

PL 86-36/50 USC 3605

memorandum

DATE: 4 October 1982

Serial: 04-989-82

[Redacted] Q43,5825s,mmw

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: Q4

SUBJECT: History of the Friedman Collection
at the George C. Marshall Research Library (U)

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TO: Deputy Director

1. ~~(FOUO)~~ In order to fully respond to your question concerning the background of the Friedman Collection, I have asked for and received background material from M5 and T5.

2. ~~(FOUO)~~ What follows is an executive summary of action in chronological order. You will find at the various tabs the resource documents which support the history.

3. ~~(C)~~ A glimpse of the background of the decision to donate the Friedman paper is found in the Friedman-Hagelin correspondence. By the early 1960s the Friedmans considered several options for retirement, with Mr. Friedman's health being the paramount consideration affecting travel, activities, or even permanent relocation outside the Washington area. At some point during this period, Friedman and Boris Hagelin began to discuss the possibility of having Friedman write a book on cryptology, a history of Crypto AG, a biography of Hagelin, or some combination of the three. The June 1963 letter (Tab A) was written while the Friedmans were in Southern France, staying in an apartment owned or leased by the Hagelin family. At the end of the letter, Friedman noted: "I have so much material in my collection that would be highly useful if you would feel like injecting your biography & history of Crypto AG into a technical treatise of ciphering machines." The question, in Friedman's view, was how to "get my library over here?" (Tab B) In 1964, Mrs. Friedman wrote Hagelin that Friedman's health would not permit him to continue plans for the proposed book, and that the related question of the moving or other disposition of their library would also have to be dropped. This seems to have put an end to speculation concerning a possible change of residences as well. For the two years that follow, the correspondence makes only the most infrequent references to the collection. The emphasis is on personal matters, primarily medical problems. In a 10 August 1966 letter, (TAB C) however, Friedman reintroduced the subject, announcing to Hagelin his

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intention to give his papers and other materials to the newly established George C. Marshall Foundation. On 21 August (Tab D) Hagelin responded with the view that he considered this to be a correct decision, and also with a reminder that he would be interested in "any duplicates" from the Friedmans' library. (Tab D) This request was followed up with an expression of similar interest in 1967 (Tab E). There are passing references at other points in the correspondence to the collection and its fate (among them Friedman's denunciation of the Internal Revenue Service's refusal to permit him to take a deduction on his papers until they were physically transferred to the Marshall Library) but nothing that provides significant information. In short, neither the Friedman-Hagelin correspondence nor any of the other records checked in T542 collections make explicit reference to a proposal from Hagelin to buy Friedman's papers. Nor do these records reveal any references to an understanding that the collection might revert back to NSA after Mrs. Friedman's death.

4. ~~(FOUO)~~ In November 1970 arrangements were made via Gen Carter to have the "Government" transport the collection from the Friedman residence to the Marshall Library. This was accomplished on 17 December 1970 when M5 personnel accompanied the collection in transit. The materials were kept under lock and key (Tabs F, G and H). Tab H notes that someone from the Agency would review the documents prior to its availability to the public.

5. ~~(FOUO)~~ At Tab I is the Spring 1971 George C. Marshall Research Library Newsletter announcing acquisition of the Friedman collection. It reveals that the first contact concerning the gift of the collection was in 1965 with Dr. Pogue, then the director of the Library and Marshall's biographer. It closes with a statement that access to the collection will be restricted for a period.

6. ~~(C)~~ T542 holds some of the Friedman papers. They comprise approximately sixty Shinn boxes derived from his agency office and his home. Four boxes are documents retrieved by the Agency from Friedman's home.

7. ~~(C)~~ The history of our visits to the Marshall Library begins in January 1971 (shortly after the collection arrived). Tab J is the report of that visit.

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The collection was now in a vault accredited by the Army for TOP SECRET material. The inspection was not exhaustive, but turned up nothing marked higher than RESTRICTED. There was no correspondence found between Hagelin and Friedman. The reviewers did not have access to one locked safe (only Mrs. Friedman had the combination). They speculated that such correspondence might be in the safe. The report suggested that the Library could keep the collection restricted for at least a year and recommends a second inspection.

8. ~~(FOUO)~~ Our second visit was conducted in November 1971. This trip was basically to assess the historical value of the collection. The trip report (Tab K) points out on page 3 some of the Agency's role in compiling the collection.

9. ~~(FOUO)~~ A third visit to the collection was recorded in July 1974 (Tab L). Mr. Callimahos reviewed the classified holdings. By this time the collection was split with the unclassified material housed in a room built for the collection and the classified material kept in the vault. Mr. Callimahos found nothing underclassified. He did recommend that the Agency Classification Officer review some of the materials.

10. ~~(S)~~ At Tab M is a receipt for the Friedman-Hagelin correspondence signed in July 1976. It appears that the correspondence was not earlier retained by the Agency. The paper at Tab N apparently represents an assessment of the Friedman-Hagelin correspondence in light of Clarke's book, The Man Who Broke Purple. The author of this assessment is not evident, however, the "L" may be Art Levenson.

11. ~~(FOUO)~~ Another visit was made to Lexington in July 1975 (Tab O). Among other activities conducted was the declassification of several volumes. A brief informal visit was made in June of 1981 to review several documents which were believed to have been declassified in error. The documents were not all available for viewing (Tab P). However, this mission was completed in our last visit (Tab Q) in October 1981 when we reviewed the materials in question, remarking those necessary.

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12 (S) This chronology reveals that the Agency was sensitive to the Hagelin relationship from the beginning and acted to protect the most sensitive information regarding that subject.

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EUGENE F. YEATES
Director of Policy

Encl: (Held 1377542)
a/s C. W. [Signature]

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