



February 14, 2020

MR. JOHN GREENEWALD JR.  
SUITE 1203  
27305 WEST LIVE OAK ROAD  
CASTAIC, CA 91384

FOIPA Request No.: 1459716-000  
Subject: McDonnell Aircraft Corporation

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

The enclosed 4 pages of records were determined to be responsive to your subject and were previously processed and released pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). Please see the selected paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

- In an effort to provide you with responsive records as expeditiously as possible, we are releasing documents from previous requests regarding your subject. We consider your request fulfilled. Since we relied on previous results, additional records potentially responsive to your subject may exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you may request an additional search for records. Submit your request by mail or fax to – Work Process Unit, 170 Marcel Drive, Winchester, VA 22602, fax number (540) 868-4997. Please cite the FOIPA Request Number in your correspondence.
- Please be advised that additional records responsive to your subject exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you must advise us that you want the additional records processed. Please submit your response within thirty (30) days by mail or fax to—Work Processing Unit, 170 Marcel Drive, Winchester, VA 22602, fax number (540) 868-4997. Please cite the FOIPA Request Number in your correspondence. **If we do not receive your decision within thirty (30) days of the date of this notification, your request will be closed.**
- One or more of the enclosed records were transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Although we retained a version of the records previously processed pursuant to the FOIA, the original records are no longer in our possession.

If this release of the previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you may file a FOIPA request with NARA at the following address:

National Archives and Records Administration  
Special Access and FOIA  
8601 Adelphi Road, Room 5500  
College Park, MD 20740-6001

- Records potentially responsive to your request were transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), and they were not previously processed pursuant to the FOIA. You may file a request with NARA using the address above.

- One or more of the enclosed records were destroyed. Although we retained a version of the records previously processed pursuant to the FOIA, the original records are no longer in our possession. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) , Title 44, United States Code, Section 3301 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1228; Title 44, United States Code, Section 3310 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1229.10.
- Records potentially responsive to your request were destroyed. Since this material could not be reviewed, it is not known if it was responsive to your request. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) according to Title 44 United States Code Section 3301, Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Chapter 12 Sub-chapter B Part 1228, and 36 CFR 1229.10.
- Documents or information referred to other Government agencies were not included in this release.


Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. **“Part 1”** of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. **“Part 2”** includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third party individuals. **“Part 3”** includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the [www.fbi.gov/foia](http://www.fbi.gov/foia) website under “Contact Us.” The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request.

If you are not satisfied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP’s website: <https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at [ogis@nara.gov](mailto:ogis@nara.gov); telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769. Alternatively, you may contact the FBI’s FOIA Public Liaison by emailing [foipaquestions@fbi.gov](mailto:foipaquestions@fbi.gov). If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state “Dispute Resolution Services.” Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

Sincerely,



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

Enclosure(s)

## FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

### Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the [www.fbi.gov/foia](http://www.fbi.gov/foia) website.
- (ii) **Intelligence Records.** To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

### Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) **Requests for Records for Incarcerated Individuals.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any incarcerated individual pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F), and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F), and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

### Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. A standard search normally consists of a search for main files in the Central Records System (CRS), an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include references, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files. For additional information about our record searches, visit [www.fbi.gov/services/information-management/foipa/requesting-fbi-records](http://www.fbi.gov/services/information-management/foipa/requesting-fbi-records).
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative “FBI file.” An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at [www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks). Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at [www.edo.cjis.gov](http://www.edo.cjis.gov). For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.
- (iv) **National Name Check Program (NNCP).** The mission of NNCP is to analyze and report information in response to name check requests received from federal agencies, for the purpose of protecting the United States from foreign and domestic threats to national security. Please be advised that this is a service provided to other federal agencies. Private Citizens cannot request a name check.

## 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 the 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.

This document is made available through the declassification efforts  
and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

# The Black Vault



The Black Vault is the largest online Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are responsible for the declassification of hundreds of thousands of pages released by the U.S. Government & Military.

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**NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION**

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

*Rec'd by mail 11/4/59 JMT*



REC-60

FOR RELEASE:  
Monday, 12:00 noon  
January 12, 1959



**NASA ACCEPTS McDONNELL AIRCRAFT PROPOSAL FOR MANNED SPACE CAPSULE**

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has selected McDonnell Aircraft Corporation as the source for the design, development, and construction of a space capsule capable of carrying a man into orbital flight around the earth. The negotiations for a formal contract with McDonnell will open immediately.

Twelve companies submitted proposals in the NASA competition for the space capsule. McDonnell's proposal was selected, T. Keith Glennan, NASA Administrator, said, after a careful assessment of the technical value of the proposals, and of the facilities, experience, and other qualifications of the various companies.

The total cost of the satellite capsule and its subsystems is expected to exceed \$15 million.

The NASA initiated the competition about three weeks after the agency was given the management responsibility of U. S. non-military space research projects, on October 1, by President Eisenhower. The Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Department of Defense is assisting and advising the NASA in this program.

The space capsule, serving as the payload of no powered booster, will be designed to carry a human passenger through the atmosphere, into orbital flight, and safely back to earth again. The satellite system will provide a means of studying the psychological and physiological effects of space flight on man. The research will

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*Handwritten initials/signature*

ENCLOSURE

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include man's reaction to weightlessness during orbital flight, high acceleration during launch, and high deceleration during reentry into the atmosphere.

The development program of the capsule system, and its subsequent launching and orbital flight are called ~~Project Mercury~~. The project is expected to continue for several years.

[redacted] of Space Flight Development, is responsible for the over-all technical direction of Project Mercury. [redacted] of the ~~NASA Space Task Group~~, is project manager. The Space Task Group is located at the NASA Langley Research Center but reports to the Director of Space Flight Development in NASA Headquarters. Langley Field, Va.

Evaluation of the 12 proposals was made by NASA scientists, engineers, and administrative officials, with assistance from ARPA and the U. S. Air Force and Navy.

- END -

Contractors' Salary Lures Raises Eyebrows

Job Raids for Defense Work Will Be Probed

- Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

By JACK STEELE Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

Congress will take a critical look early next year at some big defense contractors who are using fat salary offers to lure top military officers and civilian scientists from their Government jobs.

The crash program for space-age weapons has stepped up these "raids" by private industry on the Government's military and scientific experts, particularly those experienced in atomic, jet, missile and rocket fields.

Since most defense contracts are on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis, the Government in the long run pays all or most of these higher salaries. Thus it is actually competing with itself for the scarce experts needed to design and produce these complex modern weapons.

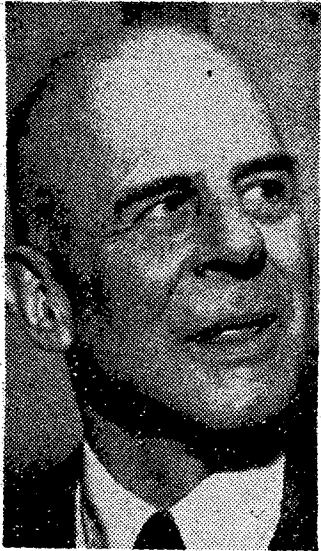
ALARMED

Members of the Armed Services, Appropriations and Civil Service Committees of both the House and Senate view these raiding tactics with increasing alarm. They fear this growing practice is:

Running up defense costs, especially since a mounting share of the cost of weapons goes for research, design and engineering.

Forcing the armed services to turn over to private industry both control and responsibility over new "weapons systems." Government already lacks experts to plan, even supervise these programs. So industry is being given a costly "blank check" to run them.

Casting an aura of "influence peddling" over the defense program. Many high-ranking Army, Navy and Air Force officers are being hired by private firms in an apparent attempt to get an "inside look" to new defense con-



GEN. DOOLITTLE

No one in Congress knows exactly how many military officers or civilian employees of civilian employees have been lured from their government posts by these raids.

DEVELOPMENTS

But these developments hint at the growing seriousness of the problem:

A House Armed Services sub-committee found that a dozen big defense contractors in the aircraft industry had more than 500 former Army, Navy and Air Force officers on their payrolls. Several employed more than 50 retired military officers. Many retired or resigned before reaching the peak of their military careers to take these higher-paying jobs.

One congressional staff expert estimated that 2000 military officers resign or retire each year to take jobs with defense contractors. The big pay boosts recently voted by Congress for military officers apparently has not slowed down the process.

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (now the National Aeronautics and Space Administration) recently reported it lost 81 scientists to defense contractors in three years. Lockheed Aircraft took 10 of these

government experts and General Electric nine more. Others went to such missile contractors as Boeing, Convair, Curtis-Wright, Thompson Products, Ramo-Wooldrige, Aerojet and Glenn L. Martin.

REPORT

The Library of Congress

at the request of Rep. Edith Green (D, Ore.)—is now preparing an exhaustive report on former government employees working for defense contractors. Many, of course, fill key industrial posts and are paid salaries comparable to those given to civilians holding similar jobs.

Meanwhile, several congressional committees have drawn up partial lists of top military officers who have taken such jobs.

The latest to cause some raised eyebrows at the Capitol is Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, who next week will take over as chairman of the space technology laboratories. This private firm, recently divorced from Ramo-Wooldrige, is the Air Force's top missile adviser. And Gen. Doolittle had served as chairman of the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Here is a sampling of big defense contractors and some of the retired military officers they employ as officers of consultants:

General Dynamics and Convair
Gen. Joseph S. McNamery, Vice Adm.
Gen. James S. Hagan, Lt. Gen.
Gen. Robert A. ...

Handwritten notes: file 5- in file on National Aeronautics + Space Administration. Info

- Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News 2
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date 12/24/58

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drew I. McKee, Rear Admiral Lawrence B. Richardson.

**Hairchild Engine and Airplane Corp.:** Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Admiral Robert B. Farney, Maj. Gen. Robert L. Walsh, Brig. Gen. W. W. Welch, Brig. Gen. James P. Early.

**International Telephone and Telegraph Co.:** Maj. Gen. Edmond H. Leavy, Vice Admiral John E. Gingrich, Maj. Gen. C. Rodney Smith, Rear Admiral Jesse C. Sowell.

**Ramo-Wooldridge:** Lieut. Gen. Harold L. George, Maj. Gen. Gordon P. Saville.

**American Machine and Foundry:** Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Lieut. Gen. Laurence C. Craigie.

**General Electric:** Admiral William M. Fechteler.

**Radio Corp. of America:** Vice Admiral E. Dorsey Foster, Rear Admiral Thomas P. Wynkoop.

**McDonnell Aircraft Corp.:** Rear Admiral Lloyd Harrison.

**Bulova:** Gen. Omar N. Bradley.

**Remington Rand:** Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Lieut. Gen. Leslie Groves.

**Bell Aircraft:** Lieut. Gen. Doyle O. Hickey.

**Thompson Products:** Gen. Benjamin N. Chidlaw.

**American Cyanamid:** Maj. Gen. Anthony McAuliffe.

**Motorola Inc.:** Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Brentnall.

**Republic Aviation:** Maj. Gen. Alden R. Crawford.