MEMO ROUTING SLIP

1. NAME OR TITLE
   MR. Charles Price

2. ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION
   [Blank]

3. COORDINATION
   [Blank]

4. FILE
   [Blank]

5. INFORMATION
   [Blank]

6. NECESSARY ACTION
   [Blank]

7. NOTE AND RETURN
   [Blank]

8. SEE ME
   [Blank]

9. SIGNATURE
   [Blank]

REMARKS

1. Here with 06-13 Oct 58 received yesterday. Have had a copy made for you which you may keep
   the original for me until our next meeting on Oct 20, 04:30 pm with
   Mr. Bristol.

2. This last letter is reply to mine of 1 Oct copy of which attach
   here with also for your file.

FROM NAME OR TITLE
   [Blank]

DATE
   17 Oct 58

Declassified and approved for release by NSA on 06-17-2014 pursuant to E.O. 13526
I phoned this a.m. to ask me how old. I thought cipher & keywheels are in crypt-APPARATUS. told him very old - as old as gear wheels.

I asked him if the pocket machine patent was out yet. He said a neighbor told him there was a piece about it in some N.Y. paper but he wasn't able to
find it yet - he thought it was some-
where around 17-18 Sept. I said "if you
find it, please send me a copy." I did
not let on I knew.
Inventor Patents Pocket Coder For the Diplomat on the Move

BY SAUL V. JONES
Special To The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 — A Swedish expert in the art of secret writing received a patent this week for a coder that fits in the pocket of the diplomat's coat.

Though handily compact, it is an elaborate arrangement of disks, wheels, gears, arms and catches. The code cannot be broken from intercepted messages, the patent asserts, "even by the most refined methods."

The inventor is Boris C. W. Hagelin, a leading European manufacturer of cryptographic machines, whose business address is Tour, Switzerland.

A recent Congressional report said that during world war II the United States Government paid $2,000,000 for the American rights to what was then known as the Hagelin Cryptograph, a field cipher device sold commercially and used by the American, German, Italian and French armies.

From another source it was learned that the key cost was much less because taxes on the transaction were payable to the United States instead of to Sweden, of which the inventor is a citizen. The invention was embodied in a coder called the M-209, which was about the size of a stenotype machine.

The pocket coder patented this week is intended for use where existing apparatus it too cumbersome and expensive. Traveling diplomats, Mr. Hagelin says, have hereetofore done their coding and decoding without mechanical aids.

The key, which both the sender and receiver must possess, consists either of a combination of punched tapes or of the identical arrangement of a series of disks in both machines. As illustrated in the patent, the mechanism includes a ring and a disk, both carrying alphabets, one of which is backwards. The operator matches a letter in the message he is coding with the opposite letter in the other alphabet.

Before going on to the next letter of a word, however, he presses a lever and the relationship of the two alphabets is changed in a complex way. This is repeated for every character.

Mr. Hagelin holds many other United States patents. This week's (No. 2,651,534) is assigned to Anstalt Europaische Handelsgesellschaft, Vaduz, Liechtenstein.

Wide Variety of Ideas Covered By Patents Issued During Week

Continued From Page 1

Note: Stacey Jones followed me before he went to talk about this. Sent my name was mentioned in documents on Septed award, in which Hagelin was also mentioned. No having been paid $2,000 by U.S. for his machine. Had Stacey I was not at liberty to tell anything about Hagelin's patent. He said I understand, thanks anyway.
7) It failed to indicate that (a) he expects to continue as tech dir. + (b) she could remain where he is +
do what he doing - on some businesslike basis.
3) Question bring John Foster or someone from here go
4) Question having he come to see me - preparing.

5) Trans. H dull article so as to have
some excuse for asking he to come see me

6) What do we do now?