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NATIONAL HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE MUSEUM

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JOINT RESOLUTION

To determine the feasibility of establishing a National Historical Intelligence Museum, including the definition of the project, the availability of suitable space, and the source of funding which would be required for such a museum.

RESOLVED by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

THAT a National Historical Intelligence Museum would be an appropriate way to recognize the contribution the intelligence agencies of the United States have made to the national security of the United States. With the enormous growth in importance of the intelligence contribution to national security decision-making in recent years, the establishment of permanent intelligence agencies in the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency and others; the establishment of the Select Committees on Intelligence for oversight by the United States Congress of intelligence activities, and the growth in public interest and visibility of the intelligence contribution to national decision-making, it is appropriate and desirable that an institution be established to present the history of American intelligence in appropriate perspective, within the limits required by the continued needs for classification and protection of the necessary secrets of intelligence. Public support of the intelligence process and the continued resources necessary for modern intelligence activities must rest upon a basis of knowledge of the important

contribution by intelligence to United States national security.

The Select Committees on Intelligence of the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives are requested to study and review the feasibility of establishing a National Historical Intelligence Museum. In the course of this study, the Select Committees are encouraged and authorized to consult with the Administrator of General Services with respect to available space which could be converted for such a use, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution for his comments and opinions concerning the potential visitation of such a museum and the recommended relationship between such a museum and the Smithsonian Institution, the Chairman of the National Endowment of the Arts with respect to the prospects for private funding of museum operations to supplement or replace the need for official funding, the National Archivist, the respective agencies of the intelligence community and the appropriate government related museums such as those of the armed forces with respect to the availability of exhibit material, staff advice and assistance in the preparation of exhibits, etc.

The Select Committees are also authorized to consult with private individuals, voluntary associations, departments of the government, and other persons for advice or testimony with respect to any aspect of a National Historical Intelligence Museum.

To carry out the directives of this Joint Resolution, the Administrator of General Services is authorized and directed to expend not to exceed the amount of \$_____ from funds available to him for the alteration and repair of buildings. For the purpose of the studies recommended in this Joint Resolution, the Chairman of the National Endowment of the Arts is authorized to expend not to exceed the sum of \$_____ and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution is authorized to spend not more than \$_____ to conduct the studies and review required by this Resolution.

File
11/12/82
(Revised 1/21/83)

THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE MUSEUM (NHM) -
PROPOSED CONTENT

The visitor will enter an Introductory Area featuring a film or slide show and a few simple exhibits. These will mention briefly ancient and pre-American antecedents to espionage of the Revolution, and illustrate some terms found in later exhibits.

American Revolution

The first major area will cover intelligence and espionage during the American Revolution, 1775-1780's. This section will include both Colonial and British Intelligence technology (codes, ciphers, secret ink, concealment devices, etc.), operations, and personalities. Priority will be given to such subjects as:

- (1) General Washington's personally-handled spy rings. (He felt so strongly about the subject that he once said: "There is an evil I dread, and that is their spies.");
- (2) British espionage for tactical intelligence and its Colonial counterpart (beyond the activities of the Commander-in-Chief);

- (3) The counterintelligence efforts of both sides;
- (4) Information the two potential adversaries had about each other when hostilities broke out;
- (5) The clandestine conflict in Europe, based on the activities of Benjamin Franklin and others, and including the British spy Bancroft, Franklin's personal secretary;
- (6) The "cover" for "officially denied" assistance from France and Spain to the revolutionary cause;
- (7) The activities of networks (e.g., Paul Revere's, the "Culper" ring); of individual agents, including Hercules Mulligan who warned the colonials of plans to kidnap General Washington; an agent who was the courier of the British Secret Service in New York City; and the model on whom James Fenimore Cooper's The Spy was based;
- (8) At least one woman spy (Lydia Darragh); and the widely-known doctor who posed as a revolutionary while serving as a British agent.

The first area will also include the strategic setting of the Revolutionary land and sea battles and the corresponding intelligence struggles. There will also be coverage of other clandestine activities based upon good intelligence, the most notable being when General Washington's deception convinced the British commanders he was going to attack New York City when he actually joined forces with the French in Yorktown, Virginia. He also planted false information (forged documents, "doctored" dispatches, "deserters" with misinformation) with the British. The first area will also include examples of sabotage, "black" propaganda, and encouragement of Hessian defections.

Between areas one and two will be a connecting passage exhibiting selected individuals and events between 1780 and the Civil war. This hallway will have a time line of world events, and the U.S. reactions to such challenges as the Barbary Pirates, the undeclared war with France, the War of 1812, the Annexation of Texas and the Mexican War, and the intermittent Indian Wars. Beside the time line will be displays on exploration and mapmaking, tying these undertakings to the intelligence function. Mention will be made of those figures who thought in terms of intelligence during this period, most notably, President James Polk.

Civil War

The second major area will cover Intelligence and Espionage during the American Civil War (1861-1865). The visitor will view:

- (1) Strategic intelligence, beginning with what the adversaries knew about each other when hostilities began;
- (2) Tactical intelligence in both land and water battles;
- (3) The struggle in Europe to obtain or prevent recognition of the Confederacy as well as Confederate acquisition of vessels to run the Union blockade;
- (4) The strange mix of "scouts, detectives and spies";
- (5) The stories of individual spies, including the widely-known women spies, such as Belle Boyd; and
- (6) Covert action plans and projects, particularly the Confederate plans to burn Northern cities and free the prisoners in the North.

The Civil War Section will pay special attention to technological advances in weaponry, and in communication and transportation. These technological advances were a significant addition to the existing "Humint," the use of agents. Intelligence was now gathered through such devices as intercepts of telegraphic communication and the use of observation balloons, as well as through human spying. This area will also cover other developments bearing on intelligence: use of signal towers and flags, introduction of torpedoes, the ill-fated attempts to use the submarine, and the significant affects of the expanded mass media.

There were some 4200 known Union spies, scouts and detectives gathering information. Although the Confederates destroyed a large portion of their intelligence records, 1100 Confederate "agents" were discovered by the Union through arrest records.

One problem in designing this area will be choosing the best examples among the many possibilities. Some colorful candidates include most of the female agents, some who posed as boys. Another good example could be the agent who was simultaneously a chaplain and a spy.

The second connecting passageway will cover from 1865 to 1914. It will touch upon the Spanish-American War, the rise of the U.S. as a major naval power, and the world of Theodore Roosevelt.

World War I

The third major area will cover selected aspects of WWI, stressing cryptography and communications intelligence, and featuring the Zimmerman note, U-boat warfare, and the subsequent U.S. entry into war.

Brief coverage will be given to German misperceptions of the U.S.; to tactical land intelligence where the U.S. participated on the battlefield; to German sabotage; and to alleged spies (Nurse Cavell) and to real spies (Mata Hari).

The third transition area will exhibit the interwar period: the American Black Chamber of Herbert Yardley; the Allied expeditions into Russia, and the Russian Revolution and civil wars; the re-militarization of Germany; the unprepared state of England and France; and the "rehearsal wars" preceding WWII.

World War II

The fourth major area will cover WWII, exhibiting the following:

- (1) Pearl Harbor, Barbarossa, Midway and other major events;
- (2) "unconventional warfare"; and the OSS story;

- (3) the resistance movements;
- (4) contacts with the opposition in Germany and plots to assassinate Hitler (Valkyrie);
- (5) Operation Doublecross;
- (6) Operation Sunrise - the secret negotiations for Nazi surrender in Haly;
- (7) Guerilla warfare in Burma (Detachment 101);
- (8) More on intercepts and cryptography: ENIGMA, ULTRA, MAGIC, YAMOMOTO. . .;
- (9) "The Wizard War" - the scientific and technological competition; and
- (10) Key spies and networks.

The final transition area will give passing attention to the wars since WWII - Korea, Viet Nam, the Cold War, "local" wars, the Cuban Missiles, and Iran Hostage Crisis. It will also cover Presidential actions and statements relating to intelligence, and the most celebrated post war spies.

Present and Future

The fifth and final major area will cover the "Present and Future." Subjects displayed will include:

- (1) Counterintelligence against KGB/GRU updated, using flashbacks and historical references;
- (2) Individual spies: Prime, Kanpaniles, Boyce and Lee;
- (3) Terrorism and other topical problems;
- (4) Update of intercepts and cryptology;
- (5) Intelligence in space, spy satellites;
- (6) Espionage in the creative arts - film, TV, novels, cartoons, etc., and the tradition of espionage in literature, including the literary figures who were spies;
- (7) Recent Presidents' statements on intelligence.

The visitor will leave following a visual recap of the major themes illustrated in the museum.

Supplemental Information on Draft Joint

Resolution on National Historical Intelligence Museum

In preparing for submission of the draft Joint Resolution to the chairmen of the Select Committees on Intelligence, the Board of the National Historical Intelligence Museum, with the assistance of the interested Board members of the William J. Donovan Memorial Foundation, considered the following elements:

- (1) Different possible means of acquisition (surplus property, locate on a base, etc.);
- (2) The models presented by the National Building Museum and the Museum of African Arts;
- (3) Specific buildings which are, or might become, available in Washington, D.C. and nearby Virginia and Maryland, including buildings of historic and architectural merit which the Congress might wish to see maintained for public use; and
- (4) Lessons on cost and space requirements to be learned from sections of the Smithsonian complex and a large number of other private and public museums.

It seems likely that the space requirements of the Museum would be served best by occupancy of a building in the District of Columbia in which the museum could expand as funding and exhibitry content became available. However, the fall-back plan for a temporary site in Washington or nearby Virginia followed by occupancy in a permanent site, preferably in the District, is also feasible.

Exploration for possible sites has been through site visits and consultation with government officers-federal and local-and with private organizations interested in maintaining historic buildings. These informal conversations have included the GSA and the National Park Service, the Department of Defense, the District, Arlington, Alexandria and Baltimore governments and the School Board of most of these jurisdictions, and the National Historic Trust.

The buildings which have appeared to the Museum Board to afford the best prospects for the preferred occupancy are:

As potential permanent sites:

- The complex known as the Old Auditors Building: 14th and Independence Avenue, next to the Bureau of Engraving (an expanding section of the building);

-A portion of the US International Trade Commission Building at 7th and E Streets, N.W. - on the walking mall just below the National Portrait Gallery;

-The most solid structure in the Arlington Hall complex (when DIA moves); and (as our fallback)

-The Old Ford Factory in Alexandria. (part of building)

As potential temporary sites:

-Share space with the National Building Museum in the Old Pension Building - 440 G Street, N.W., or in space occupied by, or earmarked for, the Smithsonian;

-Occupy space provided by GSA (federal surplus space), the government or school board of D.C., Alexandria, Arlington or the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Commission (PADC).