack Anderson.

Based upon information provided by Mr. Cooke indicating that the material, compromised in Anderson's article of December 14, 1971, was exclusively held in the Office of the Assistant for National Security Affairs to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, our investigation centered about members of that Office. However, prior to interviewing those individuals, an interview was conducted with Mr. James Noyes of ISA who authored the memorandum from which quotes appear to have been taken by Anderson for his article of December 14th.

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Interview With Mr. James H. Noyes, Deputy Assistant Secretary For  
Near East, African and South Asian Affairs, Office of International  
Security Affairs (ISA)

On December 16, 1971, Mr. Noyes was interviewed by Messrs. Stewart and Donohue concerning his memorandum dated December 6, 1971, entitled "WASG Meeting On India /Pakistan". This memorandum reported on the above meeting which took place on December 3, 1971, at 1100 hours in the Situation Room, White House. A prior review of this memorandum reflected that many quotations appearing in the Anderson article of December 14, appeared to have been taken from this memorandum.

Mr. Noyes stated that at these particular meetings top level personnel from the White House, State Department, Defense Department, and CIA were present. Mr. Noyes stated that the top level people normally, two from each agency, sat at the main table and other observers such as himself are in the back of the room. At this particular meeting Mr. Nutter and Mr. Selden represented DoD. In the event one of these two were not there, he would have been at the main table. At this meeting and at others he attends, he prepares a memorandum for the record. Other people there who are taking notes are generally recording matters in substance. He, however, attempts to take verbatim notes as each representative speaks. He stated that Jean Davis, of Dr. Kissinger's Staff, takes a shorthand account of the meetings. (The Investigators were subsequently informed by Mr. David Young of the White House that he had examined the notes taken by Jean Davis and determined that the material for Anderson's article was not, in fact, extracted from her notes because she records the substance of the meeting rather than transcribing it verbatim. Additionally, she tends to leave out some of the "flavorful" statements made by Dr. Kissinger.)

Mr. Noyes has no doubt whatsoever that the material for Anderson's article of December 14 was extracted from his memorandum of December 6 reporting on the December 3 meeting. This conclusion he arrived at, after comparing the memorandum with the Anderson article.

The Investigators are also convinced that this is the memorandum from which the extracts were taken, because everything relative to the December 3 meeting mentioned in Anderson's column tracks very closely with the material from Mr. Noyes' memorandum.

A review of the distribution of this memorandum fails to reflect any copies were distributed outside of DoD.

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Interview With Rear Admiral Robert O. Welander, USN, Assistant  
For National Security Affairs to The Chairman's Staff Group, JCS,  
and Senior Member of The National Security Council Staff

On December 16 and 17, 1971, R/A Welander was interviewed by Messrs. Stewart and Donohue. Admiral Welander was apprised of his rights under the UCMJ and executed a Waiver of Rights form signifying his agreement to be interviewed.

Admiral Welander stated that he has been in the above mentioned position since May 3, 1971, at which time he replaced Rear Admiral Rembrandt C. Robinson, USN.

In regard to the December 14 article, Admiral Welander stated that on the morning of December 14, while having breakfast at home, he read Anderson's article of that date in The Washington Post. His attention was immediately attracted to the list of naval vessels mentioned in Column one, paragraph two of the December 14 article and, in particular, to the reference to Tartar Sam being a U.S. destroyer, (Tartar Sam is a missile). He recalled specifically using that reference in a memorandum he had prepared on December 10, which incorporated the names of the vessels mentioned in the same paragraph.

Shortly after arriving at work, with the December 14 article in mind, he began reviewing his files in his Office in Room 376A, Old Executive Office Building, and later that day in his other Office in the Chairman, JCS suite, Room 2E860. He discovered that the compromised data in the December 14 article was extracted from the following documents:

A. Rear Admiral Robert O. Welander's memorandum to Brigadier General Haig, dated December 10, 1971, entitled "Contingency Forces", (TOP SECRET).

B. Memorandum for Record dated December 6, 1971, entitled "WSAG Meeting on India/Pakistan", prepared by Mr. James H. Noyes, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern, African and South Asian Affairs, International Security Affairs, relative to meeting of December 3, 1971, 1100 hours, Situation Room, White House, (SECRET).

C. Joint Chiefs of Staff, Memorandum for Record dated December 5, 1971, concerning the Washington Special Action Group (WSAG) meeting of December 4, 1971, (SECRET).

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D. State Department Cables #18877 and 18950, each dated December 10, 1971, from the American Embassy, New Delhi, India, (SECRET).

The above documents will hereinafter be referred to as Documents A, B, C and D but, because of the sensitivity of information therein, will not be attached to the Report of Investigation.

Subsequently, after his review, he concluded that he was the only person, other than his Yeoman 1/C Charles E. Radford, who had access to all four of the above documents.

Admiral Welander identified the following classified passages in the article and the document from which they were extracted:

<u>December 14 Article</u>	<u>Document</u>
Paragraph 2	Document A
Paragraph 8 - 17	Document B
Paragraph 18, 19	Document C
Paragraph 21	Document D (paragraph 7 of Cable #18877)
Paragraph 23	Document D (paragraph 8 of Cable #18950)

In regard to the December 16 article, Admiral Welander stated that Column 3, paragraph 2, contained data extracted from a JCS Memorandum for the Record, dated December 6, covering a December 4 meeting; Column 4 of the article contains data extracted from a State Department message to Ambassador Brown in Jordan. The Admiral advised that his files also contain the above documents.

Again, because of the sensitivity of the information in the above documents, they will not be attached. Throughout this investigation little emphasis will be placed on these latter documents because of their broad dissemination.

After making his discovery of the four documents providing the material for the December 14 article, Admiral Welander stated he promptly reported this matter to Brigadier General Alexander Haig, Jr., USA, Deputy Assistant to The President for National Security Affairs. General Haig reportedly advised him that Mr. David Young and Mr. Egil Krogh of Dr. Kissinger's staff were conducting an inquiry. Admiral Welander said he also advised Captain A. K. Knoizen, USN, Executive Assistant and Senior Aide, JCS, and Captain H. N. Kay, member of Middle East, Africa, South Asia Division, J-5, JCS.

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Admiral Welander advised that, although Documents B, C and D had some distribution, his memorandum to General Haig (Document A) had practically none. The original went to General Haig, a copy to Commander Jonathan Howe (White House) and a copy for his files (Admiral Welander). The above copies were hand carried by YNI Radford. Later General Haig was provided with an additional Xerox copy.

Admiral Welander stated that to his knowledge his office is the only one which held all Documents A, B, C, D. He said that the ISA memorandum (Document B) did not even go to the White House, as Dr. Kissinger had his own secretary at the meeting who prepared a memorandum for him.

YNI Radford occupies a smaller room adjacent to his. There are no other people in the office and when he and Radford leave for the office in JCS, the E. O. B. office is locked.

After approving a memorandum, he normally returns it and the rough draft to Radford who places the latter in the Burn Bag and reproduces necessary copies of the original. The reproduction is done across the hall.

Concerning his memorandum of December 10 to General Haig, he stated he prepared a rough draft of it and gave it to Radford for typing. Later he received the original and the rough draft from Radford.

In regard to his copy of his memorandum for General Haig (Document A), he stated it was never out of his control.

When asked if he knew Jack Anderson or anyone who did, Admiral Welander replied "No".

On the evening of December 16, approximately 5:00 P.M., Admiral Welander telephonically advised the Investigators that he had just been told by Chief Yeoman Sessoms in his office that Radford was personally acquainted with Jack Anderson. (Radford at that time was being interviewed by Messrs. Stewart and Donohue and prior to the phone call had related that fact and circumstances surrounding their (Radford - Anderson) meeting each other. This is reported in Radford's interview).

According to Admiral Welander, Chief Sessoms had been informed of the Anderson - Radford relationship by SP5 Hagar, USA, also in their office. (Hagar who was interviewed earlier on December 16, 1971, denied knowing

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anyone who knew Jack Anderson. Details are reported under his interview and also his explanation for being untruthful.)

During the polygraph examination afforded Radford on the evening of December 16, he balked at discussing certain matters relative to the unauthorized reproduction of copies. He was of the opinion he would betray Admiral Welander's confidence if he did. It became necessary to telephonically contact the Admiral and have him give permission to Radford to be fully cooperative with the polygraph examiner. Admiral Welander spoke to Radford on the telephone and advised Radford to be completely cooperative. Radford then related he had on various occasions removed classified documents from Dr. Kissinger's and General Haig's briefcases and personal files. In some instances he passed the extra copy he purloined to Admiral Welander and in some instances he reproduced a copy of that which he had purloined and furnished same to Admiral Welander. He also provided the same service to Admiral Welander's predecessor (Rear Admiral Robinson). He stated neither gave him any orders to do this. He reportedly was never reprimanded for doing this. The copies he purloined reportedly were furnished by the above Admirals to the Chairman, JCS, (Admiral Moorer).

When informed of this information by Messrs. Stewart and Donohue on the morning of December 17, Admiral Welander began quite defensive and flatly refuses to discuss the matter and stated he would only discuss data relative to the instant disclosures. He did, however, admit receiving classified documents to which Radford referred. He offered, as his reason for refusing to discuss the matter, that he had certain confidential relationships with Dr. Kissinger and General Haig.

Shortly after this point of discussion, Admiral Welander volunteered that he had advised Radford at approximately 9:15 that morning (December 17th) that he (Radford) should obtain legal counsel. The Admiral, obviously knowing that Radford's refusal to talk to the Investigators would hamper the investigation, gave as a reason for his action that he was greatly concerned about the data to which Radford had access. In fact, the Admiral made a great point of stating that, although the disclosures in the December 14 article are very serious, they are small to what other knowledge Radford has from his file. The Admiral feared that if Radford was guilty and decided to tell Anderson other things he knew, such disclosures could cause very serious harm to the national defense.

Because of the sensitive area the Investigators had touched upon, it was felt that probing into the matter of sub-rosa copies would be held in abeyance until appropriate guidance was received.

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Admiral Welander was asked who else had access to his files in his office at E. O. B. He advised Chief Sessoms relieved Radford. However, in regard to his memorandum to General Haig on December 10, he was sure Chief Sessoms had not seen this memorandum and had not been at the E. O. B. office during the period of December 10 through December 14, when the Anderson article appeared.

Admiral Welander knew little about Radford personally and was not aware of any anti-war feelings Radford might have or any personal feelings he had about Daniel Ellsberg.

The Admiral informed that he had never personally met Radford's wife, but felt that she was insecure in that she would frequently call him 12 to 15 times a day. He stated she apparently refused to drive a car and therefore it was necessary for Radford to transport her almost everywhere.

Radford, according to the Admiral, had recently requested a transfer and was officially denied same (December 9th). However, Radford was aware of the refusal two weeks or so before since he had typed the Admiral's memorandum recommending against the transfer. Radford complained the long hours of his job were causing him great difficulty in his marriage. (It is to be noted Radford's wife won't be 22 years old until January 12, 1972 and has two children). The Admiral stated that Radford was invaluable to him and, as a result, had to recommend against his transfer. He told Radford that, after he became better acquainted with the job, having come on board in May 1971, he would be willing to train someone else and release Radford. In the meantime he has made every effort to let Radford off whenever he could spare him.

The Admiral stated that recently he was quite disturbed with Radford because Radford requested weekend leave to visit some relatives or attend a function out of the area. He granted Radford the time he requested. He was later informed by Chief Sessoms that Radford did not leave town but worked during that period as a security guard for some local Detective Agency.

Admiral Welander stated SP5 Hagar, who also works in his office, is the person closest to Radford. He feels the reason for this relationship is that they have been working together the longest of the enlisted men in the office.

Admiral Welander was informed that during the period of February, 1971 through June, 1971, we had conducted a lengthy investigation relative to other Jack Anderson unauthorized disclosures centering in JCS and DIA. The Admiral was unfamiliar with the investigation, probably because the disclosures ceased about the time he came to JCS. The investigation

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referred to was entitled "Unauthorized Disclosures of Classified Defense Information Appearing in the Jack Anderson Columns in The Washington Post Issues Dated March 18, 19, 24, 26, 30; April 9, 21, 30; May 6, 26; and February 2, 1971." After reviewing our Report of Investigation on that case the Admiral advised that his files contain data on every disclosure. It is noted that the time frame of our suspect for those disclosures being in either JCS or DIA was someone who was there from November, 1970 on. Coincidentally Radford entered on duty in JCS in September, 1970, and was assigned to his present office in October, 1970.

An aside to this is that during the course of our investigation, we evidenced deep interest in anyone who knew Jack Anderson. That interest, of course, was quite obvious. We interviewed Admiral Welander's predecessor, Admiral Rembrandt Robinson, who was also Radford's superior. Admiral Robinson made no mention that Radford was acquainted with Jack Anderson. During our interview with Radford, which follows, he mentioned that he had told Admiral Robinson of having met Anderson, through Anderson's parents, and having dined at Jack Anderson's home. This took place about November 1970.

On the evening of December 16, 1971, Admiral Robinson was telephonically contacted at his West Coast duty station by Mr. D. O. Cooke. He verified the fact Radford had mentioned his acquaintance with Jack Anderson and was able to recall in depth the association between Radford and Anderson's parents, both being from the same area in Utah and later meeting in New Delhi, India, when Anderson's parents passed through. It was never made quite clear during the telephone conversation with Admiral Robinson why he had not furnished this information when interviewed during the above-mentioned Anderson investigation.

When the matter of the earlier investigation was brought to Radford's attention on the evening of December 16th, he admitted being aware of all the data, except the February disclosure on Rain Maker, which Anderson disclosed. Oddly enough and difficult to believe, was Radford's statement that he was unaware of our investigation in JCS on this matter. Everyone in JCS must have been familiar with those Jack Anderson disclosures because they were in some instances direct attacks on Admiral Moorer.

At the conclusion of the interview, Admiral Welander was asked if he would take a polygraph examination concerning the matter of the December 14 article. He was informed it was our intent to polygraph everyone in his office if they did not object. Admiral Welander readily agreed to cooperate.

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Interview With SP5 Floyd G. Hagar, USA

SP5 Hagar was interviewed on December 16 and 17, 1971, by Messrs. Stewart and Donohue. At the outset he was advised of the matter under investigation and of his Rights under the UCMJ. SP5 Hagar executed a Waiver of Rights form signifying his agreement to be interviewed.

On December 16, 1971, SP5 Hagar advised as follows:

He stated he works in R/A Welander's office, the Chairman's Staff Group, OJCS, and has been there since February, 1971. He specifically is assigned to Colonel Bennie L. Davis, USAF, who has the responsibility for Southeast Asia.

In regard to the Anderson article of December 14, he advised he read the article but had not seen the ISA memorandum cited (Document B) and was unfamiliar with the source documents of any other material Anderson published in that article. He added that Colonel J. A. MacDonald, USMC, of their office and Yeoman 1/C Norman Richard Coleman, USN, have the responsibility for the areas mentioned in that article and also in the Anderson article of December 16. Hagar further stated that he has a heavy workload and consequently does not have time to read material in his office relating to other areas.

SP5 Hagar was asked if he knew Jack Anderson or if he knew anyone who did. His replies were "No" to each question.

SP5 Hagar stated that he has no outside employment. When asked if any of the others in his office had, he advised that YN1 Radford, who works for Admiral Welander, had, or may still have, a newspaper route because of certain financial difficulties. However, he believed Radford gave up the newspaper route when he moved into Government Housing on Bolling Air Force Base.

In conclusion, SP5 Hagar was asked if he would be willing to take a polygraph examination concerning this matter. He agreed.

On the evening of December 16, the Investigators learned from Admiral Welander that Hagar had told Chief William Sessoms about the Radford - Anderson relationship after Hagar left the above interview.

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On September 17, SP5 Hagar was reinterviewed by Mr. Stewart and Mr. Schmitt of the Naval Investigative Service. He was specifically asked why he had lied to the Investigators on the preceeding day about not knowing of the Radford - Anderson relationship. To this, Hagar stated that he did not know why he withheld the information but suggested it was because he did not want to be the first to report Radford's relationship. Hagar apologized and assured the Investigators he would be fully candid hereafter.

Hagar stated he learned of Radford's relationship with Anderson about 3 or 4 weeks ago when a Jack Anderson article appeared in The Washington Post. After reading the article, Hagar stated he exclaimed "Anderson should be hung for publishing that material". According to Hagar, Radford said nothing at the moment but later stated he knew Anderson and related that he (Radford) and his wife had previously dined with the Jack Andersons and Anderson's parents at Jack Anderson's home.

According to Hagar, that was the last of Anderson he had heard, until the morning of December 13, when he asked Radford how his dinner party went the night before.

Hagar advised that, on Sunday evening December 12, his wife was called by Radford's wife and asked if the Hagars could baby-sit with their two young children as they (Radfords) had been invited to dinner that evening. The Hagars were unable to baby-sit due to a prior commitment.

In reply to Hagar's above question about the dinner party on December 12, Radford replied that he and his wife dined with Jack and Mrs. Anderson. Hagar asked Radford, "What are you doing with him?" Radford replied "We are friends."

On Tuesday December 14, Radford asked Hagar if he had seen the Anderson article in that day's Washington Post. Hagar said he had and pointed out to Radford that it now could become embarrassing for him (Radford) to be known as a friend of Anderson. Radford asked Hagar if he (Hagar) thought he (Radford) should break off the relationship. Hagar replied "Yes." Hagar said Radford then stated that he could hardly do it because of his friendship with Anderson's parents. Hagar said Radford then commented that, "If people don't trust me by now, breaking off my relationship with Jack Anderson won't help."

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Hagar advised he had no other idea what social contact Radford has had with the Andersons than that cited above.

Hagar was asked if he felt Radford tended to be untruthful. Hagar stated that Radford tends to exaggerate and tell something to make himself look good. He felt Radford had to impress his wife as she was very demanding and tended to "put him down" often. He believed that Radford's wife's main problem was that she was young (she will be 22 years old on January 12, 1972) and had been spoiled. Her father was a Naval Attache and they were in New Delhi when she and Radford met.

Hagar stated that, as a result of never being denied anything, she was inclined to over-buy and had incurred some bills Radford was trying to get paid off. According to Hagar, about last Friday night or Saturday night, Radford was racing around trying to get some money in the bank to cover some checks written by his (Radford's) wife which caused their account to be over-drawn at the bank. Hagar stated that Radford's wife manages the finances and she reportedly deposited Radford's paycheck of \$180.00 but that the amount was never credited to their account.

Hagar further stated that Radford contacted someone and picked up a check about 10:00 P. M. that evening (Friday, December 10 or Saturday, December 11) and reportedly deposited it but didn't get home until 12:30 A.M.

Hagar had nothing further to add and the interview was terminated.

During the polygraph examination with Radford on December 17, the meeting was interrupted briefly by Mr. Stewart to discreetly attempt to learn something of Radford's activities on Friday or Saturday evening as related by Hagar.

Radford stated he was missing \$182.00 from his bank account because a paycheck was inadvertently not credited on September 30, 1971; however, he has since executed forms to determine if the lost paycheck has ever been cashed. According to Radford, he had some money coming from his employer, Vanguard Detective Agency for work done on December 4 and 5. He recalls he had 16 or 24 hours pay at \$2.10/hour coming but he would not normally be paid until December 18 or 19. Therefore, he contacted his supervisor Paul Harvey at Vanguard and arranged to receive his pay early. Radford said that he and his wife met Harvey on the evening of December 7 or 8 and picked up his pay check which he subsequently deposited in the bank.

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Interview With YNC William R. Sessoms, USN

Chief Yeoman Sessoms was interviewed on December 16, 1971, by Messrs. Stewart and Donohue. At the outset he was advised of the matter under investigation and of his Rights under the UCMJ. Sessoms agreed to be interviewed.

Sessoms advised he has been assigned to the Chairman's Staff Group, JCS, since April, 1971, and since May, he has been substituting for YN1 Radford who is assigned to Admiral Welander. Sessoms stated he is specifically assigned to Captain Swarztrauber, USN. He further stated that in his office besides Captain Swarztrauber, the other officers are Colonel B. L. Davis, USAF; Colonel W. Nutting, USA; and Colonel J. MacDonald, USMC.

Sessoms stated he was familiar with the December 14 Anderson article. Sessoms added that Captain Swarztrauber and Colonel MacDonald have responsibility for the India/Pakistan area and in his present assignment he saw the ISA memorandum of December 6 (Document B). He advised he would normally see the State Department Cables (Document D) at Admiral Welander's office in the EOB but would not see them in his JCS office.

When shown Admiral Welander's memorandum of December 10 to General Haig, Sessoms advised he had not seen it. Sessoms added that if he had been at the EOB he would normally have seen Admiral Welander's memorandum of December 10 but he had not substituted for Radford for sometime so he has not been over there.

Sessoms advised only he and Radford, besides Admiral Welander, have access to Admiral Welander's files in the EOB office.

Sessoms advised that Radford is a great reader and reads everything that comes in. It is his job to read the material but Sessoms felt he reads the incoming material more for academic interest than business interest. Sessoms stated Radford is totally familiar with Admiral Welander's files as Radford was the person who set them up.

In regard to Radford's personal life, Sessoms stated he knew little about it except that Radford has or had a part time job as a Security Guard with some firm not known to him. He felt Radford might not have his Security

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Guard job anymore since he now lives in Government Housing on Bolling Air Force Base and should not be hurting financially.

When asked if he knew Jack Anderson or if he knew anyone else who did, he replied "No".

Sessoms agreed to take a polygraph examination.

After the interview, Sessoms returned to his JCS office and shortly thereafter he was informed by SP5 Hagar about Radford's relationship with Jack Anderson. He immediately reported this to Admiral Welander. Details concerning this have been reported in the interview of Admiral Welander and SP5 Hagar.

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Interview With YN1 Charles E. Radford, USN

YN1 Radford was interviewed on December 16 and 17, 1971, by Messrs. Stewart and Donohue. At the outset he was advised of the purpose of the investigation and of his Rights under the UCMJ. YN1 Radford executed a Waiver of Rights form signifying his agreement to be interviewed.

On December 16, 1971, YN1 Radford advised as follows:

He stated that he is assigned to the Office of the Assistant to the Chairman for National Security Affairs, OJCS, and as such serves as writer for R/A Robert O. Welander, USN. YN1 Radford said he has been in JCS since September 1970 and has worked in his present office since October 1970. In his position he reads all the messages and other material that is directed to Admiral Welander and maintains the Admiral's files.

YN1 Radford immediately advised that he knew he was in a vulnerable position as he knows Jack Anderson who he met about a year ago. He said this came about in the following manner. When he (Radford) was assigned to the American Embassy in New Delhi, India about three years ago, Anderson's parents came through on a trip. They requested assistance in locating the Ethiopian Embassy to obtain visas and Miller Shurtleff of the American Embassy, knowing Radford and the Andersons were Mormons, asked Radford's help. Radford drove the Andersons to the Ethiopian Embassy. As a result of this incident, Radford and his wife have corresponded with the Andersons, who live in Cottonwood, Utah.

YN1 Radford said he has only met Jack Anderson on two occasions. The first occurred about a year ago when the parents of Jack Anderson called Radford when passing through Washington. The parents invited Radford and his wife to dinner at Jack Anderson's home in Bethesda and several days later the parents had dinner with the Radfords at Radford's residence. Jack Anderson and his wife did not go to the Radfords.

According to YN1 Radford, the only other contact he has had with Jack Anderson occurred on Sunday, December 12, 1971. About one week previously (about December 5th) Jack Anderson called and invited the Radford's for dinner, the occasion being the celebration of the 50th wedding anniversary of Jack Anderson's parents. The dinner was at the

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Empress Restaurant on 15th Street in Washington. Radford said that he told Jack Anderson nothing of his work other than he worked for Admiral Welander. Jack Anderson said, "Who?" Radford repeated, "Welander". Jack Anderson appeared to know the name. Nothing more was said on the subject of Radford's assignment and Radford said he has had no other direct or indirect contact with Jack Anderson. Radford advised that his wife has talked to Jack Anderson's wife by telephone since then principally on the subject of genealogy, which is of interest to all members of the Mormon faith.

YNI Radford was asked if he ever furnished Jack Anderson any classified information and he replied in the negative. He insisted that he only met Jack Anderson on the two occasions cited above and at no time did he give Anderson any classified information.

When questioned relative to his feelings about India - Pakistan, YNI Radford said that he felt India has cause to be concerned with the refugees being forced to leave Pakistan and Pakistan has cause to be concerned with the loss of East Pakistan to India. He did not feel he favored either India or Pakistan in their dispute. With regard to the war in Indo-China, he said he felt this was a tragedy. He said he corresponds with friends he made in India, particularly one Das, an Indian employee in the U.S. Embassy who is a convert to the Mormon faith.

YNI Radford said he has had no contact with anyone connected with the Indian Embassy and the only Indian he has been in contact with is a student at Brigham Young University in Utah, named Surendu. The latter somehow obtained Radford's name and inquired about U.S. citizenship.

While in India, YNI Radford said he was not engaged in any activity of an illegal or immoral nature which would make him vulnerable to approach by a foreign power. He said he did perform some missionary work on his own time which is required by his Mormon faith.

YNI Radford explained the preparation of the Welander memorandum of December 10, 1971. He said after he typed the memorandum from Admiral Welander's notes he gave the memorandum and two copies to Admiral Welander with the rough draft. Admiral Welander then returned all but his copy to Radford who took the original to General Haig and one copy to Commander Howe. Shortly thereafter, Radford received a telephone call from Commander Howe's secretary asking for another copy. YNI Radford then made a Xerox copy which he brought to Commander Howe's office. YNI Radford said he made no additional copies and did not furnish any copy to anyone else. He said he put the draft in the Burn Bag.

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With regard to his personal situation, YN1 Radford said he has been "moonlighting" by working as a security guard since September 1971 for Vanguard Detective Agency on Friday nights, Saturday afternoons and holidays at \$2.10 an hour. He said he owes about \$4,000.00 on real estate in California, which originally cost him \$7,500.00; about \$1200.00 on his automobile; \$1000.00 to a personal friend, Robert T. Carroll, a retired Navy Chief who lives at 1637B Van Dorn Street, Alexandria, Virginia; \$200.00 to J. C. Penney; \$200.00 to Alden's Mail Order House. He maintained that all debts are current except the unsecured loan from Mr. Carroll.

YN1 Radford stated that he has been cleared beyond TOP SECRET and has not been in any trouble in the United States. He admitted receiving traffic citations but that he has not been arrested or engaged in any illegal activity.

In addition to the Jack Anderson articles of December 12 and 14, 1971, each of the other articles of Anderson's which were previously investigated as possible unauthorized disclosures from JCS and/or DIA were discussed with YN1 Radford and he denied furnishing any information which could have been the source of any of Jack Anderson's articles.

At the conclusion of the interview on December 16, 1971, YN1 Radford readily agreed to a polygraph examination.

YN1 Radford advised that he resides at 148 Clagett Street, Bolling AFB, with his wife Toane, nee Buckles, Radford, born, January 12, 1950.

On December 17, 1971, YN1 Radford was reinterviewed by Messrs. Stewart and Donohue and again informed of his Rights and told we desired to continue our interview on this matter. He offered no objection and said he wanted to cooperate.

He was informed that there appeared to be certain discrepancies in his statements and that the polygraph examination tended to indicate he was not truthful in regard to making extra copies, giving material to Anderson, and the extent of his relationship with Anderson.

He steadfastly maintained he had told the truth and could add nothing to what he had already said.

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# U.S., Soviet Vessels in Bay of Bengal

By Jack Anderson

1 A dangerous confrontation is developing between Soviet and American naval forces in the Bay of Bengal.

2 President Nixon has ordered a naval task force into those troubled waters as a restraint upon India. Now heading for the Bay of Bengal are the aircraft carrier Enterprise, amphibious assault ship Tripoli, guided missile frigate King, and guided missile destroyers Parsons, Decatur and Tartar Sara.

3 At the same time, Soviet naval ships have been spotted moving into the Bay of Bengal ostensibly to bolster India.

4 Even more ominous, intelligence reports claim that Soviet technicians are aboard Indian naval craft that have attacked Pakistani harbor and shore installations. U.S., British and other foreign merchant ships have been hit in these attacks.

5 Rockets fired from under the ocean have also been tracked. The Pakistani Navy has urgently requested U.S. help in determining whether the rockets could have been launched from a Soviet submarine.

6 Inside the White House, meanwhile, the President has made no attempt to hide his favoritism for Pakistan. He has developed a close personal

relationship with Pakistan's dynamic President Yahya Khan.

7 Mr. Nixon, accordingly, has ordered his crisis team, known formally as the Washington Special Action Group, to find ways short of direct intervention to help Pakistan. The hush-hush group, headed by presidential policymaker Henry Kissinger, has been meeting almost daily in the White House's fabled secret Situation Room since the Indian-Pakistani outbreak.

## Nixon's Secret Ire

8 At the Dec. 3 meeting Kissinger snorted: "I'm getting hell every half hour from the President that we're not being tough enough on India. He has just called me again. He doesn't believe we're carrying out his wishes. He wants to tilt in favor of Pakistan. He feels everything we do comes out otherwise."

9 Adm. Thomas Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, reviewed the military situation. CIA Chief Richard Helms also reported what his agents had found out about the fighting. Then Kissinger brought up the United Nations.

10 "If the U.N. can't operate in this kind of situation effectively," he growled, "its utility has come to an end, and it is useless to think of U.N. guarantees in the Middle East."

11 "We'll have a recommenda-

tion for you this afternoon," promised Assistant State Secretary Joseph Sisco.

12 "We have to take action," pressed Kissinger. "The President is blaming me, but you people are in the clear."

13 "That's ideal!" retorted Sisco cheerily.

14 There was discussion about a statement that had been prepared for Ambassador George Bush to deliver at the U.N. Kissinger thought it was "too evenhanded" and ought to be tougher on India.

15 To maintain a diplomatic balance, Sisco suggested that economic steps could be taken against India but that similar moves against Pakistan should be announced as "under review."

16 "It's hard to tilt toward Pakistan," grumped Kissinger, "if we have to match every Indian step with a Pakistan step."

## U.S. Too Gentle?

17 At the next secret meeting on Dec. 4, Kissinger reported that the President was still fuming over the gentle treatment U.S. spokesmen were giving India.

18 "The President is under the illusion that he is giving instructions," said Kissinger, "not that he is merely being kept apprised of affairs as they progress."

19 Mr. Nixon, meanwhile, has disregarded several secret, ur-

gent appeals from Kenneth Keating, the American Ambassador in New Delhi, that the U.S. should be careful not to alienate India.

20 He reported that he had received personal assurances from Indian Foreign Minister Swaran Singh not only that the populace welcomed the liberation of East Pakistan but that India had no intention of annexing the conquered territory. India had no wish, said Singh, to provide "even a semblance of Indian administration" but would permit the Bengalis to rule themselves.

21 In another secret meeting, Keating sharply disputed a story put out by the White House about the Indian-Pakistani developments.

22 "I have made the foregoing comments," he concluded, "in the full knowledge that I may not have been privy to all the important facts of this tragedy. On the basis of what I do know, I do not believe those elements of the (White House) story either add to our position or, perhaps more importantly, to our credibility."

23 It would be ironic if Richard Nixon, who mounted the political soapbox in times past to accuse the Democrats of "losing" China to the Communists, should be responsible for pushing India into eager Soviet arms.

Ben-McClure Syndicate

ATT # 1

# U.S. Moves Give Soviets Hold on India

By Jack Anderson

We have dug out more evidence that President Nixon, apparently because of a personal rapport with Pakistani President Yahya Khan, is permitting India to fall under Soviet dominance.

Not only is India the world's second most populous nation, whose democratic government should make it a natural U.S. ally, but Nixon's moves have opened the way for Russia to fulfill its dream of penetrating deep into Southwest Asia.

The Nixon administration has rung down the censorship curtain on the backstage developments. Since censorship isn't supposed to be tolerated in the U.S., the White House has merely swept all the awkward facts under the secrecy

carpet. However, we have broken the censorship and can expose Mr. Nixon's duplicity.

His private policymaker, Henry Kissinger, assured reporters during a background session last week that the administration wasn't at all biased against India. "There have been some comments," he said, "that the administration is anti-India. This is totally inaccurate."

Behind the guarded doors of the White House Situation Room, however, Kissinger sang a different tune. He told top planners, who gathered on

Dec. 3 to map strategy: "I'm getting hell every half-hour from the President that we are not being tough enough on India."

## Nixon's Orders

The same hush-hush group, known formally as the Washington Special Action Group, got a similar earful at their strategy session the next day. The State Department's man, Assistant Secretary Samuel DePalma, questioned presidential instructions that the U.S. should confine its criticism at the United Nations to India alone.

"The President says either the bureaucracy should put out the right statements on this, or the White House will do it," snapped Kissinger.

"We will have difficulty in the U.N.," cautioned DePalma, "because most of the countries that might go with us don't want to tilt toward Pakistan to the extent we do."

"Whoever is doing the backgrounding at State is invoking the President's wrath," warned Kissinger. "Please try to follow the President's wishes."

Kissinger also implied to reporters that the U.S. was treating India and Pakistan alike in regard to economic aid. But he instructed the Situation Room strategists to the contrary on Dec. 4.

"On AID matters," he said,

"the President wants to proceed against India alone."

Kissinger also spoke to reporters about the Nixon administration's deep concern over the suffering of the refugees and the "strain on the already scarce economic resources of (India)."

Behind the guarded doors, he reiterated that "we don't want to cut off humanitarian aid." But the State Department's Ambassador-at-large Alexis Johnson warned at the Dec. 6 strategy session that the liberated Bangla Desh territory will become "an international basket case."

"It won't necessarily be our basket case," retorted Kissinger.

During his meeting with reporters, Kissinger took pains to emphasize that the U.S. had stopped all military shipments to Pakistan except for non-lethal spare parts already in the pipeline.

## Plans for Pakistan

But this, too, isn't the whole truth. At the secret session on Dec. 6, the question of emergency military requests from Pakistan was raised.

"The President may want to honor those requests," declared Kissinger. He stressed that the President "isn't inclined to let the Paks be defeated."

He asked whether the U.S. has the legal right to author-

ize Jordan or Saudi Arabia to transfer U.S. arms to Pakistan. Chris Van Hollen, a State Department expert, replied flatly: "The United States cannot permit a third country to transfer arms which we have provided them when we, ourselves, don't authorize sale direct to... Pakistan."

Yet a secret message was flashed to L. Dean Brown, the American Ambassador in Jordan, to keep open the possibility of authorizing King Hussein to rush several U.S.-supplied F-104 fighter planes to Pakistan.

"Whole subject remains under intensive review at very high level of USG (U.S. Government)," Brown was advised.

During his press background, Kissinger cautiously acknowledged to reporters that Pakistan "started the process which has led to the (Indian-Pakistani conflict)."

The truth, of course, is harsher. Last March, Pakistan clamped military rule on East Bengal. Pakistani soldiers terrorized the Bengali populace, causing millions to flee across the border into India. The majority, clearly, want independence, not Pakistani rule. The invading Indians, though they made the first military move in war, have been welcomed as liberators.

Bell-McClure Syndicate

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THIS IS A COVER SHEET

The information in this document is classified and as such will be treated according to OSD Security Instructions. Writing on this cover sheet is prohibited.

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Attachments

- Attachment 1 - Jack Anderson article appearing in The Washington Post, U.S., Soviet Vessels in Bay of Bengal, dated December 14, 1971
- Attachment 2 - Jack Anderson article appearing in The Washington Post, U.S., Moves Give Soviets Hold on India, dated December 16, 1971

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Interview with YNL Norman R. Coleman, USN

YNL Coleman was interviewed on December 17, 1971, by Messrs. Stewart and Schmitt. At the outset of the interview, he was advised of the matter under investigation and of his Rights under the UCMJ. Coleman executed a Waiver of Rights form, signifying his agreement to be interviewed.

Coleman advised that he is a Writer for Colonel McDonald in the Office of the Chairman's Staff Group. He has been there since August 9, 1971.

When asked whether or not he knew Jack Anderson or anyone who knew Anderson, his reply was "no."

In regard to the subject unauthorized disclosures, he stated that he had read these newspaper articles, but is unaware of the documents from which the material may have been taken.

Coleman advised that he does not associate outside the office with any of his co-workers.

He had no information which would be of any assistance relative to the matter under investigation.

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Interview with M/SGT Harry A. Dennis, Jr., USAF

M/SGT Dennis was interviewed on December 17, 1971, by Messrs. Stewart and Schmitt. At the outset of the interview, he was advised of the matter under investigation and of his Rights under the UCMJ. Dennis executed a Waiver of Rights form signifying his agreement to be interviewed.

Dennis stated that he was assigned to the Chairman's Staff Group on June 30, 1971, and is a Steno-Technician for Colonel Nutting. In regard to Jack Anderson, Dennis stated that he does not know Anderson and did not know anyone who knew Anderson prior to last night when YN1 Radford informed him he knew Anderson. The circumstances concerning his learning of the Radford-Anderson association were that Radford delivered a freezer unit to his (Dennis) house last night. Radford was loaning this unit to Dennis who was going on vacation on the evening of December 17. Dennis stated that Radford was quite tense and told him of the present difficulty he was having. Radford said that at this time he did not know what to do and he appeared to be the only suspect.

Dennis knew little of Radford's personal affairs except that he apparently was having trouble with his wife. Dennis stated that the wife's main complaint was that Radford was putting in too much time at the office. Dennis further advised that Radford's wife calls him many times each day.

Dennis informed that he was not socially acquainted with Radford and could add nothing to that above.

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Interview with Personnel of Chairman's Staff Group, Office of Chairman, JCS

On December 20, 1971, the following individuals in the Office of the Chairman's Staff Group, each of whom is representative of his branch of the Service, were interviewed.

Colonel Bennie L. Davis, USAF;

Colonel Wallace H. Nutting, USA;

Colonel J. A. MacDonald, USMC;

Captain Sayre Swarztrauber, USN.

The above officers were interviewed individually and all indicated they were cognizant of subject articles. No one was acquainted with or had ever met Jack Anderson or knew anyone who was acquainted with Jack Anderson. They could furnish no information as to how the classified data was transmitted to Jack Anderson or any source thereof. All of those interviewed indicated that they had seen or knew of the Memoranda for the Record in JCS on meetings in the Situation Room, White House on India-Pakistan. Colonel Davis, however, did not actually see the MFR's prepared in JCS, but he did see messages pertaining to the deployment of Naval forces which was described in the Jack Anderson article of December 14, 1971. The above interviews indicated that the MFR's prepared in JCS were more timely than those prepared by ISA and, for this reason, little credence was placed on the ISA Memoranda by the Chairman's Staff Group. In fact, the MFR's prepared in JCS were different in that they tended to be less pungent and are more in the form of a summary than a verbatim record. All of those interviewed said they had no reason to suspect any particular person, and all of them were denunciatory of Jack Anderson for his articles.

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Results of the Polygraph Examinations

Charles E. Radford was examined on December 16, 1971. An extreme amount of general nervous tension was present with specific physiological reactions to the question concerning furnishing classified documents to uncleared persons. Following interrogation, Radford became emotionally distraught and testing could not be concluded. The examination was continued on December 17. Radford continued to exhibit a high level of general nervous tension and reacted specifically to the questions concerning having made additional copy of Admiral Welander's memorandum, lying to the examiner about Anderson and withholding information as to association with Anderson.

During the examinations of Robert O. Welander, Norman R. Coleman, Harry A. Dennis, Floyd G. Hagar and William R. Sessoms, no specific physiological reactions occurred to the pertinent questions and no information pertinent to this investigation was developed.

Review of YN1 Charles E. Radford's Bank Records

On 20 December 1971, a confidential informant of known reliability, who has provided reliable information in the past, advised that Radford has maintained a checking account since 1968 at the First and Merchants National Bank located in the Pentagon. His checking balance has never been over \$100, he has had no bad checks, and no problem areas indicated. Radford has maintained an average checking account balance of \$40 to \$60. This confidential informant further advised that Radford has made no loans with the First and Merchants National Bank in the Pentagon and that Radford has neither a savings account nor a safety deposit box with the First and Merchants National Bank.

On 21 December 1971, the above mentioned confidential informant advised that Charles E. Radford and his spouse have a checking account with the Dominion National Bank (formerly the Security National Bank) located at the Culmore Shopping Center, Arlington, Virginia. This informant further related that Radford has no other accounts or a safe deposit box with this bank and that Radford's checkbook balance never goes over a very low three-figure amount, such as the deposit of a paycheck. This informant could provide no further information concerning Radford's checking account.

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Reinterview with YNI Charles E. Radford on December 20, 1971

Radford was reinterviewed by Messrs. Stewart, Donohue, and Schmitt for the purpose of establishing his whereabouts during the period of December 10 through December 13, 1971. This is the critical period as far as the separation of the memorandum from Admiral Welander to General Haig, dated December 10, and the subsequent publication of data from therein on December 14 and Anderson's article.

Radford related the following: On Friday, December 10, he prepared the memorandum from Admiral Welander to General Haig sometime in the early afternoon. He was not aware of the specific hour, but recalled that there was a great rush to give the memorandum to General Haig before he left for Andrews AFB. After he prepared the memorandum, he took the original to the Office of Information and Liaison (I&L) across the hall from his office in the EOB and xeroxed two copies. He then left the Old EOB and went to the West Wing Basement of the White House where he furnished Commander Howe his copy and thereafter went to General Haig's Office to give him his copy. Immediately thereafter, he returned to Admiral Welander's Office. He believed the total trip took less than 10 minutes.

Radford stated that he did not leave the EOB the rest of the day until he departed about 6:30 p.m. with the Admiral and proceeded to their Pentagon Office where they reviewed some more material. He believes it was approximately 7:30 p.m. before he went home. Radford stated that the exact times of his departure could be obtained from the sign-off sheet on his safes at the Pentagon and at the EOB. On Friday evening, he believes he remained home, but may have possibly gone with his wife to a movie on the base (Bolling AFB). On Saturday and Sunday, December 11 and 12, he recalls he had duty at the Pentagon. On Saturday, 11 December, he stated that his duty hours were from 8 a.m. to approximately 6 p.m., and on Sunday from 8 a.m. to approximately 1 or 2 p.m. -- the exact times could be determined from the sign-off sheet on the safes. On those two days, he did not go to the EOB.

When asked whether or not a copy of the Welander to Haig memorandum of December 10 was in the Pentagon safe, Radford stated that he believes the memorandum may have been in the Admiral's briefcase there. He stated that he has the combination for the lock on the Admiral's briefcase, but he was working for Colonel MacDonald on those days and had no reason to enter the Admiral's briefcase.

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On Saturday evening, he was not sure exactly what he did, but suggested that he and his wife may have gone to the movie on the base.

On December 12 (Sunday), he believes he came home about 2 p. m. and, at that time, learned from his wife that Jack Anderson called and invited them for dinner that evening. He stated he felt that it was rather funny that Anderson called on such short notice. However his wife explained that Anderson said he never makes plans and it was a spur of the moment idea. At first, his wife did not believe they could make the engagement because of a baby sitting problem, but was able to advise the Andersons later they would be able to make it.

He could not recall what specifically precipitated Anderson's invitation, but believes it was predicated upon a letter from Anderson's parents wherein the Radfords were mentioned.

Arrangements were made for the Radfords and the Andersons to meet at the Empress Restaurant at 1018 Vermont Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. The Radfords arrived at 6:55 p. m. and waited outside until sometime after 7 before the Anderson's arrived. They remained at the restaurant until 9:30 or 9:45 p. m. After they left the restaurant, the Anderson's walked the Radfords to their automobile and each couple went home separately.

During dinner, the discussion centered about the Radford's experience in India, Anderson's parents, and foods, because Jack is a gourmet. Jack Anderson and Radford commonly agreed that the Indian situation is a tragedy. Radford did not elaborate further on the point.

He was asked and specifically stated that Anderson did not attempt to solicit any classified data from him during dinner and that he did not provide Anderson with any documents then or any other time.

As a matter of information, he added that he was told by Anderson that he (Anderson) holds an interest in the Empress Restaurant.

Radford was asked whether or not there was any other information he desired to volunteer. He stated that this past Thursday or Friday, December 16 or 17, both Jack Anderson and his wife stopped by his home on Bolling AFB about 1130 p. m. The visit was in connection with some genealogy work that Anderson's wife, Libby, and Radford's wife were engaged in. Radford stated that he did not talk to the Andersons as he is usually in bed by 10 or 10:30 p. m. His wife and Mrs. Anderson have a date to go to the Archives this coming week to further pursue their work in genealogy.

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The business of the genealogy came up during the dinner discussion on December 12. According to Radford, this is a very important thing in the Mormon faith, and Mrs. Anderson offered to be of assistance to Radford's wife who has an interest in genealogy. Radford believes that sometime early during the week of December 13, perhaps the 13th or 14th, Mrs. Anderson also visited their house. Since Radford's wife doesn't drive, she has no way of getting to Mrs. Anderson's.

Radford further added that on December 18, this past Saturday night, Mrs. Anderson again visited his wife at the Radford home.

Radford was asked whether or not he has discussed the matter of purloining classified documents with his Minister. He stated that he had not, but that his Bishop is Mr. Victor Hammond, who is in DDR&E.

Radford was asked what his wife's feeling was about his present situation. He stated that he had not told his wife anything based on our instructions during the first meeting not to discuss the matter outside this office.

Although Radford appeared to have heeded our instructions, it is recalled that on the evening of December 16, he visited the home of M/SGT Harry A. Dennis to loan him a freezer. At that time, he told Dennis, who works in his office, of his predicament.

Radford feels that his wife now suspects something is amiss because he did not go to work today.

In regard to the matter of his finances and his hasty deposits last week or the week before that of some money in the bank, Radford was asked to clarify this matter. He stated that his wife, who handles the financial matters, believed she was overdrawn and it became necessary for him to go to the home of Mr. Paul Harvey, his supervisor at Vanguard Detective Agency and obtain a company check in the amount of \$29.40 which he had not received for prior services. After receiving the check, he drove to the Security National Bank at Baileys Crossroads in the Culmore Shopping Center and deposited the money. He stated that they maintain two bank accounts. One at that bank because it is open on the weekends and one at First and Merchants National Bank on the 3rd floor of the Pentagon. He believes that the above deposit was made on 13 or 14 December.

Approximately December 7, 8 or 9, his wife had indicated to him then that she felt the account in the First and Merchants National Bank in the Pentagon might be overdrawn if a deposit was not made quickly because

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his September salary check apparently had not been credited to their account. As a result, Radford and his wife obtained a personal check from Larry and Bea Manwaring, 540 N. Oak Street, Falls Church, Virginia, for \$110. To this amount he added \$4.00 in cash and asked Chief Sessoms to deposit it for him on the morning of 8 or 9 December. He advised that he met the Manwarings in India where Mr. Manwaring was employed on an AID contract. Mr. Manwaring is now retired and his wife does not work either.

The general situation was again reviewed with Radford and it was pointed out to him that the results of the Polygraph examination, plus his close association with Anderson did not put him in a particularly favorable light. He steadfastly maintained that he was not responsible for the compromise occurring in Anderson's article of December 14.

\*\*\*\*\*

The following data was provided by YNC Sessoms from the "Sign Off Sheets" on Admiral Welander's safes at the Pentagon and the Executive Office Building (EOB). Each opening and closing time was initialed by Radford. With the exception of Saturday and Sunday, December 11, 12 when he had the duty. He does not normally open the Pentagon safe. This is done by the duty non-commissioned officer before Radford arrives at work which is about 0800 hours.

December Dates:

	<u>PENTAGON</u>		<u>E O B</u>	
	<u>Opened</u>	<u>Closed</u>	<u>Opened</u>	<u>Closed</u>
10		1836	1001	1807
11 (Sat)	0804	1731	Not Opened	
12 (Sun)	0807	1415	Not Opened	
13		2045	Not Opened	
14		2100	1130	1702
15		1918	1330	1826

Young

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

December 20, 1971



COMPTROLLER

(Administration)

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. O. COOKE AND MR. DAVID YOUNG

SUBJECT: Unauthorized Disclosure of Classified Defense Information  
Appearing in the Jack Anderson Columns in The Washington  
Post dated December 14 and December 16, 1971

As a part of Subject investigation polygraph examinations were  
conducted with the following listed individuals and a report of  
each Polygraph Examination is attached.

YN1 Charles E. Radford, USN

YNC William Richard Sessoms, USN

R/A Robert O. Welander, USN

SP5 Floyd G. Hagar, USA

YN1 Norman R. Coleman, USA

M/SGT Harry A. Dennis, Jr. USAF

As the other reports of polygraph examinations are completed, you  
will be furnished same.

*W. Donald Stewart*

Enclosures - 6

a/s

W. DONALD STEWART  
Chief, Investigation Division  
Defense Investigative Program  
Office

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*Handwritten mark*

*M/17*

*USAF*

Report of Polygraph Examination: Harry A. Dennis, Jr.

Subject was examined at the request of the Investigation Division, Defense Investigative Program Office, Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Administration), Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), in order to verify his statements concerning involvement in the publication of classified information by syndicated columnist Jack Anderson. The examination was conducted on December 17, 1971, at the Pentagon.

During testing, the following questions were asked with the indicated results:

Have you ever been approached to provide classified material to unauthorized persons? Answer: "No."

Have you ever provided classified material to unauthorized persons? Answer: "No."

Do you know anyone who has provided classified material to unauthorized persons? "No."

Have you furnished sensitive information to Jack Anderson or members of the Press? "No."

Do you know anyone who has furnished sensitive information to members of the Press? "No."

Do you have any unauthorized contact with foreign nationals? "No."

Have you ever been approached to engage in espionage or sabotage against the U. S.? "No."

Have you ever had contact with Jack Anderson or his staff? "No."

Analysis of the polygraph charts revealed no significant physiological reactions to the above questions.

C. H. Pratt  
Polygraph Examiner



Report of Polygraph Examination: Floyd G. Hagar

Subject was examined at the request of the Investigation Division, Defense Investigative Program Office, Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Administration), Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), in order to verify his statements concerning involvement in the publication of classified information by syndicated columnist Jack Anderson. The examination was conducted on December 17, 1971, at the Pentagon.

During testing, the following questions were asked with the indicated results:

Have you ever been approached to provide classified material to unauthorized persons? Answer: "No."

Have you ever provided classified material to unauthorized persons? Answer: "No."

Do you know anyone who has provided classified material to unauthorized persons? "No."

Have you furnished sensitive information to Jack Anderson or members of the Press? "No."

Do you know anyone who has furnished sensitive information to members of the Press? "No."

Do you have any unauthorized contact with foreign nationals? "No."

Have you ever been approached to engage in espionage or sabotage against the U. S.? "No."

Have you ever had contact with Jack Anderson or his staff? "No."

Analysis of the polygraph charts revealed no significant physiological reactions to the above questions.

C. H. Pratt  
Polygraph Examiner

Young

Report of Polygraph Examination: William Richard Sessoms

Subject was examined at the request of the Investigation Division, Defense Investigative Program Office, Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Administration), Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), in order to verify his statements concerning involvement in the publication of classified information by syndicated columnist Jack Anderson. The examination was conducted on December 20, 1971, at the Pentagon.

During testing, the following questions were asked with the indicated results:

Have you ever been approached to provide classified material to unauthorized persons? "No."

Have you ever provided classified material to unauthorized persons? "No."

Do you know anyone who has provided classified material to unauthorized persons? "No."

Have you furnished sensitive information to Jack Anderson or members of the Press? "No."

Do you know anyone who has furnished sensitive information to members of the Press? "No."

Do you have any unauthorized contact with foreign nationals? "No."

Have you ever been approached to engage in espionage or sabotage against the U. S.? "No."

Have you ever had contact with Jack Anderson or his staff? "No."

Analysis of the polygraph charts revealed no significant physiological reactions to the above questions.

C. H. Pratt  
Polygraph Examiner