
Kid Atlas
2100 Type 2 Civilization Star Trekking
2035 Type 0 Civilization Energy System Collapses
By Anonymous Patriot Agent Condor
2035 Type 1 Civilization Moon & Mars Colonized
2002 Fossil Based Energy Technology
2002 Thorium Base Energy Technology
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WHAT WAS GALT?
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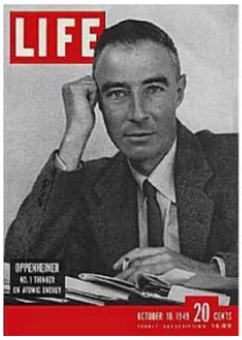
Kid Atlas

Inside Jacket

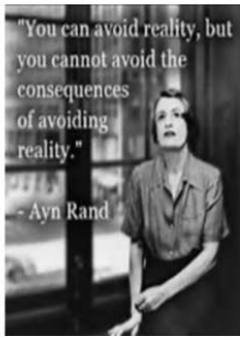
Ayn Rand (AR) boasted that she was the first writer to ever perfect the art of building a story in three "tiers". On May 18, 1934, twenty-nine-year-old AR wrote, in a letter[1] to Kenneth MacGowan, a film producer and director:

"If the plot of a story is simple and understandable enough to be interesting, alone, by itself, to even the lowest type of mentality, if it has the plain elements that can appeal to all, and if, at the same time, that plot carries a deeper meaning, a significance which can be reached only by the highest, then the problem is solved. I must emphasize once more that it is not merely a matter of a plain story—for the sake of the "lowbrow"—artistically presented for the sake of the "highbrow". It is a matter of the plot, the story, the very meat of the film arranged ingeniously enough to satisfy both. Is there any reason why a story cannot be built in such a way that it is convincing and interesting to those who cannot analyze it and yet just as convincing to those who can?

"Those who still want to go further…Such is my theory of building a story in tiers. It is, in a way, the same principle as that of an airplane carried by three motors. If two of them fail, the third one is still enough to carry the plane safely…this is the principle which I have applied to every story I have written so far, but I have never developed it as plainly and obviously and, if I and say so, as skillfully, as in Red Pawn. Also, I've never had a chance to attempt to explain my theory to anyone, as I have done it here. I have no doubt that it will work. No doubt, but also no proof, for I have not seen it tried yet. It is my anxiety to see it tried which prompted me to write this letter. It is, of course, difficult to have any new theory tried, for there is always an element of chance in the attempt. But in this case, it occurs to me that there is hardly any chance at all, for disregarding all my considerations, the story, I believe, is good enough to stand on its own just as any movie. I can go on as all pictures, with just the one motor. What the other two motors, which it carries, will do—that is what the experiment will show. (See image to right. Most people eventually find two images and stop there. Can you find a possible third image in the advertisement to the right?)



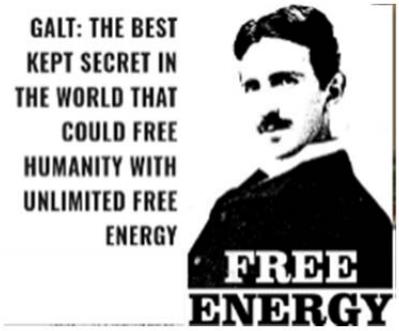
In the late 1940's Oppenheimer picked up Henry James short story, "*The Beast in the Jungle*." "Utterly transfixed" by the story he immediately called his attorney, Herb Marks, to have him read it. The central character, John Marcher, encounters a woman he met many years earlier, and she recalls his having confided in her that he was haunted by a premonition... *"American Prometheus, The Triumph and Tragedy of J. Robert Oppenheimer"*, p 462.



Was Manhattan Project leader Doctor Robert Oppenheimer in dire need of such a skill back in late 1945, several months after the Atomic Bomb had been unleashed onto the world stage? Oppenheimer had turned down hundreds of

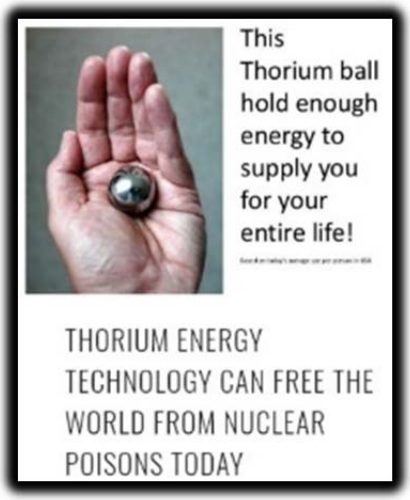
[1] *Letters of Ayn Rand*, Michael S. Berliner, Introduction by Leonard Peikoff. 1995, A Dutton Book, Pages 6-9.

requests for interviews in Hollywood and around the country. Hal B. Wallis's movie studio[2] had repeatedly requested a possible interview with Oppenheimer since he lived locally. Wallis left numerous personal messages but heard nothing. When Wallis was about to give up on pursuing a screen play he suddenly received a personal return called from Oppenheimer. Oppenheimer indicated he would be willing to sit for two lengthy interviews, and even a third interview by his wife over a three-week period in January 1946. He had but one condition. Oppenheimer wanted to be interviewed by Wallis's new screenwriter, Ayn Rand.



Did Oppenheimer purposely schedule two personal meetings with Ayn Rand to first, take a measure of the author and screenwriter? Should Oppenheimer feel comfortable with the author of Anthem, after the first session, was he going to spill highly dangerous confidences with the author which might make them both killing targets of the Global Elites should it ever get out in their lifetimes?

Did Oppenheimer challenged Ayn Rand to possibly hide a premonition so terrible that it became the third tier or third motor Rand's last epic novel, *Atlas Shrugged*?



If mankind could survive past the threat of nuclear annihilation in the 20th century, did Oppenheimer want a time capsule message delivered to the 21st century American public, warning us, about an evil malignant, cancer preying on humanity? It appears to be a cancer, which if humanity does not recognize, and cut out, will again tear the fabric of our civilization apart. We will be hurled, once more, into another terrible Dark Age riddled with death and destruction. Oppenheimer knew this was how those who control the levers behind the curtain, have been able to manipulate major conflicts and wars around the world and keep mankind from exposing this evil pariah for millennia.

The historical novel, Kid Atlas, attempts to bring back to life a remarkable untold history of many icons from the prior century who helped shape the 21st century reality, for better or worse, we are living today.

It is from this research a number of American Intelligence Media articles have been published in recent months. Here are links to major thorium and patent thief articles which lead, in turn, to other Condor links:

https://aim4truth.org/2018/11/21/galt-the-best-kept-secret-in-the-world-that-could-free-humanity-with-unlimited-free-ene rgy/

https://aim4truth.org/2018/04/15/thorium-energy-technology-can-free-the-world-from-nuclear-poisons-today/

[2] Among the significant movies Hal produced were *Casablanca*, *Dark Victory*, *The Adventures of Robin Hood*, *The Maltese Falcon*, *Sergeant York*, and *Now, Voyager*. He produced *True Grit*, for which John Wayne won the Academy Award for Best Actor of 1969, and its sequel. After moving to Universal Pictures he produced *Mary, Queen of Scots* and *Anne of the Thousand Days*. In 1975, he received the Golden Globe Cecil B. DeMille Award for lifetime achievement in motion pictures.

Here is an opportunity no avid Atlas Shrugged reader has ever thought possible. You can listen to the life story of the man behind GALT, in his own words, at age 69. My research suggests Ayn Rand first met her future John Galt, when he was but eleven. If you listen to this remarkable interview, can you identify all the amazing coincidences between the Weinberg family, education and life experiences and that of Ayn Rand's main character, John Galt? See video link @: **https://youtu.be/ofs6-K7UCSU .**

Kid Atlas

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April 12, 2017 - Subject - The Edwin Pauley Puppet Master from 1930's to late 1970s.**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

April 17, 2017 4:24 PM - Subject: Dropbox items for Thomas (Douglas) – First Feedback on Contact ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

April 17, 2017 5:15 PM - Subject: 9-11 article ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

April 18, 2017 8:31 AM - Subject: four emails on GEET and Free Energy**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

April 18, 2017 - Subject: RE: Cindy sent invite to Drop Box to access GEET Workshop**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

April 25, 2017 Subject: Thank you for the inspiration! Published the Free Energy Revolution Has Begun ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

April 26, 2017 - Subject: RE: Thank you for the inspiration!..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

May 24, 2017 - Subject: RE: Another lead: How Elites both exploited and sabotaged the promise of nuclear energy - They even setup scapegoats for suppression of GALT**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

May 31, 2017 - Subject: FW: Another lead: How Elites both exploited and sabotaged the promise of nuclear energy - They even setup scapegoats for suppression of GALT**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

June 01, 2017 12:37 PM - Subject: Re: Follow-up: Another lead: How Elites both exploited and sabotaged the promise of nuclear energy - They even setup scapegoats for suppression of GALT ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

July 02, 2017 - Subject: RE: Washington receives expert testimony on actual unfiltered facts about Climate Change ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

July 02, 2017 10:31 - Subject: RE: US Congress receives expert testimony on actual unfiltered facts about Climate Change..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

July 13, 2017 Subject: RE: Washington state receives expert testimony on actual unfiltered facts about Climate Change ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

September 03, 2017 Subject: Thanks for the posts..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

November 22, 2017 Subject: Full article..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

November 28, 2017 - Subject: Article you wrote on Patent Suppression and Second Shoe Dropping ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

January 13, 2018 - Subject: RE: Answers U.S. Presidents are not permitted to Question? **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

January 17, 2018 10:28 AM – President Trump's Excellent Genes**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

January 24, 2018 - Subject: RE: A 3rd revelation - Thanks for your email**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

January 29, 2018 - Subject: RE: I haven't forgotten you..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

February 10, 2018 - Subject: (EXTERNAL) Re: Technology suppression, sabotage and thief.....Facebook....Microsoft..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

February 13, 2018 - Subject: (EXTERNAL) RE: A 3rd revelation .... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

February 22, 2018 Subject: (EXTERNAL) Re: The topic you and I have been discussing for a week ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

February 22, 2018 - Subject: (EXTERNAL) Please review..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

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March 07, 2018 - Subject: (EXTERNAL) RE: Climate Change and Geoengineering**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

April 13, 2018 - Subject: (EXTERNAL) Your link ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

April 14, 2018 - Subject: (EXTERNAL) RE: GALT Story Board is now also broken up into eight segments in Dropbox with animation video ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

April 15, 2018 - Subject: RE: (EXTERNAL) music question ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

April 15, 2018 - Subject: RE: (EXTERNAL) music question ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

April 18, 2018 - Subject: (EXTERNAL) Water powered vehicles.... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

April 19, 2018 - Subject: RE: (EXTERNAL) Water powered vehicles**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

April 20, 2018 - Subject: RE: (EXTERNAL) RE: Just in case it has been difficult getting to that Drop Box for GALT - 03, to save you some precious time ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

July 13, 2018 - Subject: RE: (EXTERNAL) FW: thorium project Fwd.: Io Magick Project plan and financials draft Re ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

July 13, 2018 - Subject: RE: (EXTERNAL) FW: thorium project Fwd.: Io Magick Project plan and financials draft Re ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

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July 24, 2018 - Subject: (EXTERNAL) Re: Remarkable background story, concerning "Our National Anthem" ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

August 01, 2018 8:50 AM - Subject: (EXTERNAL) RE: From Tyla: Do you have other family members who have important “causes” that needs to be highlighted? ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

August 23, 2018 - Subject: (EXTERNAL) FW: Climate Data Part 3. **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

September 02, 2018 - To: 'David Dilley' davidgwo@aol.com - Subject: (EXTERNAL) RE: Climate & Energy ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

September 14, 2018 - Subject: (EXTERNAL) Re: I was listening to your recent Cat Chat, “Obama Spied on Trump” and had a question ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

September 20, 2018 4:51 PM - Subject: (EXTERNAL) RE: American Intelligence Media (Aim4Truth.org) published an article on Angus King and 9/11 plus some insightful Breitbart links going back to 1990s ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

October 10, 2018 - Subject: (EXTERNAL) RE: FYI- Soros article passing around Republicans again from Nov. 2017 ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

October 20, 2018 - Subject: (EXTERNAL) RE: Comment about the video - Alibaba and the Globalist Thieves ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

October 21, 2018 - Subject: (EXTERNAL) The Story Behind Trump's Slogan**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

November 02, 2018 10:18 AM - Subject: (EXTERNAL) RE: Eric on the radio with new poll results prior to debates ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

November 12, 2018 - Subject: (EXTERNAL) RE: Comment on your patent suppression article - Invention Secrecy Hits Recent High ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

November 21, 2018 12:20 PM - Subject: (EXTERNAL) RE: Part III expansion of prior paper associated with Tesla wireless electricity (Nov 18) and connection to Trump, Oppenheimer and Ayn Rand**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

November 21, 2018 3:10 PM - Subject: (EXTERNAL) What is galt **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

November 22, 2018 9:53 AM - Subject: (EXTERNAL) your galt article – 4000 hits already. **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

December 07, 2018 - Subject: (EXTERNAL) RE: Kissinger had used the carrot of capitalism…but there was also a "stick" involved ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

January 21 2019: AIM Patriot Condor sends us thoughts on Martin Luther King Day**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Thursday, January 24, 2019 From: Brishon <brishon@yahoo.com> Subject: (EXTERNAL) Re: Maybe we do live in the Matrix ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

LIST OF JESUIT GENERALS BY A JESUIT AUTHOR!! ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Thursday, April 18, 2019 11:33 AM Subject: (Comments about video Destroying American Entrepreneurs ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Monday, August 05, 2019 12:05 PM Subject: (EXTERNAL) Pilgrims Society**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Tuesday, August 06, 2019 9:31 AM Subject: Re: (EXTERNAL) Pilgrims Society**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

From: condor@birdlover.com <condor@birdlover.com> **Sent:** Friday, October 4, 2019 12:36 PM **To:** tyla@ourspirit.com; Douglas Gabriel <douglasgabriel313@gmail.com> **Subject:** Is Pilgrim Society executing its long-term plan for genocide through junk global warming?**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Monday, October 14, 2019 3:54 PM To: condor@birdlover.com Subject: RE: HEMP HEMP HOORAY & Hemp Decorticator ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

From: condor@birdlover.com <condor@birdlover.com> **Sent:** Monday, October 14, 2019 3:13 PM **To:** tyla@ourspirit.com **Subject:** HEMP HEMP HOORAY & Hemp Decorticator**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Monday, October 21, 2019 9:29 AM To: condor@birdlover.com Subject: Re: Will we have the Soaring 2020's under a second President Trump term or Dark Ages under a SES Coup? ... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Monday, October 21, 2019 9:40 AM To: condor@birdlover.com Subject: RE: Will we have the Soaring 2020's under a second President Trump term or Dark Ages under a SES Coup?... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Thursday, October 31, 2019 7:04 PM To: condor@birdlover.com Subject: Re: Another Insider come forward XX. -Historical actions against those incumbents who do not follow the laid out path. ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Friday, November 01, 2019 11:47 AM To: condor@birdlover.com Subject: RE: Another Insider come forward XX. -Historical actions against those incumbents who do not follow the laid out path. ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Wednesday, November 06, 2019 9:12 AM To: condor@birdlover.com Subject: RE: He Who Cannot be named..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Friday, November 08, 2019 2:47 PM To: condor@birdlover.com Subject: RE: The power of a meme ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Saturday, November 09, 2019 7:28 AM To: condor@birdlover.com Subject: RE: Nov 8, 2019 Dan Bongingo program discuses SES ranking..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

From: condor@birdlover.com <condor@birdlover.com> **Sent:** Saturday, November 9, 2019 12:36 AM **To:** tyla@ourspirit.com **Subject:** Nov 8, 2019 Dan Bongingo program discuses SES ranking . **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Friday, November 22, 2019 7:47 PM Subject: (EXTERNAL) Re: Medical Hemp & Cannabis conclave resource? ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Friday, November 22, 2019 11:30 AM To: condor@birdlover.com Cc: michael.mckibben@leader.com Subject: RE: Pilgrim Society Movie Serves Patriot Brains to the Public for Thanksgiving..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Sunday, November 24, 2019 From: Michael T. McKibben To: condor@birdlover.com Subject: RE: Pilgrim Society Movie Serves Patriot Brains to the Public for Thanksgiving**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Sunday, November 24, 2019 To: condor@birdlover.com Subject: Call**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Sunday, November 24, 2019 8:11 PM Subject: Confirmed . **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Sunday, November 24, 2019 8:12 PM To: condor@birdlover.com Subject: RE: Did Voyager 1 and 2 discover an electric fence around our Solar System?..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Part XII: American Intelligence Media Correspondence From Condor**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

May 24, 2017: Comments on Edwin Pauley article, Free Energy. WWII Treason in Giving Atomic Bomb Material and Cash to Russia and My Own Background..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

May 31st, 2017 Secrecy and Confidentially of Name ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

June 15, 2017 A Forgotten War Technology: Rise of Scape Goats**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Let's get into the Escapade… ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

DEEP STATE SEEKS to Stealthy Stop GALT..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

A Smoking Gun eleven days after the Murder of President Kennedy**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

American Puppet-Master (1903-1981) The Man behind the Curtain…**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

How the Corporate Media Continually rewrites American History**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

1st DOT…Exhuming a 20th Century Corpse ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

2nd DOT…A Dead Man Can Tells Tales! ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

3rd DOT…Remarkable Investigative Series Concerning Same 20th Century Corpse**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

4th DOT…British Empire Rothschilds Orders American Puppet-master, Edwin Pauley to select Truman as next President! This confirms Linda Minor's statement that Pauley did indeed work for foreign Global Elites**!**..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Attachments 1: Phone Call Between LBJ & Holifield ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Attachments 2: Special Ambassador W. Averill Harriman in Moscow informed the State Dept. that "we" must turn over to the Russians the currency printing plates**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

June 15, 2017 "The Nuclear Switch to Insure Energy Enslavement"**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

July 9, 2017 – Why is, in my opinion, the Faked News Media, specifically the corporate Main Stream Media (MSM), the Enemy of Freedom? ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

July 13, 2017 – Climate Fraud ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Climate Change Truths: How did I initially get involved? ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Back to the Washington State climatologist's 2017 presentation.**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Why is Faked News Media, specifically *the MSM*, the Enemy of America?**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Attachment: The "Trick" to Controlling the Climate Agenda ... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

July 13, 2017 – Bombshell Climate-change Study Could totally Dismantle Global Warming**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

August 26, 2018 – Climate Change Truths: How did I initially get involved?**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

October 18, 2017 – Patent Thief from All Americans ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

October 27, 2017 Edwin Pauley – Chester Holifield - A 50,000 Foot Overview**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Accidental Backdoor Entrance into the Secret World of the Deep State **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

November 5, 2017 – Further Comments about Edwin Pauley ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Chapter 10: Rise of the Reactionary (Page 171–the first footnote is actually #193 of the ongoing manuscript- Kid Atlas)..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Friends, Romans and Countrymen…Lend me your Ear ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
November 6, 2017 - Global Banking Cartel from 1984 ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
The World Order ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION – Author, Eustace Mullins ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
CHAPTER 1: The Rothschilds ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
CHAPTER 2: SOVIET RUSSIA ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
CHAPTER 3: Franklin D. Roosevelt ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
CHAPTER 4: THE BUSINESS OF AMERICA ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
CHAPTER 5: THE CIA ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
CHAPTER 6: THE BECHTEL COMPLEX ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
CHAPTER 7: The Foundations ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
CHAPTER 8: THE RULE OF THE ORDER ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
November 11, 2017 – Patent Thief and Suppression ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Shell Oil Scientist Admits Breaking 1000 MPG in 70s-It's All a Lie!**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
November 24, 2017 10:43 PM Bitcoin Energy Consumption..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
November 27, 2017 - Follow-up on energy requirements to mine Bitcoin **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Shoes Dropping on Deep State ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
A Global Warming Fraud Shoe Has Dropped:..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Patent Suppression, Sabotage and Thief. The Next Shoe is Dropping on Deep State.... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
How Did Global Elites Benefit by the Bait & Switch?..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Are More Shoes Presently Falling onto the Deep State?..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
November 27, 2017 More on Bitcoin Mining Energy consumption**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
November 28 2017 – Eustace Mullins ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
December 18, 2017 - Attack on 2nd Amendment Did a Ford Foundation (syndicate) spill the beans as to why the Globalists must take American's guns away? ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
January 6 2018 – The Spider and the Fly (America)..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
January 8 2018 – The Truth About China Gold???..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
January 15 2018 - SYMPATHETIC VIBRATIONS Physics..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
NIKOLA TESLA CURED MARK TWAIN'S CONSTIPATION ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
January 13 2018 - Answers U.S. Presidents are not permitted to Question**?Error! Bookmark not defined.**

January 17, 2018 - President Trump- Should you Trust your genes over JAMA Cholesterol Guidelines ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

January 21, 2018 – A Third Revelation - Ayn Rand ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

January 24, 2018 12:52 AM – Follow-up on Third Revelation – Ayn Rand**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

More comments and clues concerning Oppenheimer's mysterious screenwriter:**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Let's Make a Movie!..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Oppenheimer Spills the Atomic Beans..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Summary ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

February 08, 2018 - Fake News: Global Warming or Climate Cycles**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Climate Change: Who are you going to believe, NOAA or your own eyes?**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

February 08, 2018, Like Son, Like Father? Bill Gates! - Subject: Technology suppression, sabotage and thief.....Facebook....Microsoft..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

February 13, 2018 -: The Hidden Tyranny - battles a New World Awakening**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

The Hidden Tyranny – Shocking 1976 Interview with Zionist Harold Wallace Rosenthal **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

The Hidden Tyranny (The Rosenthal Document) Shocking 1976 Interview with Zionist Harold Wallace Rosenthal Laid Out World Domination Agenda 40 Years Ago ... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

How Trump's Election Prevented World War 3 —Now What Happens in Astana - Kazakhstan? ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Now That WWIII Was Averted Global Factions Are Colliding**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Nazarbayev the Kleptocrat ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Bush Oil Cartel and Central Asia ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Caspian Oil ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Azerbaijan Dealings Reveal the Domestic Enemies of the U.S.**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Dick Cheney's Kazakhstan-Gate ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Nazarbayev, the Russian/Israeli Mafia and Angola-gate**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Astana – Home of the Rogue Bush CIA..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

How is Pope Francis Involved? ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Astana to be the New Switzerland..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Not So Idyllic Kazakhstan ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Outright Corruption ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Tenets of the Congress of World and Traditional Religions **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Nazarbayev and Francis Didn't Expect the *Trump Card* **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Khazarians Then, Khazarians Now ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

he Secret History of The Khazarian Mafia ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

February 18, 2018 Mueller meme ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

February 22, 2018 – Florida Shooting ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Part Eight: Deep State Crisis Actors and Domestic Terrorism Targets **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

***OPERATION GLADIO C*: Government-Sponsored Domestic Terrorism Targets American Public Schools.** ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

March 05, 2018 Subject: Climate Change and Geoengineering .. **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

April 05, 2018 Subject: Florida High School DC March permit was taken out before shooting? **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

April 05, 2018 8:05 PM **Subject:** RE: (EXTERNAL) 3 Reasons the Left Hates Scott Pruitt **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

April 07, 2018 Subject: Maine U.S. Senate run ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Eric Brakey has also just released his first U.S. Senate campaign video. https://www.facebook.com/brakeyforsenate/videos/1365796640167289/ **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

April 09, 2018 Subject: Thorium Story Board on PowerPoint ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

April 12, 2018 Subject: 2nd Amendment Support ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

April 12, 2018 – Star Trek Next Generation – Time Change ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Foreign Powers not only Assassinated President Kennedy; they suppressed GALT **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

April 13, 2018 6:00 PM - Milankovitch cycle picture -- need a better one **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

April 14, 2018 Subject: GALT Story Board is now also broken up into eight segments in Dropbox with animation video ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

April 15, 2018 11:03 AM - Subject: RE: (EXTERNAL) music question **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

, April 18, 2018 9:10 AM - **Subject:** (EXTERNAL) Water powered vehicles **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

April 19, 2018 - Subject: AFYI on 1,000 mile per gallon carburetor history **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

April 22, 2018 Subject: Comments about recent article and video by Leader Technology and Douglas ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Silent Weapons for Quiet Wars ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Forward ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Preface ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Table of Contents ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
TOP SECRET ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Security ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Historical Introduction ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Political Introduction ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Energy ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Descriptive Introduction of the Silent Weapon ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Theoretical Introduction ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
General Energy Concepts ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Mr. Rothschild's Energy Discovery ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Apparent Capital as "Paper" Inductor ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Breakthrough ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Application in Economics ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Summary ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
The Economic Model ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Industrial Diagrams ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Three Industrial Classes ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Aggregation ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
The E-Model ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Economic Inductance ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Inductive Factors to Consider ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Translation ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Time Flow Relationships and *Self-Destructive Oscillations* ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Industry Equivalent Circuits ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Stages of Schematic Simplification ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Generalization ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Final Bill of Goods ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
The Technical Coefficients ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Types of Admittances ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

The Household Industry ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Household Models ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Economic Shock Testing ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Introduction to the Theory of Economic Shock Testing ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Example of Shock Testing ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Introduction to Economic Amplifiers ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Short List of Inputs ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
The Personal Paper Trail ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Habit Patterns -- Programming ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
National Input Information ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Short List of Outputs ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Table of Strategies ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Diversion, the Primary Strategy ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Diversion Summary ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Consent, the Primary Victory ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Amplification Energy Sources ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Logistics ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
The Artificial Womb ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
The Political Structure of a Nation - Dependency ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Action/Offense ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Responsibility ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Summary ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
System Analysis ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
The Draft (As military service) ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Enforcement ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
April 25, 2018 - Subject: Does Federal Reserve Bankers own the FBI? **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
May 29, 2018 - 227 Million Americans GONE by 2025!" ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
June 03, 2018 Subject: , "From a Republic To a Corporatocracy" **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
June 25, 2018 9:16 PM - Subject: I was listening to your recent Cat Chat, "Obama Spied on Trump" and had a question ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
July 08, 2018 - Subject: Colloidal silver, C60 and now maybe pure pine sap (Turpentine) on a teaspoon of granulated sugar? ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

July 11, 2018 - Subject: RE: (EXTERNAL) American Indian Reservation and Thorium**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

July 11, 2018 **Subject:** (EXTERNAL) American Indian Reservation and Thorium**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

July 31, 2018 8:09 PM - Subject: From Tyla: Do you have other family members who have important "causes" that needs to be highlighted? ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

July 26, 2018 1:29 PM - **Subject:** (EXTERNAL) RE: GALT Papers and Presentations from 2015 and 2014 ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Devin Nunes calls for ban on electronic voting systems ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

July 25, 2018 11:45 PM - GALT Papers and Presentations from 2015 and 2014**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

August 05, 2018 Subject: Did former ABC/CNN investigative reporter just provide an Edward R. Murrow moment against the MSM itself?? ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Washington Times op-ed details 12 steps 'to destroy a society' — and they're happening now**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

September 13, 2018 Subject: RE: I was listening to your recent Cat Chat, "Obama Spied on Trump" and had a question ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

September 25, 2018 Subject: RE: (: American Intelligence Media publishes new article titled "Angus King is No Good for America" ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

October 09, 2018 - Subject: FYI- Soros article passing around Republicans again from Nov. 2017**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

October 10, 2018 10:00 PM - Subject: RE: Will Flame of Liberty Continue to Burn or Grow Dark?**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

October 19, 2018 - Subject: Comment about the video - Alibaba and the Globalist Thieves & Clinton China Murder of Government Military ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

October 31, 2018 Subject: Maine news media panics when Angus King loses first two debates against Senator Brakey. ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

October 31, 2018- Update: Maine news media panics when Angus King loses first two debates against Senator Brakey. ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

November 21, 2018 4Subject: Part III expansion of prior paper associated with Tesla wireless electricity (Nov 18) and connection to Trump, Oppenheimer and Ayn Rand ... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

From: Brishon <brishonxxxxxxxx **Sent:** Thursday, November 15, 2018 1:03 AM **To:** Condor <xxxxxxxxxxxx ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

INVENTION SECRECY HITS RECENT HIGH ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Part I: Was GALT DOE's first *detrimental to national security* target?**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Part II: Another Famous Woman Expressing Outrage over Inventor Patent Suppression .. **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Part III: Does America Finally Get Nikola Tesla's Wireless Electricity After 100 Years or Have Globalists Modified and Weaponized Another Promising Technology Against Us?**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

November 27, 2018 - Same MO as GALT and GEET. Inventor had ties to Tesla. The Man Who Was Sentenced To 14 Years For Making 'Anti-Gravity' Vehicles ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

December 07, 2018 - Subject: Kissinger had used the carrot of capitalism…but there was also a "stick" involved ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Saturday, December 15, 2018 To: 'Thermal Scientist' Subject: Red Pill link to AIM - GALT story – Blind Copy - Tyler ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

-----Original Message----- From: Thermal Scientist <thermalscientist@gmail.com> Sent: Friday, December 14, 2018 10:29 PM To: Condor <Condor@birdlover.com> Subject: (EXTERNAL) Hey Mike it's Jim ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Tuesday, December 18, 2018 -To: 'Thermal Scientist' Subject: RE: Red Pill link to AIM – Here is the articles about Clinton and China taking out some U.S. military and covering it up with a bunch of "fertilizer" back in 1995. ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

October 20, 2018 - Subject: (EXTERNAL) RE: Comment about the video - Alibaba and the Globalist Thieves ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

October 21, 2018 - Subject: (EXTERNAL) The Story Behind Trump's Slogan**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2018 To: tyla, 'Douglas Gabriel' Subject: A short story on the anniversary of It's A Wonderful Life ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Is It A Wonderful Life? Who Is John GALT? ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Friday, December 21, 2018 To: 'tyla@ourspirit.com' Subject: RE: (EXTERNAL) RE: A short story on the anniversary of It's A Wonderful Life – Follow-up ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

To: Friends (including Tyla) Sent: Monday, January 21, 2019 Subject: What was Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s key message which possibly got him executed? ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

January 24, 2019 7:47 AM, wrote: Briton - *The Pope and the coup d'etat***Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Tuesday, August 06, 2019 7:42 AM To: 'tyla@ourspirit.com' Subject: RE: (EXTERNAL) Pilgrims Society ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Monday, August 26, 2019 Subject: Two shoes dropping on Global Warming propaganda. Was President Trump is right after all on this topic too? ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Wednesday, August 28, 2019 8:07 AM Subject: new email address **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Sunday, September 08, 2019 4:20 PM Subject: The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly by the Country which will not sell us Greenland! ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Tuesday, October 01, 2019 Subject: Seth Rich Murder back in the news**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Friday, October 04, 2019 Subject: Is Pilgrim Society executing its long-term plan for genocide through junk global warming? ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Tuesday, October 08, 2019 8:14 AM Subject: Biden's approval required for 2014 Ukraine government official replacements ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Monday, October 14, 2019 Subject: HEMP HEMP HOORAY & Hemp Decorticator .. **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Monday, October 14, 2019 Subject: From my archives concerning Pilgrims society use of genocide to minimize people problems ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Monday, October 21, 2019 Subject: Will we have the Soaring 2020's under a second President Trump term or Dark Ages under a SES Coup? ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Thursday, October 31, 2019 Subject: Another Insider come forward XX. -Historical actions against those incumbents who do not follow the laid out path... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Tuesday, November 05, 2019 Subject: He Who Cannot be named**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Friday, November 08, 2019 Subject: The power of a meme**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Saturday, November 09, 2019 Subject: Nov 8, 2019 Dan Bongingo program discuses SES ranking ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Friday, November 22, 2019 Subject: Pilgrim Society Movie Serves Patriot Brains to the Public for Thanksgiving..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Friday, November 22, 2019 4:55 AM Cc: Strain Doctor <straindoctor@yahoo.com> Subject: Medical Hemp & Cannabis conclave resource?..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Sunday, November 24, 2019 Subject: RE: Pilgrim Society Movie Serves Patriot Brains to the Public for Thanksgiving ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Sunday, November 24, 2019 Subject: RE: Call..Tuesday?.. **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Sent: Sunday, November 24, 2019 Subject: Did Voyager 1 and 2 discover an electric fence around our Solar System? ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

I just watched the Wal Thornhill's Big Bang – Time to Wipe the Chalkboard Clean | Space News, video in your November 23 update. There is a cosmology crisis. It appears, under breaking news, Voyager 1 and 2 spacecraft cannot break through an electric fence which appears to be enveloping our entire solar system. ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Kid Atlas

Part I: (December 3, 1903 - April 1, 1946)

Prologue—To Enjoy a Classic Detective Mystery you Need a Body and a Bunch of Suspects!

Is It A Wonderful Life? Who Is John GALT?

On January 7, 1946, on the 3rd year anniversary of the death of his friend and inventor, Nikola Tesla, Detective Mike Hammer got a possible homicide call from a team of forensic scientists. During the excavation in the back yard of a large family estate, an underground bunker structure was uncovered. The body of a middle-aged man was found behind what appeared to be prison bars. Detective Hammer was called to the scene to investigate.

After a thorough examination of the crime scene and the recovery of some pieces of evidence, astonishing facts surfaced. It appears local police had solved a missing persons cold case from May 30th, 1917.

A ten-year-old boy, named George Bailey had disappeared without a trace. Present evidence suggested the kidnap victim had been imprisoned within the confines of the large, reasonably comfortable bunker cell for the last twenty-nine years. While there was a sink, toilet, kitchen, bed and small library of books and magazines behind the confine bunker bars, an autopsy confirmed George Bailey died of starvation.

Circumstantial evidence, suggested Bailey died sometime in June of 1942. This estimate was suggested by Potterville Hospital records which confirmed Mr. Henry F. Potter, owner of the estate, suffered and died of a massive heart attack on May 30th, 1942. Potter's body was found slumped in his wheelchair in the kitchen. There was a cake on his lap with a single, unlit candle. The on-scene detective's notes, from four years earlier, indicated everyone was baffled by this unusual scene. An explanation was never found, that is, until now. Unfortunately, the prime kidnapping suspect was now resting in peace under a great tombstone in Potterville cemetery.

Philip Stern

Potter's descendants, who have only grown richer, more powerful and famous, indicated they were never privy to the business affairs of their family benefactor. Folklore had it that Potter could see future time lines and knew how to act on them. Rumor had it that Potter cashed out all his stocks just prior to the big Crash of 29. He ended up buying all of Bedford Falls and soon after renamed it Potterville.

Sadly, Mike Hammer quickly learned that anyone else associated closely with the case were now deceased, apart from a writer named, Philip Van Doren Stern, age, forty-five. When contacted, he issued a nervous no comment over the phone.

The investigation dragged on into December. Mike Hammer learned the very same writer, Philip Stern, was indeed an author, editor, and Civil War historian. He lived briefly in Bedford Falls just a few years after the kidnapping. He apparently did some poking around in 1920 to see if there was a story he could write about.

Hammer looked down at a movie ticket he had just purchased. A few years earlier, the author had sold a story he published to a movie studio. It was originally called *The Greatest Gift*. It was now being released this evening, December 20, 1946. The movie title had been changed. It was now called, *It's a Wonderful Life*[3].

Leaving the theater after the movie ending titles began to roll, Mike Hammer came out looking pale and a little shaken. He turned his head

[3] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/It%27s_a_Wonderful_Life

back towards the couples now exiting the theater. Their faces glowed with smiles and tears. They were holding each other's arms for warmth and comfort.

Hammer shook his head trying to shake away his dark thoughts about the similarities between Tesla and Bailey. Could it be this easy for evil people to change present and future history? If George Bailey had not been kidnapped, would Potterville have remained Bedford Heights as it did in the movie? Would the world be a better place today? Maybe so! The only character who ended up miserable, in the movie, was Potter.

Tesla Funeral on January 12, 1943.
Tesla casket at St. John the Divine Cathedral in New York City, covered with flags of the United States and Yugoslavia.

Hammer then thought about all the suppressed inventions of his former friend, Tesla. Most of the public would never know about this amazing man. The elites would make certain history would forget Tesla. Whenever a Tesla invention threatened a secret monopoly of the elites, it was suppressed, sabotaged or stolen.[4] Like George Bailey, in the picture show, Tesla didn't really care about wealth and fame. Tesla wanted to restore the world to his vision of a forgotten time of peace and plenty for all.

It was not to be. Hammer had heard through the grapevine Tesla's death was actually a homicide— through suffocation. Powerful Wall Street elites ordered the death be declared of natural causes. How might the world have changed if just Tesla's wireless electricity invention had been adopted in 1901 like his alternating current had been? There would likely have been no WWI or WWII. There would be two hundred million more people enjoying a life of peace and plenty. Could a small group of global elite bankers actually deny humanity the future Tesla envisioned for them?

Mike Hammer stepped away from the theater. He felt an ill wind lap at the perspiration which had begun beading on his forehead. He pulled his hat snug. Buttoning up his coat, he shrugged his shoulders nervously as a cold chill ran through his body.

He decided he would close the George Bailey case file in the morning. Best he pursues crimes he could investigate and solve. There were no longer any living suspected kidnappers or pedophiles associated with this case. Who could he throw in jail?

This case was far beyond his pay grade and expertise! There was an author friend he was going to have a coffee with. Maybe he would tell her about this strange case.

[4] https://aim4truth.org/2018/11/21/galt-the-best-kept-secret-in-the-world-that-could-free-humanity-with-unlimited-free-energy/

With that, Mike Hammer[5] turned and disappeared into the dark, frigid night, mumbling, "*Who is John Galt*?"[6]

Condor

[5] A publisher friend of Ayn Rand had just finished reading an unpublished manuscript by a first-time writer named Mickey Spillane. Spillane wrote *I, the Jury* in just 19 days. Spillane introduced his most famous character, hardboiled detective Mike Hammer.

AR couldn't put the manuscript down. She read through it in one evening. She was spellbound by the fact that when you finished the book, you realized Spillane had introduced all the clues to solving the mystery by the reader—it was only a question of if the reader paid close enough attention to the clues provided within the novel. They met and became good friends. In one of the stranger literary love matches of the period, AR developed a professional crush on the crime novelist. Spillane's detail to clues would prove an inspiration for Ayn Rand's next epic novel, ***Atlas Shrugged***.

[6] "*Who is John Galt*" was first penned on paper, September 2, 1946, by Ayn Rand, three months before the opening of "***It's a Wonderful Life***". The opening sentence of the epic novel, **Atlas Shrugged,** would be a famous phrase repeated almost one hundred times throughout the novel. It was finally completed and published in 1957.

Introduction—Real Life Can Be Stranger than Fiction

In recent years, an urban legend arose about a Manhattan Project scientist/inventor, who, it was said, turned his back on an incredible energy invention that he had built and operated in both the 1950s and 1960s successfully. It was claimed his invention could have offered America abundant, inexpensive, renewable and safe energy for the rest of mankind's future. It was also claimed he abandoned his invention. As was true with most urban legends, there was no physical evidence this technology actually existed to support these claims—that is until recently.

A NASA physicist, Kirk Sorenson, discovered the remains of this urban legend padlocked and hidden away for the last forty years at a national laboratory in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. The technology might best be described as a *Molten Salt Thorium chemical reactor run at Atmospheric pressure. This process replicates the geothermal activity which has been heating the interior of the planet for billions of years with the element, Thorium.*

Dr. Kirk Sorensen

Due to my unusual and unique background in the energy field, I received a call one day from an energy foundation asking me if I might play the role of detective and attempt to solve this real-life mystery.

My investigation began initially with three key leads:

- There was a body—a 7,500-kilowatt chemical Thorium reactor in a national laboratory from 1969. It had been padlocked inside a vault for decades.
- The inventor—Dr. Alvin Weinberg—died in 2006 at age 91.
- An antagonist—Congressman Chester Holifield—died in 1995 at age 92.

As I began my research, I was relieved to discover that there was a tremendous amount of information available on the Manhattan Project physicist and inventor, Alvin Weinberg. The opposite could be said for his antagonist, Congressman Holifield. What initial information I could find on Holifield contradicted other information I uncovered about the Congressman. He was not the man who was portrayed to the public. There was something very unsettling and disquieting about the Congressman. It would take a lot more data mining to discover the true essence of this politician, especially since all the key people who ever knew him personally have since died.

It was around this time; a fourth possible lead began to take shape—though I must admit the lead was very thin at first. I felt some Deja vu back in 2012 as I repeatedly reviewed the facts over and over again. Then it hit me—I recalled reading about a similar theme—about a scientist from the 1940s and 1950s who had invented an amazing piece of energy technology which would end fossil fuels' hold on the world and would one day usher forth a new future for mankind and

capitalism. I found the book in my library and began to reread some of the key passages, while also reviewing the true-life history of Dr. Weinberg.

In the author's narrative, her physicist and inventor also left his disruptive energy technology back at the company and reportedly just walked away. Both events involve a physicist and inventor from the identical time period. Was this merely a coincidence or might there be more to this than one might suspect? I knew it was a stretch, but I pursued it all the same. I then had my first of many startling revelations. When I compared the biographies of Weinberg with the author's character, they were essentially identical. I was speechless at first. Was I missing something? I started comparing other characters from the novel with known associates of Dr. Weinberg during his Manhattan Project days. Except for name changes—age differentials and mannerisms were essentially identical between nine of the fictional characters and Weinberg's real-life associates!

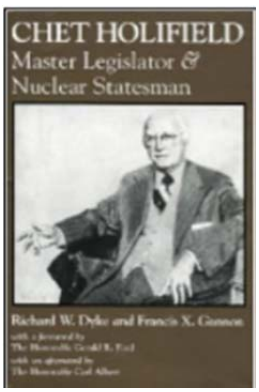
The next obvious question would be—were there ever any opportunities for the author to have met with either of the two subjects (Weinberg and Holifield) of my investigation? I would have to begin with the tedious task of attempting to match itineraries between the author and both Weinberg and Holifield. The author came to America in 1926 but knew little English. The author died of lung cancer in 1982. The time span is 56 years. The author is Ayn Rand (AR) and her epic novel is "Atlas Shrugged".

To my astonishment—and exhilaration, I got an immediate hit. AR had come directly to the same Chicago neighborhood where the Weinbergs lived for six months in 1926. Both had Russian-Jewish heritage and spoke multiple languages. Both knew the very same people in the small neighborhood of Hyde Park and likely made contact at neighborhood gatherings.

AR proceeds to move to Hollywood in late September of 1926. Chester Holifield has resided near Hollywood since 1920. AR is very politically active as well as Holifield. Both originally supported Roosevelt for President, though AR would feel betrayed in later years and campaign against the President. Holifield runs for Congress and wins in East Hollywood in 1942. The two cross paths off and on over the next thirty years at both local social and political events in Hollywood.

Movie stars confer with Holifield about their persecution by the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities. From left, Lauren Bacall, Humphrey Bogart, Holifield and Martha Hunt. *1940s.*

Both Weinberg and Holifield are heavily involved with atomic energy. Weinberg was considered by many as the "*father of nuclear energy*"; Holifield, his nemesis, eventually becomes Chairman of the powerful "*Joint Committee on Atomic Energy*". They will be at loggerheads with each over the direction of nuclear technology for the rest of their lives.



Question—did Ayn Rand (AR) have any knowledge or expertise in the field of atomic energy back in the 1940's? If I had asked this question prior to 1998, my likely answer would have been no. To get the truthful answer of

"yes" took me on a circuitous route though a fifty-year time period of history. In 1946, around the time Weinberg first came up with the concept for his disruptive energy invention, AR was concurrently writing a screenplay titled, "Top Secret". The screenplay focused heavily on the Manhattan Project scientists themselves. AR, considered a genius by many, had read and absorbed everything available in the field of nuclear energy. Couple that with the large number of intensive scientific interviews, the author conducted during this six-month assignment, it is unlikely the author's expertise could be surpassed by anyone less than the class of scientists that include Weinberg, Oppenheimer and their ilk.

What became intriguing to me was the disappearance of both the AR's notes and the "Top Secret" screenplay on March 16th, 1946—about two weeks before the first draft was to be completed and handed over to the writer's boss, Hal Wallis. Thereafter, AR never discussed the screenplay[7] nor does it look like the author used any knowledge gained from research on atomic energy in future writings. It was as if the atomic energy assignment was suddenly taboo to the author's lexicon.

Over the next fifty years it is unlikely anyone would have ever known about AR's expertise on atomic energy. However, a second copy of the novelist's notes and screenplay were discovered in AR's garage in 1996. Author, David Harriman, trained in physics and philosophy, shared with me (at a June 2014 Atlas Shrugged conference) that he had been requested to rummage through the deceased AR's garage to see if there were any additional personal journals and letters of correspondence that the author's fans might enjoy. David found a set of notes and the partial screenplay in a box that appeared undisturbed for decades, lying in a clutter of dusty odds and ends in one corner of the garage. David incorporated the materials into his 1997 publication of the AR's personal journals. This event was fortuitous and timely.

The final puzzle piece surfaced in the year 2000 with the rediscovery of the disruptive Thorium energy technology that had disappeared decades earlier. Another eleven years would pass before I became involved in the case. Being an engineering physicist familiar with the Manhattan Project scientists was very beneficial. Having read AR's book, "Atlas Shrugged", in 2010, it was still fresh in my mind when I began investigating the Thorium chemical reactor technology mystery. Initially, I had made up some jokes up about the striking similarities between the discovery and AR's book. As more connections were discovered, it became less humorous to me. Timing is everything. Thanks to the *Freedom of Information Act*, additional critical

[7] In 1961 AR finally broke from her silence and mentioned tidbits of about the screenplay in an interview.

confidential governmental information, from fifty-years earlier, had been released in 2013 and is accessible on the internet. This had direct bearing on my investigation.

I now have gathered enough critical information, to write this book. It clears up the mystery and answers AR's sixty-year old question, repeated over ninety times in seven million books sold throughout the world. Only now have all the puzzle pieces fallen together to answer her question…and fully appreciate the power and gravity of the ramifications of the answer after all these decades.

John Galt is the inventor of the *Atmospheric Static Electric Motor.* Let me introduce you to Alvin Weinberg, the inventor of the Atmospheric Thorium Chemical Reactor for generating safe, green, renewable and inexpensive electricity. I would have loved to have introduced the two to each other but that would have been impossible. One was a fictional character based on the other.

Poet, Robert Frost ends his poem, "*The Road Not Taken*"[8]—

Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference.

Whether this book is perceived as a fanciful, imaginative tale or a strategic road map for America's future, it has truly been a work of joy, adventure and reverence. The journey reminds me of our mortality. I am inspired and humbled by all the great past American men and women who come to life again though their written thoughts on this road less traveled. Have each of us done all that we can to make a greater future for the generations that follow us as did these American giants from the 20th century attempted to do?

[8] See full poem at link: http://www.bartleby.com/119/1.html

Century Long Historical Journey took its first step on May 28th, 2011.

Condor happened to listen, with fascination, to an internet Financial Sense[9] interview with physicist, Kirk Sorensen. The interview, in 2011, concerned the ongoing energy crisis and the fact that America appeared to have had a solution back in the late 1960s, early 1970s to the looming energy crisis. The solution would have ended the age of petroleum. In addition, the Thorium technology was superior to the nuclear technology which led to the disaster at Three Mile Island.

In his interview, Kirk Sorensen, stated the 21st century, as we were all experiencing it, in 2011, would have been entirely different…that is, if this remarkable thorium technology had not been lost to humanity back in the early 1970s. What a tragic accident, Mr. Sorensen continued. It was only through luck that he rediscovered the amazing technology locked up in a vault at one of the old Manhattan Project secret laboratory sites in the year 2000.

With this interview still freshly in the back of my mind, I was surprised when I received a call from the Thorium Energy Foundation of Cleveland, Ohio, a few weeks later. The energy foundation asked me if I might lend some of my time and expertise to investigate the circumstances surrounding the mysterious disappearance of this promising technology from almost four decades earlier.

In my preliminary investigation I learned this breakthrough energy technology was first conceived in the early 1940s. It appeared by the late 1960s, when the promising technology was about ready to go to commercialization, it was suggested the inventor of the technology, Alvin Weinberg, abandoned this design for an inferior technology he developed earlier. I am referring to the pressurized light water reactor design, fueled with uranium. This particular design led to the Three-Mile Island accident of March 1979 and the Fukushima catastrophe of March 2011. This narrative made no sense.

When there were still ongoing discussions of the commercializing of the proven Thorium technology, Dr. Alvin Weinberg, director of the national laboratory, sudden took a leave of absence. He never returned. All the men and women involved in the Thorium program were either reassigned or fired. The Thorium technology was thereafter padlocked behind a vault and forgotten. It took a NASSA physicist, Kirk Sorensen, to rediscover this remarkable technology three decades later.

What an amazing storyline, I thought—but not necessarily unique. I recalled author, Ayn Rand, had a similar storyline in her epic novel, Atlas Shrugged. The coincidences were eerily

[9] It was on that day I heard an interview on FinancialSense, with James Puplava and NASA physicist Kirk Sorensen. I had not heard of Thorium before that moment and I am a nuclear engineer. I drew from the interview, Three Mile Island never had to happen. We live in a far different world today due to political decisions made secretly between 1945 and 1974.

striking. As my research continued over the following two years, I came across more connections between the epic novel and the disappearance of the Thorium technology.

It just so happened, that around the time Ayn Rand (AR) was interviewing Manhattan Project leader, Robert Oppenheimer for screenplay, "*Top Secret*", Oppenheimer had dispatched Chicago physicist, Alvin Weinberg to a hidden government laboratory in the small rural community of Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Weinberg was there to develop a secret technology that would have ended the age of petroleum. By the second interview session, Oppenheimer may have confided to AR he was certain, based on past suppression of remarkable energy technologies, by Global Elites, should this thorium technology prove successful, this international energy cabal vowed to keep this technology from ever seeing the light of day. They intended to erase any knowledge about thorium out of history and they might just make it a crime to just even have personal knowledge of this ongoing research and attempt to pass the knowledge on to others.

As I slowly unpeeled the layers of mysteries and clues from these past giants of the 20th century, I became more astonished at what I was unearthing. The two most exciting aspects of this research was first discovering the technology could be described, by a layman, as a *Geothermal Atmospheric Liquefied Thorium* (GALT) chemical reactor. Secondly, Alvin Weinberg, the inventor of GALT, own personal biography is essentially identical to AR's John Galt from the epic novel, *Atlas Shrugged*!

My present theory, in 2013, after two years of heavy investigation was that AR may well have executed the *Atlas Shrugged* code concept decades before Dan Brown's Da Vinci Code! I have spent the ensuing five years organizing my research data into a manuscript under the working title is *Kid Atlas*.

BACKGROUND

2000: An urban legend technology was reawakened by NASA physicist, Kirk Sorensen. Dr. Sorensen needed to find a power source solution for future Moon and Mars colonies. What confounded him was that the power solution for future space colonies was found in a government laboratory time vault from the 1940s-1970s. The working technology had been ordered padlocked and concealed for almost thirty years. The technology was found in a remote rural mountainous community valley called Oak Ridge, in a former secret national laboratory that participated in the Manhattan Project development of the Atom Bomb.


Dr. Kirk Sorensen – Space Colony Power

History of Key Players and Events:

1901: Jerry Voorhis - Congressman Jan 3, 1937 to Jan 3, 1947.
1903: Edwin Pauley, American Puppet-Master
Chet Holifield, All-powerful Washington D.C. government puppet, 1942-1974
1904: J. Robert Oppenheimer (Oppie).
1905: Alisa Rosembaum, Ayn Rand, (AR)
1915: Alvin Weinberg

1920: Alisa Rosenbaum had a brilliant scientific and mathematical mind for invention and numbers. She enjoyed both. Heading off to college Alisa explained to her father one day that she was going to major in philosophy and history to enhance her writing skills.[10]

1924: While at college, AR had joined a local writers' club and had constructed outlines for a number of plays, stories and a novella. Prior to graduating from St. Petersburg University, Alisa had written two story line themes (motors) she would revisit in the future.

1st Theme: A meteorological disturbance that causes a gigantic airplane to spin out into space.[11] It was now trapped in an orbit and continuously circling the planet. The passengers are a mixture of scientists and Communists. The giant spacecraft was initially well stocked with supplies it had been carrying for transport. This provided the scientists the time needed to create a self-sustaining miniature economy that benefited everyone on board. The Communists gain the upper hand and undid everything achieved by the scientists. Once the Communists begin starving like everyone else, they beg the story's hero, a leading scientist, to take charge. Thus, we have the first-tier story line of socialistic villains, moochers and looters ruining the miniature economy due to lack of foresight.

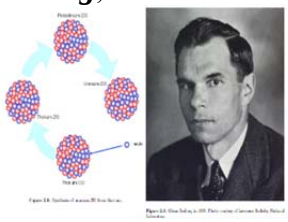
[10] *Ayn Rand and the World She Made*, Anne C. Heller, Doubleday, 2010, Page 40
[11] *Ayn Rand and the World She Made*, Anne C. Heller, Doubleday, 2010, Pages 47-48

2nd Theme: A beautiful, spirited American heiress wants to lure Europe's greatest men to follow her to America. The Europeans are quickly becoming Communists, and the heiress wants to entice all men of ability to withdraw to a better world. A Frenchman is appointed by the Europeans to conquer and collectivize America. Our heroine offers him a million dollars to join her instead; he in turn, offers her two million to come to work for him. They fall in love. The plot, though complicated, ends in the collapse of the Europeans. The heiress's assistant in the novel is named *Eddie Willers*. [12]

1926: When Alissa Rosenbaum came to the United States, she spent her first six months with cousins in a small Jewish Russian community of Hyde Park, in Chicago. The cousins help sponsor her on a temporary U.S. visa to learn the movie business before being required to return to Russia. This was possible because one of her cousins owned and operated a local movie theater.

It just so happened this very tightknit community included the Weinbergs and their two brilliant children Fay (16) and Alvin (11). Alissa Rosenbaum had just turned 21. It appears to have been Alissa Rosenbaum's cousins who also helped the parents of Fay and Alvin's parents enter the country around the turn of the century. Fay and Alvin were first generation born Americans. Future written entries in later published Ayn Rand journals suggest she might have made friends with Fay Weinberg and would have been aware of her kid brother, Alvin Weinberg.

1942: Manhattan Project scientist, and future Nobel Prize winner, ***Glenn Seaborg***, discovered that the element ***thorium*** was fissionable and though it was unsuitable for nuclear weapons production, it could generate an incredible amount of heat for power generation. He exclaimed to his assistant that they had made a ***50-quadrillion dollar***[13] energy discovery. It might end the "***Petroleum Era***" by the end of the 20th century.



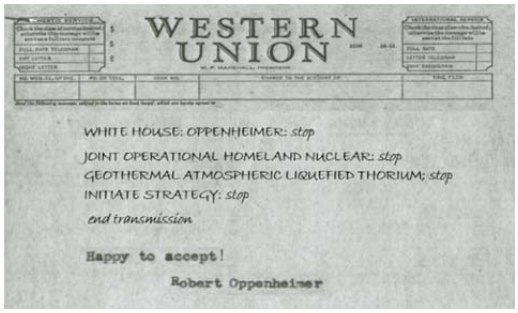
1945: The concept of a ***thorium homogeneous reactor*** for generating cheap, clean electricity, first arose. Attempting to hide this economic threat from the petroleum industry, it is believed ***President Franklin Roosevelt*** clandestinely ordered ***Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer***, through a series of short telegram exchanges to begin a crash thorium energy program at the secretive ***Oak Ridge National Laboratory*** (***ORNL***).


Robert Oppenheimer Franklin Roosevelt

In early April, while FDR was resting up at the little White House, in Warm Springs, Georgia, FDR continued communicating with the outside world. This included possibly other last communiques between himself and Oppie just prior to his sudden death. (See our reconstruction of the telegram to the right based on past clues, correspondence and educated conjecture.)

[12] *Ayn Rand and the World She Made*, Anne C. Heller, Doubleday, 2010, Pages 48-49.
[13] A quadrillion dollars is 1,000 trillion dollars.

If a uranium nuclear bomb, was the "stick" to bring warring nations in line, Roosevelt likely believed Glenn Seaborg's thorium revelation as the "carrot" for future world peace. There would never be a need to battle over energy resources again. It is fortunate FDR ordered the Thorium research to begin just before his sudden death.


WESTERN UNION

WHITE HOUSE: OPPENHEIMER: stop
JOINT OPERATIONAL HOMELAND NUCLEAR: stop
GEOTHERMAL ATMOSPHERIC LIQUEFIED THORIUM: stop
INITIATE STRATEGY: stop
end transmission

Happy to accept!
Robert Oppenheimer

1946: Six months after the two Atomic Bombs were dropped on Japan, Los Angeles five-term ***Democratic Congressman, Jerry Voorhis*** (nicknamed ***Kid Atlas*** by the national media), and ***famous author/screenwriter Ayn Rand's,*** [14] were almost neighbors due to proximity**.** The Congressman was from Los Angeles County District 12. He was a major supporter of denatured Thorium energy in his local and Congressional speeches. Congressman Voorhis would have led the House leadership on the new Joint Committee on Atomic Energy forming in 1947 upon re-election. Ayn Rand and Voorhis both recognized that Thorium chemical reactors could supply the world with safe, clean, inexhaustible, cheap power with no possibility of nuclear weapons development derived from thorium's waste products.

A scientifically knowledgeable layman from the 1940s and 1950s would have noted or defined the basic principles of this elegant thorium chemical reactor as follows:

1) The ***heat*** for electric power generation is drawn from the same natural ***geothermal*** [15] heat source that has kept the interior of our planet molten core hot for billions of years at temperatures approaching $10{,}832^{0}$F.[16]

2) In 1945 it was discovered that this remarkable heat source could be operated on the surface of our planet at ***atmospheric***[17] pressure.

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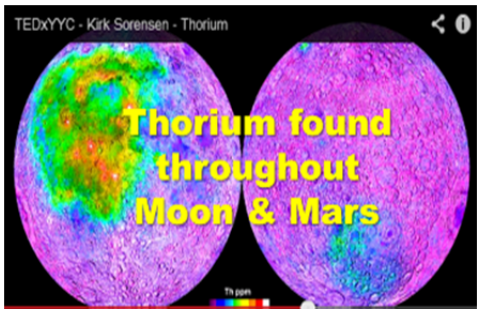
[14] As a side note—though ***Ayn Rand*** majored in history to advance her writing career, the ***Jewish-Russian immigrant*** had a strong scientific and mathematical background. Some research sites list Ayn Rand as ***one of the top twenty most brilliant women to ever have live***. In 1946, the author was writing a screenplay, *Top Secret*, about the Atomic Bomb. It was based on her visits to secret atomic laboratories, interviewing numerous scientists (including at least twice with Oppenheimer), military and politicians that had been directly involved with the Manhattan Project. link: http://www.eoht.info/page/IQ%3A+150%2B+%7C+Smartest+woman+ever

[15] *Super Fuel, Thorium-The Green Energy Source for the Future*, Richard Martin, 2012, Palgrave MacMillan, p. 35. Thanks to thorium and uranium, the earth's core generates 20 million megawatts of geothermal heat hourly.

[16] http://www.natureworldnews.com/articles/1606/20130426/earths-core-temperature-hellish-6-000-degrees-celsius-new-study.htm

3) This chemical reactor works most efficiently in the molten-salt ***liquefied*** state around 800^0F to $1,000^0$F.

4) More importantly, ***thorium*** is an inexhaustible fuel found not only in abundant quantities on earth but throughout the solar system for future space colonies!



After the 1946 elections, all further information about the promising thorium atomic energy program was classified "restricted" by powerful "elites" involved with U.S. government activities.

In another twenty-two years, she would finally come upon the third inspirational motor for her epic novel, Atlas Shrugged. At that point in time, the beautiful, spirited American heiress becomes the heroine Dagny Taggart who is assisted with Alisa Rosenbaum's longtime fictional friend, Eddie Willers.

Over the next five decades the American public was essentially shut out of all future developments in the field of atomic energy. Government gatekeepers would have the final say on what information could be passed out to the general public![18]

Between 1947 and 2000, how did the announced $50 quadrillion atomic energy discover eventually fade away into an urban legend? Why are we not running on Thorium power today?

Thanks to the ***Freedom of Information Act***, *restricted* and *censored* government documents have recently been released to the American public. More information continues to be released annually. The good news is that successful R & D continued on thorium chemical reactors. Here is a peek at some of that news.

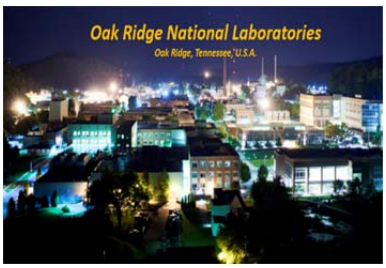
[17] Reactors, like the former **Maine Yankee**, the 27th reactor built in the U.S. in 1972 with a 900 MW output. It operated with water coolant at elevated pressures seventy (70) times greater than atmospheric. This translates to crushing pressures a nuclear submarine would see at depths of 2,400 feet.

[18] In 1946 Ayn Rand's screenplay, ***Top Secret***, was purchased out from under her before she could finish it. It was likely destroyed. It appears, based on her body of work after 1946, Ayn Rand never wrote about atomic energy since that time for reasons unknown. Her Congressman, Voorhis (***Kid Atlas)***, was barely defeated in a nasty Congressional campaign waged by anti-thorium backers of a new comer to politics, ***Richard M. Nixon***.

Alvin Weinberg (*April 20, 1915–October 18, 2006*) was the inventor of both the *Pressurized Light Water Reactor (PLWR) fueled with uranium* (like Maine Yankee) and the *thorium* chemical reactor. Dr. Weinberg was the second youngest physicist on the Manhattan Project and became the director of a highly secretive national government atomic laboratory during WWII.


Physicist Alvin Weinberg

Not only did he become the youngest director of a national laboratory (***Oak Ridge National Laboratory—ORNL)*** he also served as a Presidential scientific ***advisor to John F. Kennedy*** (***JFK***), ***Lyndon Johnson*** and ***Richard Nixon***.



United States Air Force Wants Secret Thorium Powered Engine

The ***United States Air Force*** had invested one billion dollars in the 1940s and 1950s (equivalent to ten billion dollars today) in the successful development of miniature thorium chemical power plants for future military aviation use. Dr. Weinberg had the first successful 150 kilowatt-hour working thorium chemical reactor by 1953.


Figure 19. The Homogeneous Reactor Experiment produced 150 kw of electricity on February 24, 1953. This was the second time that substantial amounts of electricity had been produced by nuclear fission. In the picture left to right are S. E. Beall (Chief Operator); John Swartout (Project Director); Charles Winters (Project Engineer); and A. M. Weinberg. (Courtesy of Oak Ridge National Laboratory.)

In the photograph to the right from 1959, we see ***Alvin Weinberg,*** director of ORNL, discussing with then ***Senator Kennedy*** the benefits of the more elegant and safer *atmospheric* chemical technology over pressurized light water reactors operating under *highly explosive pressures*.

As noted earlier, ***President John F. Kennedy (JFK)***, made Weinberg his presidential scientific advisor in 1961. Both JFK and FDR recognized that one of the major drivers of the last two world wars were nations seeking to capture and control limited energy resources for long-term nation building. Energy wars would end with thorium.

The ***Atomic Energy Commission (AEC)*** published a confidential Presidential executive report in 1962 on the promising Thorium


John F. Kennedy
Vs. the Empire
ennedy
by Anton Chaitkin

process.[19] It stated that ***thorium chemical reactors offered the highest probability of commercial success of all the nuclear technologies***. Like FDR and Congressman Voorhis from 1940's, President Kennedy agreed with Dr. Weinberg's assessment that thorium chemical reactors could now lead the world into the "***Atomic Thorium Age***" of clean and plentiful energy for all of mankind.

JFK had spoken enthusiastically of Thorium in speeches as late as October 26, 1963.[20] In that speech, President Kennedy promised all Americans that by the end of the 20th century almost all electricity would be produced from ***Thorium***, a transformative technology that would change mankind's future for all time.

Thanks to American exceptionalism the ***"Age of Atomic Thorium"*** was going to carry man to the heavens and beyond. President Kennedy was murdered twenty-seven days after that speech.

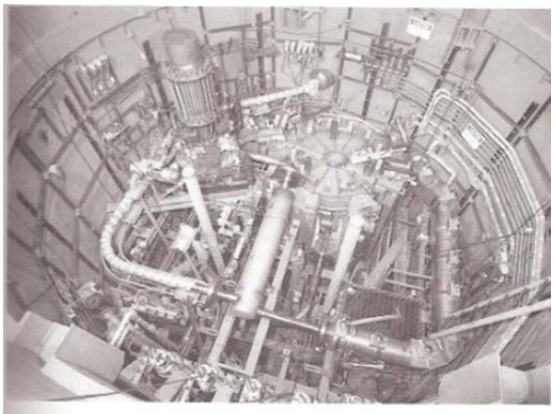


Figure 20. Top view of MSRE, the Molten Salt Reactor Experiment. (Courtesy of Oak Ridge National Laboratory.)

Thanks to FDR in 1945, before his sudden death, and now thanks again to JFK before his sudden death, Dr. Weinberg learned that ***President Kennedy had set aside*** enough funding for the next phase of Thorium technology development.

Weinberg built a 7,500-kilowatt-hour thorium chemical reactor (*50 times larger than the 1953 test model*). It was built and housed within the chemical division of ORNL.

Geothermal Atmospheric Liquefied Thorium Chemical Reactor (GALT-CR). Phase II: Sized at 7,500 kWh. Congratulations given between team members at 6,000 hours of continuous operation (1969).

Built by 1965, this chemical reactor operated for four years at ORNL before being shut down on December 31, 1969.

To the right is a photograph of the celebration when the thorium chemical reactor reached its first 6,000 hours of continuous operation. This picture might have been taken some time in 1968.

[19] *Molten Salt Thorium Reactor Adventure*, H.G. MacPherson, Nuclear Science & Engineering, 1985, Link: http://www.energyfromthorium.com/pdf/MSadventure.pdf

[20] *John F. Kennedy Vs. the Empire*; Anton Chatkin Link to October, 2013 article and 45 minute video interview: http://www.frequency.com/video/jfk-vs-empire-interview-with-anton/124154700/-/5-190956 ; written article found at link: http://www.larouchepub.com/other/2013/4035jfk_v_empire.html

In 1970, Dr. Alvin Weinberg and H.G. MacPherson sought new funding for a full scale a 100 mega-watt (100,000 kilowatt-hour) model (13 times larger than the 1965 model.) Weinberg believed that, by the early 1980s, private industry could begin deploying this technology commercially throughout the United States. The Petroleum Era would be over by the beginning of the 21st century.

Herbert MacPherson succeeded John Swartout as deputy director of the [illegible]tory.

The economics have changed little from 1971. This chemical reactor was ideal for generating the steam necessary to turn turbine blades to deliver inexpensive electricity at a mere 1/10th of the construction and operation cost of electric generation then and today.[21]

Based on some of the Phase II ***excellent results leaking out to the utility industry in 1970***, there were a number of ***private companies willing to build the 100-megawatt technology with private funding***. Government support would be unnecessary. All private industry needed was permission from the ***Atomic Energy Commission (AEC)*** to proceed.[22] The AEC indicated they required approval from the Congressional **Joint Committee on Atomic Energy** (***JCAE***). It would take a little time.

In one of the greatest disappearing acts in the United States, on December 31st, 1974, thorium chemical reactors had officially become an urban legend when the ***Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), the Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy (JCAE) and Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) vanished!***

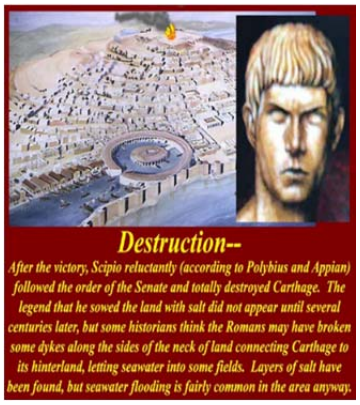
Thanks again to the Freedom of Information Act, we learned that in early 1973, in what might be described as a precision military lightning strike, the chemical division of Oak Ridge National Laboratory, which spearheaded the thorium research since 1945, was suddenly struck down, uprooted and disbanded. The orders came from key politicians and staffers inside the JCAE and the AEC. In early 1973, all chemical division Research & Development on thorium was suspended—then later ordered trashed or destroyed. Thousands of Oak Ridge associates were either dismissed or redeployed to other projects by early 1974.[23]

[21] Total construction & operating costs of 1 gigawatt (1,000 megawatts) plant for 60 years: LWR $4.9 Billion→ MSTR $490 Million→ ten-fold reduction: Link: http://www.thorium.tv/en/thorium_costs/thorium_costs.php

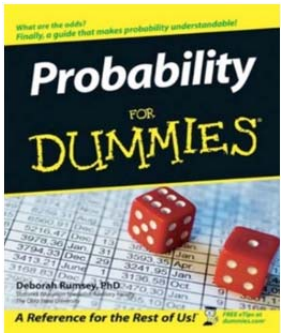
[22] *Thorium for Singapore. See link:* http://www.thoriumsingapore.com/content/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=71:wash-1222-concluding-remarks&catid=41:wash-1222&Itemid=65

[23] *History of ORNL, Chapter 6, Responding to Social Needs*, See link: http://web.ornl.gov/info/ornlreview/rev25-34/chapter6.shtml

The division which had overseen the thorium research for decades, was dismantled almost brick by brick. Kennedy's Phase II thorium technology was padlocked behind a vault and ordered forgotten and not even prepped for long-term storage. A fraudulent document, WASH 1222[24] suddenly appeared in the ORNL official files indicating that the thorium experiments had been a failure, a waste of time and money. It had been secretly entered into the ORNL files on September 21, 1972, just prior to Dr. Weinberg's firing. The document falsely concluded that this failed thorium technology should not be pursued in the future should Light Water reactors ever fail.[25] Dr. Weinberg's reason for dismissal[26] was his repeated attempts to warn the American public that the thorium chemical reactor was essentially 100% safe from a catastrophic accident while the pressurized Light Water reactors (LWR) were only 99.99% safe.



Scientists, like Weinberg, thought of nuclear safety in terms of probabilities. Things might work well 99.99% of the time, but there might be a 0.01% of a catastrophic accident occurring that a 1964 Brookhaven scientific report stated could cost up to $280 billion in damages and kill up to 45,000 people. Key politicians and staffers in the AEC and JCAE kept this classified "top secret" and hid it from Weinberg and the American public. Either things happened or they didn't. Weinberg could never figure out why the more expensive and more dangerous nuclear reactor was selected over his protests to go with the thorium chemical reactors.[27] As an example, if it was determined that a single, 1,000-megawatt power plant was 99.99% safe, and that the probability of a major catastrophe was one chance in 10,000 years, politicians and mechanical engineers might be relieved, but scientists and statisticians would be alarmed.



Key politicians within the AEC and JCAE, against Weinberg's warnings and protests, successfully stampeded the American power industry to build and operate 51 pressurized LWR nuclear plants by 1974. They had a combined generation output of 29,336 MW of power (see chart to right).[28] Using the same

U^{235} 1974 - 10,192 MW *Mega-watts*

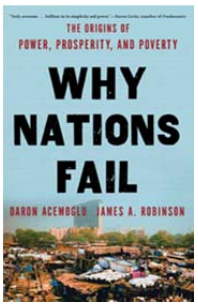
Total 29,236 MW at 51 plants

40	Buchanan, New York	*1020*	1974
41	Scriba, New York	*621*	1974
42	Peach Bottom Township, Pennsylvania	*1112*	1974
43	Peach Bottom Township, Pennsylvania	*1112*	1974
44	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania a.k.a. *Three Mile Island*	*802*	1974
45	Athens, Alabama	*1113*	1974
46	Oconee County, South Carolina	*846*	1974
47	Oconee County, South Carolina	*846*	1974
48	Carlton, Wisconsin	*556*	1974
49	Red Wing, Minnesota	*548*	1974
50	Russellville, Arkansas	*846*	1974
51	Nemaha County, Nebraska	*770*	1974
		10192	

[24] *See reference #4: Thorium for Singapore*
[25] *The Cult of the Atom—The Secret Papers of the Atomic Energy Commission*, Daniel Ford, 1982, Page 69.
[26] *The First Nuclear Era- The Life and Times of a Technological Fixer*, Alvin Weinberg, American Institute of Physics, 1994, Chapter 10, *Nuclear Reality: The Faustian Bargain*, Pages 199-200.
[27] Scientist use statistics—Mechanical Engineers round up for certainty. Thorium from Singapore. *Milton Shaw*. Link: http://thoriumsingapore.com/content/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=64&Itemid=64

probability parameters as before the likelihood of a major accident has now fallen from 1 in 10,000 years to 1 in 6.7 years.

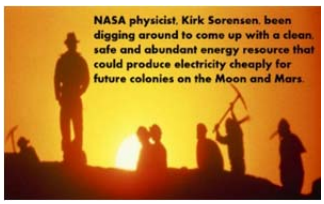
Due to "Cold War" secrecy laws put in place, an information blackout was enforced by the same Congressmen on the JCAE who shut down and hid the thorium technology. Neither the American public nor Congress as a whole, would ever be informed of the suspicious dismantling of a promising American technology until well into the 21st century.



Three-Mile Island (highlighted in yellow), built in 1974, imploded the nuclear industry in 1979. Another 77 LWR plants, under construction prior to the accident were completed.[29] We learned by 1982 that the AEC had repeatedly granted waivers allowing consulting firms to cut safety corners in a race to get these plants up an operating as quickly as possible.[30]

To further ***safeguard against future attempts to develop thorium technology***, these same JCAE politicians hastily passed legislation in 1974 ***restricting nuclear power*** development to the more complex, dangerous and expensive technologies, such as seen at the Maine Yankee reactor.[31]

By January 1, 1975, the one thing in common between thorium chemical reactors, ORNL[32], AEC and the JCAE is they no longer existed. These same key JCAE politicians behind the actions just documented, announced their resignations from Congress—to take effect December 31, 1974.



Another twenty-six years would pass before Kirk Sorenson would rediscover America's greatest technological invention since the steam engine. The 7,500-kWh thorium chemical reactor had been ordered padlocked in concealment for almost three decades inside Oak Ridge.

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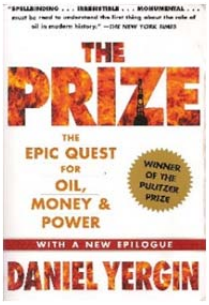
[28] Maine Yankee was plant #27, built in 1972 at 900 MW.
[29] Before the nuclear industry implodes in 1979, the AEC will have had 128 plants built or under construction with a combined power output of 111,763 MW. They were built at an estimated cost of $500 billion. Thorium chemical reactors with the same output would have been a fraction of the cost for construction and operation.
[30] *The Cult of the Atom—The Secret Papers of the Atomic Energy Commission*, Daniel Ford, 1982, Brookhaven; Thanks to the Freedom of Information Act, Mr. Ford cited all the continuous safety violations encouraged and covered up by several key politicians in charge of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Weinberg would eventually be fired by Congressman Chester Holifield, because he attempt to go public with critical safety issues he feared would implode the young nuclear industry. Examples include pages, 42-46, 64-80, 85-102, 123,129, 206-226.
[31] *CHET HOLIFIELD, Master Legislator & Nuclear Statesman, 1996, The Pitfalls of Politics, Page 295-302*
[32] Through a secret act of Congress over the Christmas holidays, ORNL had been renamed after the Congressman who fired Weinberg and imploded the nuclear industry by 1979. It took two years of lobbying by local, state and Federal officials to eventual reinstate the national laboratory world renowned name.

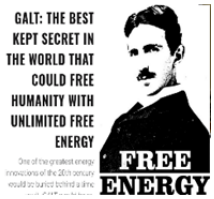
Kirk Sorenson was further baffled upon reflection. The ***thorium*** *chemical reactor* is not only a technological breakthrough for mankind's future space colony needs, it is

an astounding energy technology for all that ails our planet today.

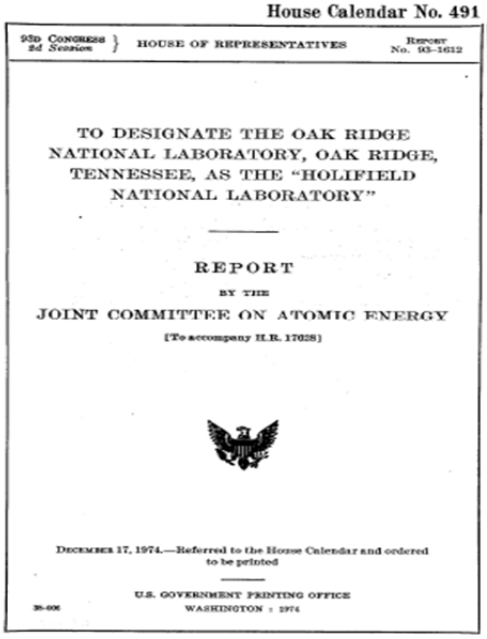
Summary:



In 1972 America was on the verge of leading the world into the "*Atomic Energy Era*" with thorium chemical reactors. All evidence presently indicates rogue politicians within the federal government energy agency successfully blasted America back to the "*petroleum age*". Since the betrayal of energy policy by a corrupted system, the federal government has wandered aimlessly in the energy wilderness for the last forty-three years.



Now in 2019, we discover this is not a single, tragic incident. Global elites have suppressed, sabotaged and stolen over 5,000 inventions[33] which might threaten their international monopolies. Nations of the world is now in a race to build and patent the first 21st century thorium chemical reactor by the mid-2020s. The United States thorium industry continues to battle corrupted Federal legislation from 1974 that keeps America handcuffed to the starting line.



House Calendar No. 491

93D CONGRESS 2d Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPORT No. 93-1612

TO DESIGNATE THE OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY, OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE, AS THE "HOLIFIELD NATIONAL LABORATORY"

REPORT
BY THE
JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY
[To accompany H.R. 17028]

DECEMBER 17, 1974.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1974

If American exceptionalism is going to lead the world in thorium energy development, we need;

1) The Federal Government to remove the artificial barriers put in place back in 1974.
2) Educate the American public on how and why they were purposely turned against atomic energy.
3) To allow "States Rights" in partnership with private enterprise, to advance inexpensive and safe thorium related technologies to finally make the "Petroleum Energy Age" a relic of the past.

[33] https://aim4truth.org/2018/11/21/galt-the-best-kept-secret-in-the-world-that-could-free-humanity-with-unlimited-free-energy/


Kid Atlas
2100 Type 2 Civilization
Star Trekking
2035 Type 0 Civilization
Energy System Collapses
2035 Type 1 Civilization
Moon & Mars Colonized
2002 Fossil Based
Energy Technology
2002 Thorium Base
Energy Technology
We will never forget.
Saudi Arabia's King Faisal Fahd
Fulfilling Muslim's Ultimate Goal for America
Dr. Kirk Sorensen a.k.a. "Dagny Taggart"
Rediscovers John Galt's Thorium technology
Richard Nixon
a.k.a. "Tricky Dick"
China is the 21st Century Leader in
Rare Earth Metals Manufacturing
America is the 21st Century Leader in
Rare Earth Metals Manufacturing
1980
1972
1969
1963
1945
1903
Lyndon B. Johnson
a.k.a. "LBJ"
John F. Kennedy
a.k.a. "JFK"
Chester Holifield
Alvin Weinberg
a.k.a. "John Galt"
Wendell Pauley
a.k.a.
Puppet-Master
Ayn Rand
Winston Churchill
Uranium235
232Thorium
Jerry Voorhis
a.k.a. "Kid Atlas"

Chapter 01: California Dreamers

Los Angeles, California, in the early 1900s, is a panorama of freshly built wooden derricks as far as the eye can see. Thanks to these major oil strikes and a Mediterranean climate, Los Angeles is a magnet for individuals with big and small dreams alike. This is the story of seven such dreamers, born in the early part of the 20th century who each were going to have a profound influence on each other and America's future for centuries to come.

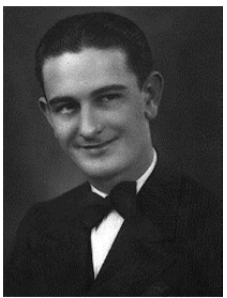
Panorama of oil fields, Los Angeles, California, around 1906. Old wooden derricks were a common sight in the Los Angeles area up through the 1930s. *One-half of a stereopticon view by E. W. Kelley, The Libra*

1. Horace Jeremiah "Jerry" Voorhis. age 12, (1901-1984) came in to California around 1913 with his parents. Later, with a master's degree in education he founded the Voorhis School for Boys and became its headmaster. After losing to Nixon in 1946, the five-term Congressman penned several books and worked as an executive in the cooperative movement

2. Edwin W. Pauley (1903-1981), age 17, came in 1920 to earn his Bachelor of Science and master's degree. He would work in nearby oil fields to pay for his education and dreamed of one day running a major oil company.

3. Chester E. Holifield (1903-1994), age 17, came in 1920 as a drifter looking for work. He ran away from home at age 13 and grabbed rides on top of train cars to get around the country. Chet was raised as a socialist. He enjoyed reading dime store western novels back east in Kentucky as a kid. Having worked Oklahoma oil fields by age 15, he too was drawn to California.

4. Four years later, in 1924, a 16-year-old Lyndon Baines Johnson (1908-1974), would flee family pressures in Texas by running off to



Hollywood. Lyndon enjoyed working with his skirt-chasing uncle, a divorce attorney. He dreamed of being like his uncle in Hollywood. For three years, Lyndon rubbed shoulders with movie stars, politicians, and Hollywood producers thanks to all the starlets looking for friendly divorce attorneys, as he sometimes pretended to be.

5. In 1926, Alissa Rosenbaum (1905-1982), a 21-yar-old, would arrive in Los Angeles, by way of train from Chicago. Alissa had arrived from Russia just six months earlier in the U.S. from Russia and stayed with cousins in a small Chicago, Russian-Jewish neighborhood, Hyde Park. on a temporary six-month renewed visa from Russia. Though Alissa was fluent in three languages, it did not include English. One of Alissa's English tutors in Chicago might have been a brilliant 16-year-old neighbor girl named Fay Weinberg. They might have even become secret pen-pals over the decades.

6. Julius Robert Oppenheimer, (1904-1967) would arrive in California in 1927 at age 23. This young man spoke nine different languages and had accepted a teaching professorship at a local California college.

7. Alvin M. Weinberg (1915-2006) born of Russian-Jewish immigrants in Chicago, graduated high school at 16. Alvin's plans of attending a top California college ended with the arrival of the Great Depression. Thanks to local scholarships and living at home, Alvin just barely afford his second choice, Chicago University. His dream was to get a science degree and lose his virginity[34]—not necessarily in that order.

Between 1932 and 2006, these dreamers would be instrumental in dramatically redirecting the course of both American and world history for the 20th and 21st centuries.

- One would bring us into the Age of Atomic Bombs and then spend rest of his life trying to put the genie back in the bottle.
- One would become a secret agent puppet-master for the British Empire and control eight U.S. Presidents.

"Those who don't study history are doomed to repeat it. Yet those who *do* study history are doomed to stand by helplessly while everyone else repeats it."

[34] *"The First Nuclear ERA—The Life and Times of a Technological Fixer",* Alvin M. Weinberg, American Institute of Physics, 1994, pp. 4

- One would become America's most powerful, empty-suited politician for over three decades.
- One would be convicted of ordering the murders of nine Americans, including a standing President of the United States.
- One would develop a limitless, renewable energy resource that will eventually change life on earth and one day lead to the colonization of the moon and Mars!
- One would be anointed the title "Kid Atlas" by the national media for continually striving to help the common people of a great nation battle the Global Elites.
- One would spend a lifetime observing and documenting these 20th century icons battle amongst themselves. Will humanity ascend into the heavens or plunge into another 'Dark Age'.

Can you connect these dreamers to their future epitaphs?

Chapter 02: *Top Secret* Movie Script Found in President Truman's Library!

Greg Mitchell, Contributor

Revealed: Ayn Rand's Movie Script Glorifying the Atomic Bomb[35]

11/07/2014 09:16 am ET Updated Jan 07, 2015

As some of you may know, Ayn Rand, like many famous novelists, had a period when she "went Hollywood." True, she was no Faulkner or Fitzgerald, but in 1943, Rand sold the rights for *The Fountainhead* to Warner Brothers, and wrote the screenplay. She was then hired by top producer Hall Wallis.

Her screenplays included the Oscar-nominated *Love Letters* and *You Came Along*. After the war she joined the anti-Communist movement in Hollywood and appeared as a friendly witness before Congress in testifying about the Red influence there.

At the same time she also had a love affair — with the atomic bomb, which had just been used twice against Japan, killing over 200,000, mainly women and children.

I learned this in my research at the Truman Library concerning an MGM movie titled *The Beginning or The End*. This was the first Hollywood epic about the Bomb. The idea for the film came from atomic scientists and the first scripts raised questions about the use of the new weapon against Japan and all uses of nuclear energy in the future. By the time the Pentagon and the White House got through with it, the movie took a 180-degree turn. President Truman even got the actor playing him in the movie fired.

But there's also a fascinating sidebar: While the MGM film was being planned in late 1945 and early 1946, a second film was being developed by Hal Wallis — and Ayn Rand wrote the script.

This film was to be titled *Top Secret*. The Hollywood trades compared the race to make the first atomic film to the U.S. vs. Germany race to make The Bomb. ***At the Truman Library, I discovered a 16-page outline by Rand from January 19, 1946.*** We follow the lead character, named John, during the rise of Hitler, early work on the physics of the Bomb abroad, his service in the Army and then his assignment — to guard J. Robert Oppenheimer, the so-called Father of the Bomb, at Los Alamos. Much like the key scene in *The Beginning or the End* (which the White House rewrote), it shows Truman deciding to use the bomb against Japan as a last resort and strictly "to save American lives."

Oppenheimer, after Hiroshima, tells John at Los Alamos that "the achievement was not an accident — only free men in voluntary co-operation could have done it — so long as they're free, men do not have to fear those who preach slavery and violence." It ends with a classic Randism, "Man can harness the universe — but nobody can harness man!" It does raise dark warnings about future threat, showing a clock ticking and the claim, "It's later than you think!"

[35] See Link: https://www.huffingtonpost.com/greg-mitchell/revealed-ayn-rands-movie_b_6120734.html

But a month later, a 65-page section of a script (obviously sent to the White House for approval) has merged *The Beginning or the End* and *Top Secret* and included some of Rand's writings. MGM had made a deal with Wallis to make sure there was no rival project. Variety reported on March 20, 1946, that in a deal "without precedent" Wallis transferred all his materials, including Rand's work, to MGM, for share of the gross.

How did this all start? From Rand's own papers and journals, we learn that when she accepted the assignment from Wallis she said she'd only do it if she could express her own political and philosophical views, which might clash with the studio's. She then interviewed many of the leading figures in the Bomb's development, including Oppenheimer.

Many years later she revealed that the character Robert Stadler in *Atlas Shrugged* was based on Oppenheimer. The papers also show that after MGM bought out Wallis, Rand was then free to work full-time on *Atlas Shrugged*.

She also wrote for Wallis an amazing and quite lengthy memo, *An Analysis of the Proper Approach to a Picture on the Atomic Bomb.*

Rand's memo opens with the astounding claim that it was not the bomb itself, a mere "inanimate" object, but a bad movie about it that could turn out to be the "greatest moral crime in the history of civilization." After all, whether the Bomb is used again depends on the "thinking of men," and movies were now the most influential elements in all of society. So she aimed for an "immortal achievement" that would prevent the result of "millions of charred bodies — those of our children."

The real danger was posed by the world's decline into "Statism" at the expense of "free enterprise." And "Statism leads to war." Now, with the atomic bomb in the world and Statism on the march our days were literally numbered — unless the "trend" to Statism was "reversed." Because: "An atomic bomb is safe only in a free society."

But does that mean Rand hated the Bomb? Hardly. In fact, she extols its creation as "an eloquent example of, argument for and tribute to free enterprise." As evidence she cites the fact that despite its massive state power, Germany could not create the weapon but the United States did.

But doesn't the United States have its own form of Statism? "Our government seems to have acted properly in regard to the atomic bomb," but don't give the White House and Washington too much credit — it was the individual scientists who pulled it off, as if with the help of God. In fact, she argued, the film "must show clearly" that it was the scientists and the military who ran the bomb project, "not the government." And it was the industrialists who supplied the materials. If the film showed President Roosevelt in a "favorable" light, it must do the same for DuPont.

If the studio followed her script, "the general tone of our picture will be that of a tribute to America — an epic of the American spirit."

Chapter 03: A Twentieth Century Child is born

I have taken the opening scene of AR's screenplay[36], *Top Secret* and have substituted main character, John "X" with the man, who fired the real life, John Galt, Congressman Chester Holifield. Here is Rand's opening below with this major adjustment. Rand's opening paragraph would be as follows…

"We open with an immense shot of the night sky—the stars and planets—the vast mystery of the universe. Camera tilts to include the earth below…"

The mind's eye[37] opens to an immense vision of the night sky – the stars and planets –

The vast mystery of the universe.

The mind's eye tilts to include the earth below-

A dark spread of hills, wide and desolate under the sky.

The mind's eye sees a single pinpoint of light somewhere in the darken landscape:

[36] *"Journals of Ayn Rand"*, David Harriman, 1999, Chapter 9, *"Top Secret"* pages 335-344
[37] The phrase "**mind's eye**" refers to the human ability [illegible] imagery; in other words, one's ability to "see" things w[illegible]

The yellowish flickering of kerosene burning in a lantern, looks so feeble, futile competition to the flaming spread of the

light as stars.

The mind's eye moves forward slowly and begins to barely distinguish the figure of a man standing in the hills.

He seems helpless and small, totally insignificant in the face of the immensity of the grand universe.

The man is around 30 years old. He is looking up at the sky.

His face is weak and bitter.

In was a little after 2 a.m. on December 4, on a night when sleet snow began to fall. Erscie Holifield

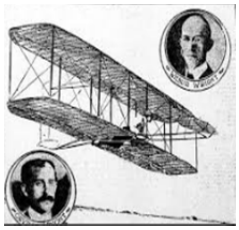
and

turns slowly and walks toward the light our mind's eye has been drawn to; it is the lighted window of a small, modest two room unpainted house somewhere in the hills of Kentucky on a tobacco farm. The sparse roads, around the farm consisted of gravel, dirt and dust in the summer and mud in the winter.[38]

Inside the house, a young mother, Bessie Lee Brady, with beautiful blue eyes and the coal black hair of her Irish heritage, is lying in bed. The man, her husband, comes in. He speaks bitterly of the fact that man is only a worm in the universe—helpless insignificant worm-and what is the use of anything? The young wife reproaches him gently—that is no way to talk on the day when their son was born. And we see the new-born child beside her.

The young mother is full of hope and dreams for her son, Chester**,** who was born just a few hours earlier. She expects him to have a great life in a great new world; an armed conflict between the United States and revolutionaries in the Pacific did not escalate. The war had just ended. How she hoped there will never be another war. She asks her husband what important events took place on the day of the birth of their son, Chester Earl Holifield. The father picks up the evening newspaper – it is the year 1903. He glances through the pages, briefly naming the big local events of the day. The 1st sustained motorized aircraft flight by the Wright brothers will be attempted that morning at 10:35 AM. It lasted 12 seconds and the small aircraft traveled 120 feet. "I can throw a baseball a lot faster and further", he scoffed. "What is the big deal?"

Somewhere at the bottom of a page, he finds a smaller item. It was about Pierre and Marie Curie winning a Nobel Prize for physics last week involving something called radioactivity. He drops the paper contemptuously; he does not consider this of any importance; Scientist, he says, are useless; this is the day of the practical man, the man of action.



There is a photograph of Marie Curie in the newspaper. From it our mind's eye dissolve to Marie Curie herself, in her laboratory in France. She is being interviewed by a couple of reporters- it is considered a big story. "Yes" she said in reply to a question, "it is true I am the first woman to ever earn a Ph.D. at the Paris University. In my own city of Warsaw, Russian-imposed laws prohibit women from attending local universities and forbade Poles from teaching laboratory science. I knew I would need a

[38] "***Chet Holifield, Master Legislator & Nuclear Statesman***", Richard W. Dyke & Francis X. Gannon, 1996, Chapter 3, "*A Haberdasher Presses into Politics*", pages 50 & 51.

formal degree to advance in any scientific profession. I am very thankful that your country welcomed me to come here and be all I can be."

"Can you tell us about your research", another reporter said not too impressed with science itself.

"Yes" Curie says, "I can explain our experiments so that the laymen might understand – though I am not sure, however, that it would interest many of your readers." She proceeds to explain she had discovered that the level of radiation emitted depended only on the quantity of the Uranium contained in a compound, and not on the types of other elements that the compound contained. "This means that the 'radioactivity', as we dubbed it, was not the result of a reaction between elements, but was instead the result of something going on within the Uranium atoms themselves.

At the same time, we discovered additional radioactive properties—and elements. I found that like Uranium, the element Thorium also emitted radiation. As Pierre and I began working together, isolating radioactive elements from a Uranium ore compound called "pitchblende", we managed to uncover two entirely new elements, each highly radioactive. We have named these "Radium" and "Polonium", the latter in honor of my original native homeland, Poland."

"Of what practical use is this?" one of the reporters asks.

A little astonished, Curie answers, "I don't know yet".

"Then why are you interested in this kind of research?"

Curie answers, very quietly: "Only because it is knowledge of the truth."

Chapter 04: The Only Path to Tomorrow

January 15, 1946: Ayn Rand (AR) sat in Robert Oppenheimer's California office, waiting to be granted her second interview inside two weeks. She saw a portrait of President Franklin Roosevelt on an otherwise empty wall. Her mind drifted back six years. She remembered feeling personally betrayed by Franklin Roosevelt in 1934.

In 1933, wealthy, very powerful, elite families within the U.S. and England attempted to high jack two powerful Republics. These were the Weimar Republic of Germany and our own American Republic. It was to occur in two phases. First was Germany. An army of thugs had been paid for and organized under Adolf Hitler. The Nazis successfully took over the government in the first five months of 1933. These same plotters approached some key military personnel in the summer of 1933 about planning a similar coup d'état against Franklin D. Roosevelt. They attempted to lure General Smedley Butler into their traitorous scheme: March 500,000 veterans on the capitol and forcibly seize FDR. General Butler went along with the scheme until he learned names of the major American plotters. Thereafter General Butler revealed the story at public Congressional hearings in November 1934. His story was corroborated by Veterans of Foreign Wars commander James E. Van Zandt, who testified that he also had been approached to lead the 500,000-man march on Washington.

All the parties alleged to be involved publicly said there was no truth in the story, calling it a joke and a fantasy. In its report, the committee stated that it was unable to confirm Butler's statements other than the conversations with MacGuire. No prosecutions or further investigations followed, and historians have questioned whether or not a coup was actually contemplated. The news media dismissed the plot, with a *New York Times* editorial characterizing it as a "gigantic hoax".

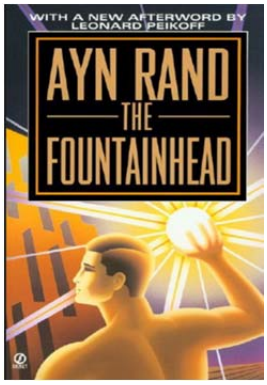
When the committee's final report was released, the *Times* said the committee "purported to report that a two-month investigation had convinced it that General Butler's story of a Fascist march on Washington was alarmingly true" and "... also alleged that definite proof had been found that the much-publicized Fascist march on Washington, which was to have been led by Major. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, retired, according to testimony at a hearing, was actually contemplated".[39] The individuals involved all denied the existence of a plot, despite evidence to the contrary. Was President Roosevelt part of the plan? He did nothing against the traitors. One man's courageous cunnings and actions may have saved the American Republic and yet history has buried "the Business Plot".

AR and her husband worked full-time in volunteer positions for the 1940 presidential campaign of Republican, Wendell Willkie. This work led to AR's first public speaking experiences,

[39] *The Business Plot,* see Wikipedia link: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smedley_Butler

including fielding the sometimes-hostile questions from New York City audiences who had just viewed pro-Willkie newsreels. This was an experience she greatly enjoyed.[40]

AR extended her involvement with free-market and anti-communist activism while working in Hollywood. She became involved with the Motion Picture Alliance for the Preservation of American Ideals, a Hollywood anti-Communist group, and wrote articles on the group's behalf. She also joined the anti-Communist American Writers Association.[41]



AR wrote the following letters in late 1943 as she prepared to return to Hollywood by December to begin writing the screenplay for Warner Brothers on her book, *The Fountainhead*. Ruth Alexander[42] was a conservative writer friend.

On October 22, 1943

Dear Ruth:

I have some news to tell you, confidentially, since it has not been publicly released as yet: I have sold the screen rights to The Fountainhead to Warner Brothers, for $50,000 ($685,000 in 2014 dollars)[43]. This has made me a capitalist overnight, which is a wonderful feeling. I shall have to go to Hollywood in December to stay there a few months. I am sorry that I'll miss you when you'll be in New York this winter.[44]

AR began working on a short philosophical paper she would submit to Reader's Digest for their January 1944 edition. It was likely inspired by a second letter she wrote to Ruth Alexander two weeks later.

On November 7, 1943

Dear Ruth:

Thank you for your nice letter about my big event. We will leave for Hollywood by the end of the month, and we intend to stop in Chicago for a few days.

Thanks for showing me Mr. Queeny's [Edgard M. Queeny[45], author of *The Spirit of American Enterprise, Chairman of Monsanto*] letter, which I am enclosing. It was very interesting. Would you ask

[40] Wikipedia, link: *http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ayn_Rand*
[41] *Wikipedia, link*: ***http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ayn_Rand***
[42] Ruth Alexander was a conservative writer and lecturer. She was associate editor of "Finance" from 1942-1944, participated in several of the American Economic Foundation's "Wake Up, America!" radio broadcasts from 1940-1946, and was an editorial columnist for the New York "Mirror" from 1944-1963. She wrote a weekly column entitled "Our America" from the 1950s to early 1970s. Alexander also had a short career as a concert pianist from 1929-1930.
[43] $50,000 in 1943 is worth $685,000 in 2014 buying value. See link: http://www.davemanuel.com/inflation-calculator.php
[44] *Letters of Ayn Rand,* Michael S. Berliner, 1995, Chapter 2, *We the Living to the Fountainhead,* page 94 & 99.

him for me to sit down and think a little about the connection between philosophy and reality? He might discover that true philosophy is derived from reality, and that our actions must be governed by abstract philosophical principles wherever we act as human beings and expect to achieve any rational goal. Or where does he think philosophy come from—and how does he propose to act in practical reality without conception of whether he is acting on the right or wrong principle? By guesswork? By hit-and-miss? Does he conduct chemical research by ignoring or *directly opposing* the laws of nature? If a philosophy is inapplicable to reality, it is simply not a philosophy. If, however, he accepts a philosophy as correct and true, then acts against it—he can only bring disaster upon himself and achieve the exact opposite of what he is after. (As he has done in his book.)

This is in reference to the incredible sentence of his letter that: "we should make the best compromise we can with the opposing philosophy, who right or wrong have the votes." The "opposing philosophy" does not admit of compromise. The "opposing philosophy" is collectivism—which is death and destruction. One cannot choose a compromise between life and death. There ain't no such in-between. And does he still thin that the opposition "have the votes"? God save capitalism from capitalism's defenders! Nobody can defeat us now—exceptt the Republicans. If Mr. Roosevelt gets a fourth term, it will be the conservatives, such a Mr. Queeny, who will have given it to him. By "*compromising*."

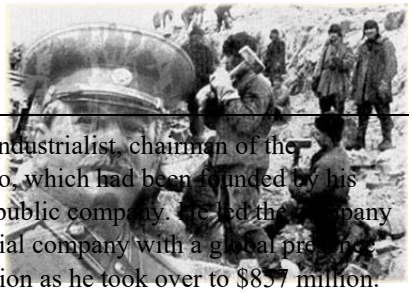
I hope you don't mind being the innocent bystander in this lecture. I just couldn't return a letter like Mr. Queeny's unanswered.

Our best regards to Ray. Frank send you his love—without asking your or my permission.

My love as always.

AR and husband, Frank would depart NYC by train on 1st Class tickets provided by Warner Brothers on Sunday, November 28. They would arrive in Chicago on the 29th. After meeting and staying with family and friends from her original six month stay back in 1926, they would ask the neighborhood cousins to watch their cat and belongings while they make a short weekend trip to Kalamazoo, Michigan on Friday, December 3. There they would meet briefly with Monroe Shakespeare, the owner and manufacturer of fishing tackle. Monroe wished to help AR finance some of the advertising expenses associated with her new book.[46]

AR planned to stay over in Chicago with old friends. In early 1944, AR was hired by Harold Brent Wallis, a movie producer. AR agreed to a five-year contract that gave him six (6) months of her service per year while she could work on her own books and screenplays the other six months of each year. Harold was born in 1898 in Chicago, Illinois, the son of Eva (née Blum) and Jacob Walinsky, Eastern European Jews, who changed their surname to Wallis. Harold's family moved in 1922 to Los Angeles, California, where he found work as part of the publicity department at Warner Bros.



[45] **Edgar Monsanto Queeny** (September 29, 1897 - July 7, 1968) was an US industrialist, chairman of the Monsanto Corporation from 1928. Edgar took over the leadership of Monsanto, which had been founded by his father, in 1928. At this time, it had just been listed on the stock exchange as a public company. He led the company through the 1929 stock market crisis and its expansion into a major US industrial company with a global presence before he retired in 1960. In 1958, Monsanto's assets had grown from $12 million as he took over to $857 million.

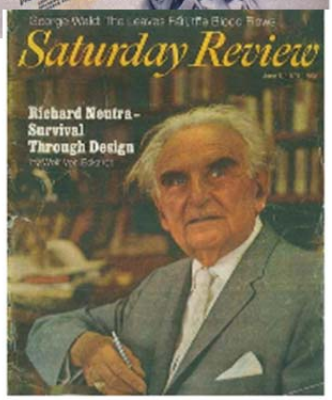
[46] *Letters of Ayn Rand,* Michael S. Berliner, 1995, Chapter 2, *We the Living to the Fountainhead,* pages 100-101.

in 1923. Within a few years, Wallis became involved in the production end of the business and would eventually become head of production at Warners. He left Warners in 1944, after a clash with Jack Warner over Warner's acceptance of the Best Picture Oscar for Casablanca, to work as an independent producer, enjoying considerable success both commercially and critically.

After escaping Russia and coming directly to the United States in 1926 on a six-month visa, turning 21 as she entered New York harbor, AR felt reborn. As the next eighteen years passed in her new country, she felt Communism slowly creeping into American life around her. This seemed to be reinforced once Russia switched sides in World War II and began fighting with the Allies. Now Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin were becoming friends and AR was certain nothing good would ever come of that. AR had long since been declared an "enemy of the state". If she ever returned to Russia she would be executed. This was not unique to AR. There were tens of thousands of white Russians that lived abroad and dare not every return to the motherland. Some had even taken up arms against Stalin in WWII on behalf of the German Nazis.

There were rumors about a secret side agreement between the Allies and Russia to return millions of displaced citizens to the countries control by Stalin after the war. Most will end up in Gulag slave camps similar to the concentration camps Nazis benefactors had been profiting from since the 1930s. Would White Russians that openly opposed Stalin rein as dictator of Russia would also be forcefully returned to his clutches for execution? It was called Operation Keelhaul[47] but no one had yet disclosed proof of its existence. Both the United States and England adamantly denied any such diabolical treaty exists.

Thanks to a contract for steady work for the next five years, coupled with initial profits rolling in from a newly published architecture book inspired by the designs of Richard Neutra, AR actually purchased a California home northeast of Los Angeles designed by that very architect.



All steel, concrete and glass, with a moat encircling the house and a water-cooling system for those hot West Valley summers, the residence was built in 1935. Behind the moat, AR felt pretty secure and she wrote her screenplays for Wallas and privately worked on novels on her own time. AR knew this was an illusion, but it was still comforting. She continued to remain very conscious about local, national and international politics going on around her. She would spend her entire life attempting to wake up America to the dangers of Russia and other countries that embraced Statism. Most Americans

"Architects must have a
r-sharp sense of
individuality."
-- Richard Neutra

[47] http://havacuppahemlock1.blogspot.com/2013/03/operation-keelhaul-hidden-allied.html

paid little attention to politics until the week before a national election if they voted at all.

In late 1944, AR published an article titled, *The Only Path to Tomorrow*.[48] In the article AR attempted to warn America of this growing menace that almost captured her adopted nation in 1934 and is slowing devouring it since that time. At the time AR wrote this article she fully appreciated what she had gain financially due to the creativity of her most valuable posession, her mind. AR was certain there was no other place in the world where people, like herself, could achieve this kind of success. The question was how could she help preserve capitalism for future generations? AR wrote this while attempting to live the illusion that she could shut out all the evils of the world with a mat surrounding her castle seen in the pictures to the right.

The Only Path to Tomorrow

The greatest threat to mankind and civilization is the spread of the totalitarian philosophy. Its best ally is not the devotion of its followers but the confusion of its enemies. To fight it, we must understand it.

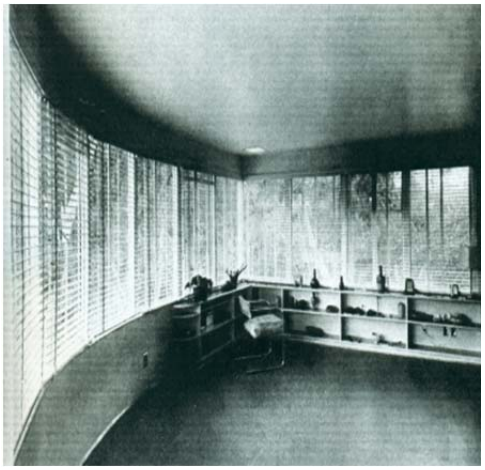
Totalitarianism is collectivism. Collectivism means the subjugation of the individual to a group— whether to a race, class or state does not matter. Collectivism holds that man must be chained to collective action and collective thought for the sake of what is called ``the common good. ´´

Throughout history, no tyrant ever rose to power except on the claim of representing ``the common good. ´´ Napoleon ``served the common good´´ of France. Hitler is ``serving the common good´´ of Germany. Horrors which no man would dare consider for his own selfish sake are perpetrated with a clear conscience by ``altruists´´ who justify themselves by-the common good.

No tyrant has ever lasted long by force of arms alone. Men have been enslaved primarily by spiritual weapons. And the greatest of these is the collectivist doctrine that the supremacy of the state over the individual constitutes the common good. No dictator could rise if men held as a sacred faith the conviction that they have inalienable rights of which they cannot be deprived for any cause whatsoever, by any man whatsoever, neither by evildoer nor supposed benefactor.

[48] *"The Only Path To Tomorrow"*, Readers Digest, January 1944, pp. 88-90; Link: http://fare.tunes.org/liberty/library/toptt.html

This is the basic tenet of individualism, as opposed to collectivism. Individualism holds that man is an independent entity with an inalienable right to the pursuit of his own happiness in a society where men deal with one another as equals.



The American system is founded on individualism. If it is to survive, we must understand the principles of individualism and hold them as our standard in any public question, in every issue we face. We must have a positive credo, a clear consistent faith.

We must learn to reject as total evil the conception that the common good is served by the abolition of individual rights. General happiness cannot be created out of general suffering and self-immolation. The only happy society is one of happy individuals. One cannot have a healthy forest made up of rotten trees.

The power of society must always be limited by the basic, inalienable rights of the individual.

The right of liberty means man's right to individual action, individual choice, individual initiative and individual property. Without the right to private property no independent action is possible.

The right to the pursuit of happiness means man's right to live for himself, to choose what constitutes his own, private, personal happiness and to work for its achievement. Each individual is the sole and final judge in this choice. A man's happiness cannot be prescribed to him by another man or by any number of other men.

These rights are the unconditional, personal, private, individual possession of every man, granted to him by the fact of his birth and requiring no other sanction. Such was the conception of the founders of our country, who placed individual rights above any and all collective claims. Society can only be a traffic policeman in the intercourse of men with one another.

From the beginning of history, two antagonists have stood face to face, two opposite types of men: The Active and the Passive. The Active Man is the producer, the creator, the originator, the individualist. His basic need is independence — in order to think and work. He neither needs nor seeks power over other men— nor can he be made to work under any form of compulsion. Every type of good work — from laying bricks to writing a symphony —is done by the Active Man. Degrees of human ability vary, but the basic principle remains the same: the degree of a man's independence and initiative determines his talent as a worker and his worth as a man.

The Passive Man is found on every level of society, in mansions and in slums, and his identification mark is his dread of independence. He is a parasite who expects to be taken care of by others, who wishes to be given directives, to obey, to submit, to be regulated, to be told. He welcomes collectivism, which eliminates any chance that he might have to think or act on his own initiative.

When a society is based on the needs of the Passive Man it destroys the Active; but when the Active is destroyed, the Passive can no longer be cared for. When a society is based on the needs of the Active

Man, he carries the Passive ones along on his energy and raises them as he rises, as the whole society rises. This has been the pattern of all human progress.

Some humanitarians demand a collective state because of their pity for the incompetent or Passive Man. For his sake they wish to harness the Active. But the Active Man cannot function in harness. And once he is destroyed, the destruction of the Passive Man follows automatically. So, if pity is the humanitarians' first consideration, then in the name of pity, if nothing else, they should leave the Active Man free to function, in order to help the Passive. There is no other way to help him in the long run.

The history of mankind is the history of the struggle between the Active Man and the Passive, between the individual and the collective. The countries which have produced the happiest men, the highest standards of living and the greatest cultural advances have been the countries where the power of the collective— of the government, of the state —was limited and the individual was given freedom of independent action. As examples: The rise of Rome, with its conception of law based on a citizen's rights, over the collectivist barbarism of its time. The rise of England, with a system of government based on the Magna Carta, over collectivist, totalitarian Spain. The rise of the United States to a degree of achievement unequaled in history— by grace of the individual freedom and independence which our Constitution gave each citizen against the collective.

While men are still pondering upon the causes of the rise and fall of civilizations, every page of history cry to us that there is but one source of progress: Individual Man in independent action. Collectivism is the ancient principle of savagery. A savage's whole existence is ruled by the leaders of his tribe. Civilization is the process of setting man free from men.

We are now facing a choice: to go forward or to go back.

Collectivism is not the ``New Order of Tomorrow. ´´ It is the order of a very dark yesterday. But there is a New Order of Tomorrow. It belongs to Individual Man —the only creator of any tomorrow's humanity has ever been granted.

By late 1945, AR had crossed paths with a number of Washington Congressmen around Los Angeles County. Two additional Congressional House seats had been added to Los Angeles County since to the 1940 U.S. Census. It brought the county's total number up to nine (Districts 12-20). There was one particular Los Angeles Congressman, from the newly formed District 19, AR had seen a number of times at Hollywood parties and gatherings in recent years. She quickly sized him up as a liberal, progressive Democrat who had little formal education. Being a haberdasher, Holifield knew how to properly dress men in tailored suits and he could also dress himself quite well. Unfortunately, he was an empty suit and political looter. She wondered who was pulling his strings. There was no way in the world such a man could get himself elected without powerful people behind him.

With the world worrying about atomic bombs destroying the planet, it was only natural that you would find many political vultures muscling in on the nuclear power scene to enhance central planning for Washington D.C. AR observed that Congressman Chester Holifield seemed to be drawn to atomic bombs like an arsonist to a burning building. There was something that terrified and mesmerized Holifield at the same time.

The Manhattan Project created the first nuclear bombs. The Trinity test is shown.

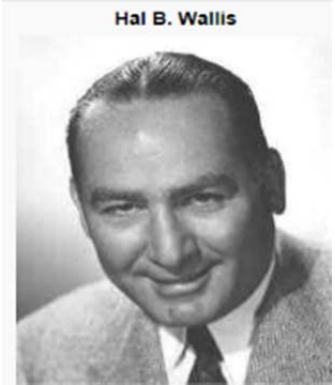
AR looked at her notes from her first meeting with Dr. Oppenheimer a week earlier. She had written:

"Oppenheimer projects—enormous intelligence, sometimes bitter, but very much the gentleman and scholar, and slightly other-worldly. Even his office is almost ostentatious simplicity."

As AR looked at her watch, she heard a stirring in the hallway corridor. She could hear the long lanky steps of Manhattan Project leader echoing off the walls as he approached. So much had happened in the last two months to bring AR to this point in time in writing a screenplay she initially refused to do.

Chapter 05: Rand's Boss Implores her to Manage Top Secret Screenplay

Based on the book, *Letters of Ayn Rand*, on March 19, 1946, after five months of work effort, AR was suddenly stripped of all her notes and screenplay drafts for *Top Secret*. They had been purchased out from under her for the equivalent of almost a quarter million dollars today. AR wrote a mild letter of complaint several days after the incident. She was careful not to specify what had been taken for her as if she feared someone else might intercept the letter she mailed on March 22, 1946. In this letter we know a third party came to her on a Saturday and apparently retrieved all her work due to the following statement on the second page of her letter. She wrote "*Whenever you have something important to tell me (like last Saturday)—please tell me yourself, not through a third person.*"



With some free time on her hands, Rand doubled her efforts to get her novella, Anthem published in the United States. It was finally published in later April or May of 1946.

A half of a century would pass before anyone would have access to AR's backup notes and a second copy of her initial *Top Secret* screenplay.

AR began work on a new epic novel on April 1, 1946 when she was on her own time again for the next six months. This is just twelve days after her screenplay have been snatched from her desk. It is interesting that AR created a lot of futuristic technology for her new novel but chose not to reference any nuclear energy at all though she had become an expert in this popular field. Any personal letter written after March 17, 1946 was also void of any atomic energy references.

Fortunately for AR's future readers, she did indeed believe her work was of incredible importance. Important enough for AR to take the time to create a complete second set of notes and screenplay and hide them away for future reference. Based on AR's detailed notes I was able to reconstruct the genesis of the events leading up to AR researching and then writing her screenplay, *Top Secret*. Almost all of this chapter's narrative is drawn from AR secret notes, word-for word. They are drawn directly from the journals[49] and letters compiled during this time period of October 1, 1945 through March 22, 1946.

In early October of 1945, AR was approached by Hal Wallis at his Los Angeles offices. It was several months after the surrender of the Japanese. He asked AR to come to his office.

From Rand's journal…

I had following Hal into his office. He had asked me to consider writing an original screenplay about the development of the atomic bomb.

Initially, I said, "I would not because we would have political disagreements on the general theme of the screenplay".

"Political disagreements? I don't understand," Hal replied.


Alissa Rosenbaum

AR attempted to explain. "I believe any attempt to take a picture on the atomic bomb can be the greatest moral crime in history of civilization—unless one approaches the subject with most earnest, most solemn realization of the responsibility involved, to the utmost limit of one's intelligence and honesty, would approach Judgment Day—because that is actually what subject represents.

AR went on to say, "If there is any reason why this picture cannot be made honestly—it is better not to make it at all. There is no possible reward that can be worth tampering with such a subject and its consequences. Money? All of us are rich—and even if we were broke and starving, we could not permit

[49] *"Journals of Ayn Rand"*, David Harriman, 1999, Chapter 9, *"Top Secret"* pages 311-344.

ourselves to make money that way; it would be more honorable to become hold-up men. Prestige? What prestige? One does not achieve prestige through a dishonest thing. We all have names which are respected—and we will dishonor ourselves by earning the contempt of the thinking people and of the plain, honest public. We cannot fool anyone; the tone of a picture that fudges, evades, and compromises is recognized immediately by everyone.

"But", AR continued, "if greatness, nobility, patriotism and the salvation of mankind are not mere sentences to spout in public, if we mean any small part of it—this picture could be an opportunity seldom offered to any man. It could be truly an immortal achievement, an event of historic importance and a great act of patriotism.

"To take this assignment," AR said with growing excitement, "you must agree that we", she raised her first finger, "To do this, we must take our task seriously."

AR raised a second finger as she said, "To take it seriously, we must think."

A third finger rose as she said, "To think, we must begin by realizing fully what this subject involves—it involves the life or death of mankind."

AR began to pace about the room in front of Hal, as she continued. "Unless we understand *what this means and how and why*, unless we keep this in mind constantly—we will be committing the crime of children who light a fuse, then run and say: 'I didn't explode the thing—I only struck a match—it blew up by itself.' We will have on our conscience millions of charred bodies—those of our children."

AR paused to turn and look out the window, at the busy world that spun around them, to gather her thoughts. "This is not a subject", she continued, for petty politics, cheap generalities, evasions or the *'well, it's a matter of different opinions'* attitude," she snorted. "Every man who speaks about this has to be as certain of his opinions, as he is of his own life; which means that he has no right of an '*opinion*' but must have a *conviction*."

AR stared directly at Hal with her brightly intensive eyes as she continued. "A conviction is a profound certainty reached on rational grounds, after considering every aspect of the question to the best of one's intelligence. The responsibility is so great and so terrifying that unless we have the courage for it, we'd better leave the subject alone."

Hal said nothing as the two continued to examine each other's expression. "The courage needed," AR said softly, "is the courage of honest and serious thought. In order to be certain that we do not, unwittingly, preach death and horror—we must be very clear in our own minds on what we what to say. If we are not clear, the picture will run away with us and become one more instrument of world destruction. This will happen without our conscious intention, because the ramifications and implications of this subject are tremendous, because they are of an intellectual and sociological nature, because we cannot escape them and, therefore, this is not a subject to be treated unconsciously."

AR sat back in her chair in front of Hal's desk. She took two sheets of paper and pen on the desk and began to write as she spoke…

"The analysis that would follow is broken into two parts…' she wrote

I. General considerations—on one page and
II. The specific problems of the picture—on the second blank page.

AR then looked up at Hal and smiled. "Do not be afraid of Part I. It is not intended to be included in the picture. It is merely a preliminary discussion, in the nature of ground-breaking. It is a statement of the issues involved which we must consider before we approach the picture. They are not issues which I want to attach to the subject. They are attached to it. We cannot ignore them—therefore we must give them attention and thought."

Hal looked at his watch. "I have some time right now. Go ahead and lay it on me."

AR scribbled as she spoke. "We cannot say: '*But we're not interested in politics*.' We have to be interested, because the subject *is* political—though not in a narrow sense of the word. A picture on this subject will have political implications, whether we want it or not. Therefore, we must face the issues, examine them carefully and make sure that our implications will be of the kind we want."

AR peeked up from her scribble with a sideways glance at Hal. "None of our Part I discussion will get into the picture. It is only for us. It is an exposition of the nature of our responsibility. After we have understood and accepted it, we will be ready to discuss the picture itself."

"Ok", Hal responded as he watched AR's mind work as she drew a third sheet of blank paper from his desk and scribbled, *'I. General Considerations –page 2'*.

"Let us begin at the beginning. The first question we have to ask ourselves is: *'What is the specific danger of the atomic bomb to mankind?'*

"The specific danger is that the bomb constitutes a weapon of total destruction and if it exists at a time when men and nations are bent on a course of destruction, it will wipe out mankind."

AR skips to a new paragraph…

"Therefore, we cannot permit ourselves to preach anything that will push men further along that course.

"What course is that," AR said anticipating Hal's question…

"Are men at present involved in a world catastrophe and in unprecedented destruction? They are. Have they been going in that direction with steps of progressive violence in the last hundred years? They have.

"Everyone—of any political shade of opinion—agrees that the world is in a mess. And the mess is getting worse day by day, not better. Why?

"If we want to know the reason, we must observe the growing disintegration of the world in the last hundred years and ask ourselves: What is the idea that has been growing in the world at the same time? What is the social philosophy that has been spreading and gaining ground in the same proportion, I the same era?" AR said aloud as she also stroked a big question mark on the page.

Hal sat in silence and watched the brilliant screenwriter at work as AR drew a fourth sheet of blank paper from his desk and scribbled, *'I. General Considerations –page 3'.*

"It is the idea of Statism", she continued. Her back stiffened as she continued.

"This is no time and subject for evasion and dishonesty. To be honest, we must be specific. *Statism* does not mean just Gestapo agents running around shooting women and children. That is the final result of Statism, not the cause; one of its manifestations, not its essence. The essence of Statism is the idea that government must be all-powerful and must control the existence of men.

AR looked at her words on the page and felt her mind's thoughts freely take control of her fingers and write swiftly. Her lips recited what appeared on the page. "There are all kinds and forms and variation of this idea, but all the differences are merely trimmings. We hear piles of superficial nonsense about 'good' Statism and 'bad' Statism, about differences between 'Aryan' and 'Proletarian', 'for a selfish goal' or 'for an unselfish goal', control 'by the rich' or 'by the poor'—and all of it is just so much childish gripe.

"The basic idea—an all-powerful government—is the same in all these theories. *And in practice we see that the results are exactly the same under all of them.* And not only under the modern versions of Statism, but under all the variations of it that have existed in history.

"*Now*" she emphasized, "is our day, the basic issue of the world—the crucial conflict—is between Statism and freedom. Specially: between an all-powerful government and free enterprise.

"During the eighteenth century the trend of men's thinking was toward free enterprise, and as a result we got the nineteenth century—a period of achievement, progress and prosperity unequaled in history; a period during which there were fewer government controls than at any other time, before or since; and—most important our subject—the longest period of peace ever recorded…between the times of Napoleon and Bismarck.

"But while free enterprise was accomplishing these miracles", she continued, "the thinking of men, who did not understand the issue, was turning in the opposite direction." Hal watched AR's head turn upward to one corner of the room as if searching for some faint memory. Her eyes returned to her hands on the desk. She continued.

"The turning point occurred approximately in the middle of the nineteenth century. Stunned by the rush of an unprecedented progress which they'd had no time to digest and analyze, men

began to think that they could improve shortcomings by the short-cut of government action. They began advocating and establishing government controls.

"For the last hundred years, the world has been going toward Statism, gradually, in one form or another. If Statism were the right principle, this would have made the general condition of mankind progressively better, in corresponding degree. Instead, it has made conditions progressively worse—under every form of Statism and no matter who held the power. We have not seen more general wealth and a rising standard of living throughout the world—but a growing poverty and now literal starvation. Not more freedom—but concentration camps and torture chambers. Not peace—but more wars, each more horrible than the last.

AR drew a fifth sheet of blank paper from his desk and scribbled, *'I. General Considerations – page 4'*. She continued with Hal serving as her audience. "*Statism leads me to war*", she declared solemnly, "because that is its nature. It is based on the principle of force, violence and compulsion. This means, on the principle of des-truct-ion." AR digested the last word slowly as she spoke while new revelations entered her mind, through her fingers and onto the paper.

"Statism cannot maintain itself because it kills the productive activities of its own subjects; therefore, it cannot exist for long without looting some freer, more productive country. This is a fact demonstrated by world history. It is the Statist nations—the *controlled* nations, the nations of dictatorial government—that have always resorted to violence and caused wars. Statist Sparta against Athens…Statist Carthage against Rome. Statist Spain against England. Statist Napoleon against the whole of Europe. Statist Bismarck of Germany and Napoleon III of France, against each other. Statist Wilhelm II of German and Nicholas II of Russia who, between them, plunged the world into the First War.

"And now what about this last war? Who started it? The alliance of two dictators—Hitler and Stalin. Now observe a most significant point: the American-British strategy throughout the war was to destroy the production centers of the enemy and knock him out—because America and England were not after loot, they had nothing to gain by the war, they were the productive nations and were merely defending themselves."

Hal slowly nodded his head in silence content to serve as her muse.

"Was that the strategy of Germany and Russia? No. While Germany was overrunning Europe, she was very careful to spare industrial centers, to seize them intact, and promptly loot machinery and entire factories for shipment into Germany. And Russia did precisely the same while occupying Germany—and is still doing it. If we want to know who and what leads the world to war, destruction, bloodshed and horror—isn't the answer blatantly obvious in practical demonstration? Or are we still going to prattle like high-school boys about 'capitalist greed' and 'rich munitions-makers'?"

AR drew another sheet of blank paper from his desk and scribbled, *'I. General Considerations – page 5'*. Hal was fascinated how it now appeared that AR was having a one-sided conversation with him, but her hand rapidly took dictation.

"So long as Statism had only guns and dynamite with which to enslave men, mankind has a chance against it. After every havoc wrought in history by one dictatorship or another, mankind could still recover, rebuild and start over again. The destruction was partial and limited. But notice that with the improvements in the technology of weapons, each war left behind it more ruin than the one before. *Now*, with a weapon such as the atomic bomb and with a trend such as Statism in the world, there is no more chance left, and our days are literally numbered—*unless the trend is reversed.*

"An atomic bomb is safe only in a free society—because a free society does not function through violence and does not cause wars. Such a weapon would be dangerous in the world at any time. At a time when most of mankind has embraced the faith of Statism—a world suicide is most surely ahead of us, unless men learn a different faith.

"The best sociological minds of this country say: 'Mankind has just one more generation to exist. This is a final ultimatum to us. Now men must be free—or perish."

AR looked down at her hand writing on the page as if it were foreign to her. She then continued. "The horror and the responsibility in that statement is the fact that our generation will probably have a chance to muddle through irresponsibly to our normal graves—that we know it is instinctively and so refusing to think about it too deeply. But our children will not survive. Nobody who is under twenty now will escape it. And it is we, now, who are going to blast them into bloody vapor—we, who will decide the issue by what we do and think—we, who'll pass the sentence on them and throw them into a screaming horror—while we ourselves escape. *This* is what I, for one, will not have on my conscience. And I don't see how anyone else can wish to have it on their conscience.

Shaking her head as if in an argument with herself, AR said, "This is not a subject for quibbling or evasions. When we say, 'men must be free or perish,' let us be specific and honest about what '*free*' means. It means free from compulsion; it means free from rule by force; it means free from government control of enterprise.

"Since the issue of free enterprise versus Statism is so fundamental, since everything we do or say affects it, since every bit of propaganda relates to it—we cannot touch a subject such as the atomic bomb without knowing clearly where we stand. There is no fence to straddle here, no compromises, no neutrality, no appeasement policy possible.

"The atom bomb is now the focus of everybody's sociological thinking. All people agree that mankind must reconsider its whole direction in a world that contains the atomic bomb. The question is: What direction?"

"The Statists are already making propaganda capital out of the atomic bomb by yelling that now we must have a bigger and better Statism, a world slave state with a world totalitarian government—for the sake of harmony and peace. Well, this last is true: we must have peace, or it will be the end for all of us. But harmony is not achieved by compulsion. Peace is not achieved by appeasement.

"Harmony, brotherhood and peace can be reached only voluntarily—or not at all. Only free men are peaceful men. When we need peace as desperately as now, we must have freedom.

"It is true that mankind must reverse its direction. But its direction has not been toward free enterprise. Its direction has been toward Statism. That is the trend which must be reversed.

"The world is still stunned by the atomic bomb and is groping desperately for understanding of its significance. Therefore, anything we say or hint or imply or suggest in a picture on this subject will have tremendous consequences in influencing the thinking of a muddled, confused, bewildered public.

"Let us realize and remember that the atomic bomb as an argument can be more powerful and destructive spiritually than it is as a weapon physically.

AR drew another sheet of blank paper from his desk and scribbled, *'I. General Considerations – page 6—last'*. Hal raised an eyebrow.

"To sum up, the crux of our responsibility in making the picture is this:

(1) It is precisely *because* of the atomic bomb that the world *must* return to free enterprise;
(2) The atomic bomb is a tremendously potent argument. If we use it as an argument for Statism—we will have blood on our hands. If we use it as an argument for free enterprise—we will make an inestimable contribution toward saving mankind; perhaps, a historic and immortal contribution toward saving mankind; perhaps, a historic and *immortal contribution.*

"The whole history of the atomic bomb is an eloquent example of argument for the tribute to free enterprise. It would be monstrous to disregard the lesson, to ignore it or to twist it into the exact opposite. We don't have to attach artificial propaganda to the picture. We must let the facts speak for themselves. We must only present the truth. But we must present the truth, the whole truth and *nothing but the truth."*

AR stacked these six pages she wrote and set them aside. She moved to the sheet of paper that had the following written on it…***II. The specific problems of the picture.***

"If our picture is to be a tribute to free enterprise, does it mean that we have to enter into a controversy and antagonize a lot of people? Not at all. Since we will treat the subject in a broad, philosophical manner, we will find everybody in agreement with us. We will present the issue in such a way that we will leave no room for argument and nobody will dare disagree with us, except the out-and-out Fascists and Communists.

Hal looked at his watch. "I have a meeting across town in an hour and then I have to head out of town for the weekend." Hal looked at the calendar. "At that point you will be out of town on another of our projects. Why don't we get back together next Thursday? We have other projects to keep us busy in the interim. I still have to decide if this is the right time to go ahead with the June 13th screenplay *The Crying Sisters*, you wrapped up for me. Now that the Bomb is all the

buzz, I can't find financial backing for Mabel Seeley's mystery novel at present. Atomics is the hot ticket item now.

"Go ahead and write up Part II and then we can discuss the possibility of pursuing the screenplay. And present them to me then. I am certain we can come to some agreement and proceed ahead with the project."

AR smile. "Alright Boss. As always, I am hour loyal wage slave! I am still enjoying those five dresses I bought with the money from *The Crying Sisters* over the summer.[50] I also picked up the complete works of Aristotle for my home library. I will have Part II ready for you next week."

[50] *"Letters of Ayn Rand",* Michael S. Berliner, 1995, Chapter 6, *The Fountainhead and Atlas Shrugged Years,* pages 227

Chapter 06: Screenplay, Top Secret, is a Go!

AR was once more in Hal Wallis office in early January of 1946. (Much of this chapter quotations of AR are drawn, word-for word, from journals[51] during this time period.) She gave a quick review of her initial comments over the first six pages generated under Part I, set them aside on the desk and then proceeded to Part II, The specific problems of the picture.

"If our picture is to be a tribute to free enterprise, does it mean that we have to enter into a controversy and antagonize a lot of people? Not at all. Since we will treat the subject in a broad, philosophical manner, we will find everybody in agreement with us. We will present the issue in such a way that we will leave no room for argument and nobody will dare disagree with us, except the out-and-out Fascists and Communists—as I commented late last year in this office."

Hal looked at his watch. "So how do we do that? Go right ahead and continue—I can give you all the time you need to explain."

"Very simply", she continued, "by presenting the issue not in superficial, political terms—but in its deeper, essential terms. We state our theme like this: 'Man's greatest achievements are accomplished through free, voluntary action—and cannot be accomplish under force, compulsion and violence.

"If we stick to this theme intelligently and consistently, who will want to disagree? No. None of that is pertinent. We are not for or against Labor or Capital or Republicans or Democrats. We are presenting only a fundamental issue. If, after seeing our picture, the audience walks out with the conviction that personal freedom is desirable and that the use of force is neither good nor practical, that is all we want to accomplish, and it will be a great accomplishment.

"However, we cannot do this by merely tacking on a few cheap speeches about freedom, worded in such a general way that it can mean anything or nothing. Our theme must be explicit, clear-cut and expressed not in speeches, but in action. It must be integrated into the structure of our story.

"Do we have to attack our own government and criticize the New Deal? No!"

"But", Hal injected, "As long as we don't start to glorify the New Deal, either! Right?"

AR nodded her head as she continued, "As far as I know, without further research, our government seems to have behaved properly in regard to the atomic bomb. All we have to do is show the government's actions factually, stressing that in the case it acted as a free country's government should act: it did not use compulsion.

"But," AR said referring to her second page of notes, "where we must express our theme full blast is in our treatment of the governments of the countries from which the scientists escaped. This is the heart of the real issue historically—and this is the crux of our theme. We must show how Statism destroys, exiles and paralyses men of genius---why these me could not work under compulsion—why they could produce what they produced *only* in a free country. Will anyone

[51] *"Journals of Ayn Rand"*, David Harriman, 1999, Chapter 9, *"Top Secret"* pages 311-344.

object to our showing that dictatorships do things at the point of a gun, by force, by decree, by orders in the name of the State? A person who objects to that, deserves to have every returned soldier spit in his face."

"So much for our general approach to the subject", AR said shifting some papers in her hands. "Now let us examine the particular key points.

1) <u>"What made the creation of the atomic bomb possible?</u>

"This is the most important question our picture has to answer.

"In presenting the strictly factual history of the bomb, we will not be able to avoid a slant of unintentional propaganda, one way or another. The history of the bomb is long and complex. We cannot literally present *all* the facts. We have to exercise choice in what we select to present, how we present it, what significance we attach to it, what meaning we convey. In order to present the truth, we must be able to distinguish the essential from the inessential. Any record can be falsified by omission of the essential and overstressing of the inessential. This is where we have to be careful."

"Can you provide me an example?" Hal asked leaning back in his chair.

"For instance: it is a fact that Roosevelt gave to the scientists the funds necessary for their first experiments. How are we going to treat this point? If we show or imply that *that* was the crucial factor in the creation of the bomb, we throw at the world the most powerful piece of propaganda for Statism that could be devised. We tell the audience, in effect: 'See what a strong government can do?' Many people objected to Roosevelt's arbitrary use of money for secret purposes—yet look what he gave you! The proper way to run the world and achieve the best results is for you common men to shut up, to trust a leader implicitly, to let your government decide for you and plan for you without your knowledge or consent.' *This* is what our audience will walk out of the theater with."

AR glared at her boss and raised her shoulders in a partial shrug. "Do we want to say *that*?

"Do we want to feature the superficial aspect of the case and release on the world a thousand converted Statists with each showing of the picture? Do we want—in presenting the greatest achievement of free enterprise—to make 'a picture whose hero will be Roosevelt,' as I have heard suggested?

"If no, does it mean that we should falsify Roosevelt's contribution? Certainly not. We must give him full and exact credit for the part he played."

Not less than that—*and not more.*

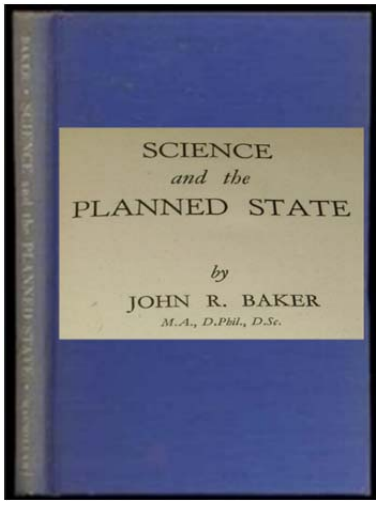
"Here is the first point where clear and honest thinking is required: if it were true that the atomic bomb was an achievement of strong government—why didn't Germany achieve it? Hitler's government was much stronger than ours—if by *'strong'* we mean strong-arm, total control, dictatorial power, arbitrary use of money and resources. Hitler certainly wanted to find the secret of the atomic bomb—and he tried. He started preparing for war long before we did. He could have thrown the entire resources of his country into his war machine. What good did it do him? He *did not* get the atomic bomb.

AR rested an elbow on the desk and used a finger on her other hand to point at the information she had set before Hal. "That is a *fact*. How do we treat it? If we ascribe it to sheer luck, just an accident of fate in our favor—if we say that Hitler could have got the bomb, that he was just on the verge of it, only we beat him to it—we miss the whole significance of the story of the atomic bomb. We are then committing a moral crime by falsifying a historical lesson of tremendous importance.

"There is no factual evidence to support the idea that Hitler was about to discover the bomb. There is plenty of evidence to the contrary. But here is what will happen if we accept that idea; we'll be saying to the audience, in effect: "A totalitarian system is just as good and efficient as ours. Even more so. They can do anything we can. It was quite a feat for us to beat them."

"Is that true?" AR said with mock intrigue.

"The fact is that Germany did not, could not and never would have created the atomic bomb; nor Italy; nor Russia. It is no accident that since the beginning of the machine age, all the great, basic, epoch-making inventions and discoveries have come from America and England? Mostly from America, secondly from England—and with very few contributions from all the other countries. Why? Anglo-Saxon superiority? No. The inventors were of all races and nationalities. But they all had to work either in America or in England. The other countries then elaborated on the discoveries, worked out some details and variations, made minor improvements; but never produced anything crucially new, never made a discovery that was a turning point in science; nothing to compare with the steam engine, the electric light, the automobile, the airplane the telephone, the motion picture, the radio. For God's sake, can we ignore *that*?"



Hal peeked up from AR's notes and smiled at her last statement.

AR leaned back in her chair, away from the desk. "Are we going to say, 'sheer accident'? How many accidents of this nature do we need to be convinced? And if, through our own fault, an atomic bomb drops on us in a few years—are we going to say that was an accident, too?

AR leaned forward again as if going on an attack. "The simple fact is that invention, discovery, science and progress are possible *only* under a system of free enterprise. If you want to know why and how, in detail, please read *Science and the Planned State* by John R. Baker, a British scientist. It is a short book, recently published.

This is the crucial point of our approach to the picture. If we take the greatest invention of man and do not draw from it the lesson it contains—***that only free men could have achieved, it***—we deserve to have an atomic bomb dropped on our heads.

"Now let us look at the history of the bomb in detail. If there is a God, it is almost as if He had staged it that way on purpose—to give us an object lesson."

Hal chuckled, "Are you giving me a sermon?"

Ignoring him, she continued. "Some of the key figures in the development of the bomb were Einstein, Bohr, and Fermi. They had to flee from Germany, Denmark and Italy. The Statist dictators had these men and had the knowledge of their original discoveries. And it did not do the dictators any good. These scientists laid the foundation of their future achievements in their own countries. But they could not continue to work there. They had to escape to a free country.

"Then there is Dr. Lise Meitner who made her first important experiments right in Nazi Germany—and had to escape. Her colleagues who remained behind, Hahn and Strassman, continued the work and got no results. She continued to work in a free country—and got results. There are many, many other refugees from dictatorships among the scientists who contributed to the atomic bomb. The object lesson is eloquent.

"How are we going to treat it? Are we going to say that these refugees were victims of racial prejudice? That is not an explanation. Racial prejudice was a symptom, not a cause; a manifestation of Statism, not the basic essence. Racial prejudice as such does not cause exiles and concentration camps; it can't; it does not rule society; it remains the province of bums and the lunatic fringe.

AR raised her index finger upwards to make a point. "It is only when racial prejudice acquires *political* power, only when it establishes a system of Statism where man's individual dignity and individual rights are destroyed, only then can it actually start to shed blood. Without individual rights, there are no minority rights; without minority rights there are no majority rights either. And an individual is the smallest minority on earth."

AR drew her hands together on the table in a fashion of making a closing argument. "The whole truth is that no achievements can be made under a Statist system because:

1) "Statists always throttle and destroy the ablest men among their subjects because Statist systems are based on blind obedience; men of ability are dangerous, independent and not easily ruled;

2) "Even when a few men of ability survive in a Statist system and are begged or ordered to produce—they cannot produce because they cannot work under orders, controls and compulsion. Nothing new and great can be or *ever has been* done that way. If you examine 'Science and the Planned State' you see the whole of history. Try to name one exception.

AR rose from the desk and began picking up her papers. "That is the point our picture must make. That is the lesson of the atomic bomb. That is the greatest glory of America, its noblest distinction and its highest pride. And if anyone objects to our saying that, he does not deserve the name of a human being."

"AR," Hal said rising from his side of the desk. "I have no problem with your ideas and concepts. We have to get to work quickly. I have heard rumor that MGM is preparing to produce their own atomic bomb movie. I would like to get ours out before they get heavily into production on theirs.

J. Robert Oppenheimer, c. 1944

AR beamed a bright smile. "I already anticipated that. Over the holidays I have begun a screenplay outline and have lined up a few interviews with key individuals involved with the Manhattan Project locally."

"Who do you have lined up?"

AR checked her calendar book. "First is Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, next Tuesday, January 8 and Tuesday, the 15th for any follow-up questions I have. He served as the scientific director of the atomic bomb project at Los Alamos.

"On Wednesday, January 16th, I have confirmed an interview with General Leslie R. Groves. He was the military man in charge of the entire Manhattan Project.


Major General Leslie R. Groves, in charge of the Manhatten Project.

On Wednesday, January 23rd, I will interview Dr. Kaynes, who worked closely with Richard Feynman at Los Alamos. Then on Friday, January 25th, I will interview Mrs. Oppenheimer. On the following Tuesday, January 29th, I will interview Colonel K.D. Nicols who served under General Groves. He had responsibility for the design, construction, and operation of the plants which produced the fissionable material needed for the bombs."

"That's good," Hal exclaimed. "Anything else?"

"I am about done with my initial list of about 35 questions to begin with next Tuesday. Based on the answers, and my write-up from them, I expect it to generate an additional set of questions for the follow-up interview. The opening scenes are bouncing around in my head for the screenplay."

"Great!" Hal smiled. "Get out of here and create me a rough-cut outline of a screenplay by March 31, prior to you going on your six month personal time, if at all possible!"

Chapter 07: Top Secret's Last Interview with Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer

About ninety minutes into the second interview with Dr. Oppenheimer, AR asked as an afterthought, "The Manhattan Project was so secretive, how did you and other top scientists get paid, so you could take care of your families? You were all in the middle of the deserts in isolated laboratories."

"On the West Coast, it was the University of California, Board of Regents paymaster that issued all the payroll checks. He would fly out on his own plane, deliver the checks and talk to each of us individually."

"Who was that?" AR followed up with.

It was one of the few times, AR saw Oppenheimer hesitate but then with a shrug of the shoulders he answered. "The Board of Regents paymaster was Edwin Pauley."[52]

AR stared down at the name she had just scribbled on her note pad. She knew that name, but she never would have associated it with the top secret Manhattan Project. She then looked up at Oppenheimer with a puzzled expression. Is this the same Edwin Pauley from Los Angeles who happens to be an oil magnate and weapons profiteer?"

Oppenheimer stared at AR but said nothing. His silence was confirmation.

"Would not this be" AR said as an off-the-cuff observation, "an oily fox guarding the nuclear henhouse? Isn't that a conflict of interest?"

Oppenheimer's composure briefly broke down. He looked carefully around the room and nodded. "The fox was also the pay master and a Luddite."[53]

AR's writing hand refused to move across the notepad. Her mind instinctively warned her not to scribble any of this down. Upon seeing this, Oppenheimer continued with a few more moments of direct candor.

My loyalty then came into question because my younger brother had belonged to the Communist Party."

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[52] *Harry S. Truman, Library & Museum*: **Interview with Edwin W. Pauley,** link: http://www.trumanlibrary.org/oralhist/pauleye.htm;

[53] One of a group of early 19th century English workmen destroying laborsaving machinery as a protest; broadly: one who is opposed to especially technological change.

AR set her pad and pen on the desk and leaned back in her chair to give Oppenheimer her total attention.

Oppenheimer continued. "For both our sakes, you do understand, you dare not speak of this', he said more as a statement "I quickly learned Pauley works with very powerful elite families and companies around the world. They do not want this fact to become known to the American public. I, and others like me, are being blackballed and ruined if we resist." [54]

"Do you have any idea why?"

"The why is obvious", Oppenheimer relayed, "power, wealth and control of world resources. The forty to eighty million people killed in World War II was for the control of energy, namely oil." Oppenheimer's face frowned, and he continued. "What I cannot answer is the how, where and when for their plans for atomic weapons and power."

Oppenheimer stared directly into AR's eyes. "I do know this, whatever they have planned, they have been working on it since Edwin Pauley passed out the first payroll check in 1942."

Now that I have been blackballed, I am no longer a participant in this drama. I am radioactive to anyone I come in contact with. The fact that you are interviewing me for a movie screenplay has given you cover. You are not on the radar screen yet, but you must be very careful if you want to follow their trail. You can also be patient. Whatever they plan to do will take years, maybe decades. These elite families measure time in generations."

"Why have you unloaded all this on me?" asked AR.

"Between the time you first interviewed me and now, I learned all I could about you. Your whole life has been a life and death struggle. It is what keeps you so sharp and edgy in your books and in your personal life. If anyone can play this global life and death game, and be underestimated by our opponents, I figured it is you."

AR pulled out a cigarette, lit it and inhaled without immediately replying. Her hand was steady as she held the cigarette between her fingers.

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[54] *Harry S. Truman, Library & Museum*: **Interview with Edwin W. Pauley,** link: http://www.trumanlibrary.org/oralhist/pauleye.htm; The Robert Oppenheimer firing from the Manhattan Project. Section 71-76. Several years after Ayn Rand's interview, Edwin Pauley was backing Edward Teller on pressing for the rapid development of a more powerful Atomic Bomb—the Hydrogen Bomb. Due to Oppenheimer's opposition to the Hydrogen Bomb, Pauley jumped on a plane, flew to Washington D.C., ordered to meet with Truman. Within a mere 24 hours, by orders of President Truman, Oppenheimer was fired. He was escorted out of the research facilities the following day under guard.

Oppenheimer continued. "Edwin Pauley is a west coast puppet master for the elites. The elite families also have a major puppet master in the east. I don't know who he is. Each controls a lot of politicians on both coasts and in the big oil states such as Texas."

"Do you know which politicians?" AR asked.

"No, not for certain", he replied shaking his head—but as an afterthought added, "Watch the local District 12 election for Congress this fall."

"The Congressman Voorhis—Nixon race?" AR queried.

Oppenheimer nodded his head. "Congressman Voorhis is the most hated man in Congress by these elite global families. He is number one on their hit list in this fall's campaign. They will pull out all stops to end Kid Atlas's reign."

"Why?" AR asked.

"Congressman Voorhis has been too successful in exposing and defeating many of the elites' oil and banking secret deals in recent years. He has cost them tens of millions of dollars. The Washington D.C. press have nicknamed him 'Kid Atlas'. He has found the time to speak to me and other Manhattan Project scientists to gain further insight on Atomics. He is one of the few men in Congress who can fully comprehend the science.

"Another reason they need to defeat Voorhis is seniority power. Only a handful of Congressman have even five victories under them. Voorhis is relatively young. If he continues to win, he would likely have first pick of future new committees and the 'elites' likely have plans for their own Congressional puppets.

"Finally, Jerry Voorhis is a brilliant, honest politician who cannot be corrupted or manipulated. He is admired by most of his peers and he has the power of persuasion. He is in D.C. right now on an important cause for peace. Congressman Voorhis is the key powerhouse orator that ultimately may wrestled the control of the atomic energy program away from the military this fall. He is likely the only Congressman that can successfully place it in the hands of the public by Congressional decree. If anyone could accomplish all this, it will be "Kid Atlas".

"Who are some of the other Manhattan Project scientists Voorhis has spoken to?" AR asked picking up her pad and pen.

"Let's see…Richard Feynman, Glen Seaborg and Eugene Wigner."

"Can I speak to them off the record, as we are?"

Oppenheimer shook his head. "You dare not discuss any of this with them. They have no idea of how dangerous all this is. I do not what their careers ruined like my own. Let them continue their careers in ignorant bliss. Should you choose to interview them for the screenplay, they are all unaware of the power struggles in the shadows. It is best to leave it that way."

"Oh, I almost overlooked the most important Manhattan Project player in all this. Doctor Weinberg. As the second youngest key scientist on the Manhattan Project, he will be one of the key leaders of the next generation of nuclear scientists. The media continually overlooked Dr. Weinberg's contribution as he worked under the brilliant Eugene Wigner. Congressman Voorhis is good friends with the future Director of Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

AR wrote down Doctor—left a space for first name, Weinberg. "What is his first name?"

"Alvin…Alvin Weinberg."

AR stared up at Oppenheimer and pondered the odd coincidence.

"Is something wrong" Oppenheimer said.

"It is just that when I first came to America in 1926, there was an eleven-year-old Alvin Weinberg in the neighborhood I stayed in for six months. He was a brilliant young man who could speak and write in five different languages."

"What city?" Oppenheimer asked.

"Chicago".

"Did the young boy have an older sister, named Fay?"

"Yes", AR stammered with surprise and alarm.

"Then we are talking about the same young man. Alvin M. Weinberg is presently 31 so that would make him around eleven back in 1926." Oppenheimer replied drily.

AR filled in the empty blanks with '*Alvin M.*' in front of *Weinberg* on her notepad as her mind exploded with revelations and data connections from the last twenty years. She felt a rush of heat pouring into her head. Blinding flashes of insights were cascading through her third eye. Such flashes of blinding insight, at the incredible speed of thought had momentarily paralyzed her on the chair. AR's powerful mind began re-aligning two decades of personal American experiences with all the intense scientific knowledge, data and critical events she had carefully researched over the last five months. A flickering movie began to take form in her mind. AR's mind took a snapshot of each frame as it lit up. She would later transcribe each of those images to pen and paper. All she could presently do was sit still and allow the inspirational visions to sweep through her mind at the speed of thought.

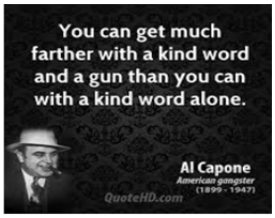
In her mind, she would experience one specific frame of her life. Thereafter, her mind would instantly fade to another key scientific event happening elsewhere in the world at the same time related to her screenplay and bind them together in comprehension and greater understanding. How could the last twenty years prepare her for what she was about to face when she left this interview?

AR's photographic mind began the lightning fast journey from the point in time she first entered America. She smelled a wood burning engine and the vibrations of movement through time and

space. She was entering Chicago on a train. It was February 18, 1926 in the A.M. What was the history around her at that point in time? How did it impact the screenplay she was working on? Atomic energy…scientific advancement…her passage through time…atomic energy…scientific advancement…her passage through time…years would flow through in seconds. All this resulted from a catalyst that aided her in fusing these events…Weinberg, the young boy she first met in a small Chicago neighborhood in 1926. There was now no doubt that this revelation, this Weinberg lad, would be her muse for the foreseeable future. Why had she never made the connection until now?

Flashback of AR as Alissa Rosembaum

Chapter 08: Alissa Rosenbaum Comes to the Crossroads of America



Beginning this year, 1926, forces from Chicago to Washington, D.C., had been at work to "dethrone" one of America's biggest looters, the gangster, Al Capone. Capone had been turning the city into a shooting gallery. Chicago Loop banker, Rufus C. Dawes, and his brother, Vice-President of the United States Charles Dawes, under President Calvin Coolidge, launched an all-out assault on Capone. The brothers' reason was clear. Rufus Dawes was president of the World's Fair Corporation at the time, which would bring the Century of Progress to the city, in 1933. Fear of being hurt or killed by gang gunfire while in the city could affect attendance, and the fair showcasing Chicago life and business could be a financial disaster for both the city and state. Capone had to be removed. The Dawes' lobbied Coolidge and his successor, President Herbert Hoover.

A 1933 Century of Progress world's fair posters

February 18, 1926: When the westward bound train pulled up at LaSalle Street Station in Chicago, Alissa Rosenbaum's mother's hospitable and hardworking cousins were on hand to welcome her to the Crossroads of America. Practiced as they were at sponsoring disorientated Russian-Jewish "greenhorns", as the family called new immigrants, the Portnoy women buzzed with ideas about what their cousin's daughter might like to see and do. But they had never sponsored anyone quit as independent as Alissa. Alissa had her own agenda.

Tucking her Soviet Union[55] passport back into her purse, Alissa knew she had to continue convincing both the Russian and American governments that she was in America on a business trip and only a business trip. She only had 5 months left before her time would run out and she would become a hunted criminal inside the United States. If she was ever captured and returned to Russia, she would be executed.

If she were to succeed in her secret mission, she would have to use all of her remaining days on the visa wisely. So much to do and so little time to

[55] AR was twelve when Imperial Russia became Socialist Russia in October 1917. Socialist Russia become the Soviet Union in 1922. The area occupied (mostly) by ethnic Russians became the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic. The two revolutions of 1917, the February and the October, saw the country first become a republic, and then a communist state. The Soviet Union ended December 26, 1991, nine years after AR's death.

do it in! The clock was ticking, and she was trapped inside an unfamiliar box involving life and death.

“A box”, AR thought, “there are all types of boxes, physical and theoretical.” AR recalled reading about a different concurrent event involving boxes. German Jewish physicist, Erwin Schrödinger, introduces the Schrödinger's wave, the mathematical equation of wave mechanics that would be the most widely used piece of mathematics in modern quantum theory. Upon winning the Nobel Prize in physics for this equation, he would introduce his famous "Schrödinger's cat" paradox. The cat quandary was intended to illustrate the absurdity of quantum physics, which must deal in probabilities rather than observable certainties. The "Schrödinger's cat" tells the story of a cat sharing a closed box with an elaborate booby trap consisting of a vial of cyanide gas, a small but deadly quantity of radioactive material, and a radiation detector. If the radiation detector senses decay in the radioactive material at the atomic level it triggers the release of the poison gas and the cat is killed; but if radioactive decay is not detected, then the cat enjoys a quiet nap and no harm is done. So long as the box remains closed scientists cannot observe whether the cat is dead, but until the box is opened and the cat is observed, the cat exists in an indeterminate state and must be assumed to be both dead and alive. Beyond this odd conundrum lies an odder paradox of quantum physics, that quantum level observations of position with regard to momentum are indeed as indeterminate as the cat's state of life or death. Would she use Erwin Schrödinger in some future screen play?

Then there was Marie Curie who was in a different kind of box back in 1903. The first woman to ever earn a Ph.D. at the Paris University and she choose to work on atomic energy. Alissa was well aware Russian-imposed laws prohibit women from attending local universities and forbade Poles from teaching laboratory science. Alissa’s father wanted her to get an engineering degree. She would have faced similar hardships but while she loved math and engineering, Alissa loved history and writing more.

Alissa remembered how stupid most reporters are. When Curie attempted to explain radiation and radioactivity to the reporters, they had no clue what she was speaking about.

“Of what practical use is this?” one of the many reporters asked. A little astonished, Curie answered, “I don’t know yet”.

“Then why are you interested in this kind of research?” to which Curie answers, very quietly: “Only because it is knowledge of the truth.”

Alissa Rosenbaum remembered reading the article during her last year of college in 1925. It was the first time she had recalled learning of Uranium and Thorium.

She had no idea back then at how deadly such knowledge might prove to be twenty-one years later when she became directly involved with the topic of Uranium and Thorium once more in 1946. Her knowledge of the differences between Uranium and Thorium threatened powerful elites around her. Her future writings concerning GALT might just get her shipped back to the Soviet Union for execution, if she were not careful!

AR had also become aware of a young Werner von Braun's involvement with rockets. Two years earlier, in 1924, the 12-year-old Wernher, inspired by speed records established by Max Valier and Fritz von Opel in rocket-propelled cars, caused a major disruption in a crowded street by detonating a toy wagon to which he had attached fireworks. He was taken into custody by the local police until his father came to get him.

It would challenge her imagination and future writing for the screenplay Top Secret. She liked his background story. Decades later Werner von Braun refused to work for the Nazis. They put him on trial for treason. Before the judge passed a death sentence on him, the Nazis stopped the trial. [56] He was too important in rocket research to execute. AR thought she would likely transfer his Nazis courtroom scene and actions to that of atomic scientist, Neil Bohr in her screenplay. It has been rumored that to save lives of Nazi slaves, Werner eventually began to co-operate, but at a snail's pace with the Nazis hoping the war would end first. In the closing weeks of the war, it was alleged Werner helped many rocket scientists steal a train and escape to American captured territory at the end of WWII, rather than be captured by her hated Red Russians.

The dream of space travel and rockets began in a childhood cardboard box and later when Poland born, German citizen, Wernher von Braun, was given an astronomical telescope by his mother at the festive occasion of his confirmation into the Lutheran church at age thirteen. This lit a spark that exploded into his lifelong fascination with the moon, Mars and space travel.

Wernher was full of boundless energy as a child, so much so that his father considered him unstoppable. He had "a mind like a dry sponge, soaking up every bit of knowledge as eagerly as he could," his father said. His mother stimulated the children's interest in science and the arts; Wernher even took piano lessons with the great German composer Paul Hindemith and carried this skill through life.

Is there any way she could pull this into her screenplay with a different atomic scientist, AR wondered? It shows how brilliant minds often time refuse to work for Statism.

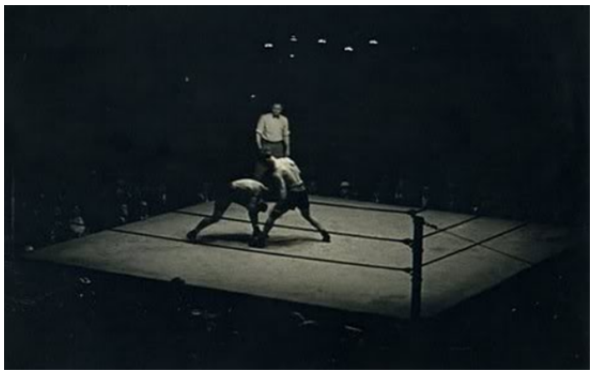
A scene in AR's mind flashes back to Chicago in 1926: It is the night before she steps on a train for California. The life or death of a boxer's career was being

[56] *"Journals of Ayn Rand"*, David Harriman, 1999, Chapter 9, *"Top Secret"* pages 332.

witnessed by tens of thousands of Chicagoans in a fight staged inside a 20-foot Boxing ring for the first time, which favored the boxer with superior footwork, Tunney. Dempsey liked to crowd his opponents, and normally fought in a 16-foot ring that offered less space to maneuver.

The Long Count Fight or the Battle Of The Long Count was the boxing rematch between world Heavyweight champion Gene Tunney and former champion Jack Dempsey, held on September 22, 1927, at Soldier Field in Chicago. Just 364 days before, on September 23, 1926, Tunney had beaten Dempsey by a ten round unanimous decision to lift the world Heavyweight title, in Philadelphia.

The first fight between Tunney and Dempsey had been moved out of Chicago because Dempsey had learned that Al Capone was a big fan of his, and he did not want Capone to be involved in the fight. Capone reportedly bet $50,000 on Dempsey for the rematch, which fueled false rumors of a fix. Dempsey was favored by odds makers in both fights, largely because of public betting which heavily tilted towards Dempsey.



The rematch was held at Chicago's Soldier Field, and would draw a gate of $2,658,660 (approximately $22 million in today's dollars). It was simultaneously the first $1 million gate and the first $2 million gate in entertainment history.

The fight took place under new rules regarding knockdowns: the fallen fighter would have 10 seconds to rise to his feet under his own power, after his opponent moved to a neutral corner (i.e., one with no trainers). The new rule, which was not yet universal, was asked to be put into use during the fight by the Dempsey camp, who had requested it during negotiations…

AR's mind continued to whirl at all the different kinds of boxes we find our lives trapped in. It is a question of how we get out of them in one piece alive.

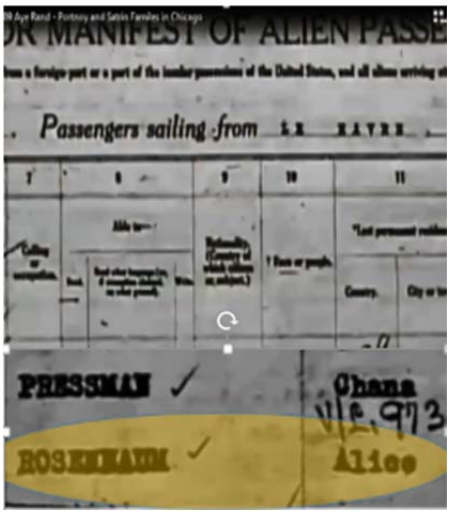
Chapter 09: Good-bye Chicago—Hello Hollywood

On September 23, 1926, Tunney beat Dempsey by a ten round unanimous decision to lift the world Heavyweight title, in Philadelphia as opposed to in Chicago. On that same evening in a small, corner restaurant Alissa Rosenbaum sits on a high back chair, alone at a table. As she writes on sheets of paper, she stops occasionally to sip some hot coffee and peek at the door entrance. She then returned to her writing. This was going to be her last evening in Chicago.

During Alissa Rosenbaum's six month stay in Chicago, she spent much of her time at her cousin's theater, New Lyric, watching and analyzing over 135 silent movie performances to aid her as a future screen writer.

While she spoke and wrote in fluent Russian, French and German, her English was almost non-existent, and she required a lot of tutoring. At least several times a month, on Sundays, Alissa would enjoy attempting to work on her broken English at family gatherings by exchanging news concerning all the events going on in both America and Mother Russia. They would all only speak in English.

It was at these gatherings that Alissa became close friends with one of several brilliant minds in the Hyde Park neighborhood. At sixteen, Fay Weinberg was five years older than her brother, Alvin. Fay happened to be the same age as Alissa's youngest sister. Nora had remained in Russia. Fay Weinberg was at the top of her class. She was the high school newspaper editor and spoke fluently in five languages, including English. Fay was always happy to help Alissa with her English whenever time permitted. It was in part in appreciation for the fact that Alissa's cousins had helped her parents come to America in 1908.



Outside of Alissa's two cousins, Fay was the only other person who fully understood the life and death risk Alissa was facing if she did not learn English quickly. Alissa had lied to both the Soviet Union and the United States governments by stating that she was just visiting America. The U.S. Immigration Act of 1924 was focused on keeping Eastern Europeans, including Russian Jews, from immigrating into America. When she would eventually move on to California, if she made any critical mistake and got arrested after her visa expired, she would be shipped back to Russia and executed. These were dangerous times. Fortunately, Alissa, had the aid of

her cousins. They got the visa paperwork renewed for an additional six months, just before she departed to California.

Looking up once more, Alissa's facial expression lights up with a big smile. She waves one arm and hand to catch the attention of the younger woman who just entered the front door of the south side Chicago restaurant. The younger woman's questioning face melts away with a returning smile. The young woman almost skips up to the table. The other woman nods to the dark-skinned waiter and he goes after a second cup of coffee for the new customer.

The two peck each other's cheeks. The younger woman's eyes widen as she looks down and sees all the Russian scribbling on different sheets of writing paper. "What is all this?" she asks in fluent Russian, opening her arms wide to encompass the round table.

"I am trying, er… to…er, how you say, write a letter to a friend of mine, back home in Russia", Alissa said as she continued to struggle with English words and careful pronunciation. "Please continue speaking to me in English, Fay, you do it so excellently!"

"What can I do to help", Fay said in perfect English.

"Please listen to what I have writ-ted- "

"Written", Fay whispered with a quiet smile. She took the cup of coffee from the waiter, blew on it and sipped.

"Yes, what I have written", Alissa repeated with a nod of approval. (Much of this letter is drawn directly from AR's journals[57] during this time period.)

"Hello Lyolya," she began, emphasizing the English word, Hello.

"There was a time when I loved that American expression of yours, and now I am using it myself, because they don't have any other expression here. Thank you for your letter. Though a little late, I am full…filling my promise to you. You said you wanted to have an American to correspond with. I am writing to you as a real American resident."

Alissa raised her head with a little embarrassment. "Is resident a correct word?"

[57] *"Letters of Ayn Rand"*, Michael S. Berliner, 1995, Chapter 1, *"Arrival in America to We are the Living (1926-1936)"* pages 1.

"That word is fine", Fay replied.

"I am so Americanized", Alissa continued, "that I can walk in the streets without raising my head to look at the sky-scrapers; I sit in a restaurant on very high chairs like in futuristic movie sets and use a straw to sip Fruit cocktails, brought to me by a real Negro; I have learned to cross the street without getting hit by a car, while traffic cops yell "come on, girl" to me." Alissa continues.

"Not taking anything too seriously is the chief rule of Americans adhere to. Everybody makes fun wittily, everybody else, not mal-ic-ious-ly, but very looks up and that is the essence of America." Alissa at Fay to determine if she has not been polite to her dear friend of the last six months. She continues.

"The language here is not English at all and is all 'jokes' and wisecracks' as they are called here.

"As you can see, not only have I reached Riga, I reached further still- "

Fay interrupted…" I am not certain I understand",

"Ah, many family members thought I would ah, er, stop…not continue…ah…er return home…" Alissa struggled.

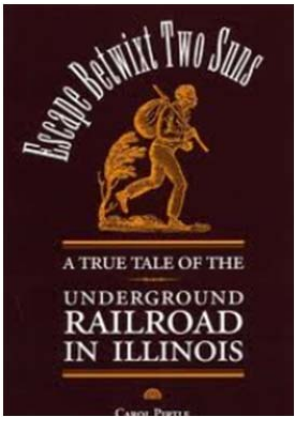
Fay's eyebrows widened in understanding, "They thought you might abandon or abort your trip!"

Alisa nodded and continued her letter, "The only thing that remains for me is to rise, which I am doing with my char-act-eristic straight-line de-cisive-ness. I hope you will be impressed once more when you hear that I didn't back down from a much harder path. I had gotten used to all kinds of adventures. I heard you were told that I returned. I am getting use to America. I have gotten used to all kinds of adventures even before I got to Riga.

"Even though I speak English now and even think in English, I would be very happy to have "a Russian to correspond with, if you want to write to the far-a-way city of Chicago. Regarding your coming to Chicago, I will meet you at the train station, even if you arrive in 1947; even if I am by then the greatest star in Hollywood; I just hope you have nothing against photo-graphers and reporters following me and all my friends around, as is customary with stars—at least I hope that will be the case. But since it will be a long time until that happens, I will be very happy to have a Russian to correspond with."

Alissa blew a puff of air out as if satisfied with her letter. "I will make a few more corrections and then I will write it all over one last time for neatness. I will then mail it before I leave tomorrow. The letter will go east - I will continue my journey and go west."[58]

Fay's expression saddened. "Alissa, I have so enjoyed our time together. I will be sad to see you leave tomorrow. You are like an older sister to me. Thank you for your many insights. As editor of my high school newspaper, I will have so much more understanding in what I will write and report in the future. I better understand what my father and mother must have gone through escaping Russia sixteen years ago.



"Our conversations on American history has made me realize that the plight of Negros attempting to escape slavery in the south, through the Underground Railroad, is very similar to the fight for freedom for all our Russian Jewish people to the east." Fay's eyes nervously danced around the room but calmed when she confirmed no one appeared interested in what two young women chatted about.

"Our Underground Railroad is not a figure of speech…but America's actual railroads. When we board on the East coast, it carries us into the interior of America, where we feel safer!" she finished in a whisper.

"Your cousins have accomplished so much for others…including my family," Fay confessed. "I must continually pinch myself to remember all the sacrifices my parents have taken to provide my brother and me this wonderful gift of freedom."

"The freedom to be whatever our minds chose us to be," Alissa added. "Since America's new immigration restriction act took place two years ago, Russian Jews have practically been barred from coming into the United States legally. Upon reflection, I believe I will associate the greatness of America's freedom with its railroads.

"Now that you just got a six-month extension to your visa, is there any chance you will stay in Chicago a little longer?"

Alissa's dark intensive eyes brightened as a small smile crept up onto her lips. "No, my mind tells me it is time to move on. My mind tells me it seeks a great adventure and it is strong enough to make my

[58] *"Letters of Ayn Rand"*, Michael S. Berliner, 1995, Chapter 1, "Arrival in America to We are the Living (1926-1936)" pages 2.

living body obey it. I may be a wanted woman by the United States government in six months. When I go to Hollywood, California and step off of the train, I will have a new 'alias', just like in the spy novels.

"My mind tells me I must protect everyone here in Chicago. We must help my cousins keep our Underground Railroad open for all the other intelligent minds seeking freedom in America from all over the world. I must protect you and your little brother. So, no one must know about the conductors of our Underground Railroad here in Chicago. Let us not talk about this anymore. I leave tomorrow!

Alissa laid her hand on Fay's as she said, "Did I mention that my youngest sister was born the same year you were? My little sister is very talented, but it is pure intellect of the mind I most cherish. I see many bright minds among our people here in the neighborhoods. Unfortunately, some minds have allowed their bodies to turn them into lazy bums!" Alissa squeezed Fay's hand. "Promise me you and your little brother, will not become lazy bums. Like me, you must let your mind control your actions. You too must step on a train one day and blaze your own trail in America! Tell me it will be so!"

Fay laughed. "Your English has grown so much better over these last six months. Still, I think you are using that phrase 'lazy bum' a lot…along with 'bootlegger's joint'. You have seen too many Chicago gangster movies. I have heard you may have seen over 100 movies since you arrived here?" she posed more as a question than a statement.

"Thanks to all the free passes from Cousin Sarah, tonight will be my 138th. Cousin Sarah has also set me up with a letter of introduction to a big movie producer in Hollywood I love to watch. Then it is up to me with all the movie scripts I have prepared, to become a star. There are also friends of my cousins who moved to Hollywood just four years ago. One of the family's son's now works for Warner Brothers. I will have many contacts!"

Alissa took her free hand and pointed to Fay's head and then her own with sudden intensity. "We are both one with our own minds, Fay. Only each of us in-divid-u-al-ly can use it to the best of our ability. We must not ever let anyone else tell us what we can be or not be…what we can or cannot think…what we can or cannot do! Our minds know best if we will just find the freedom to sit back and listen to it."

Shifting in her chair, Alissa continued, "Please give my good-byes to your little brother when he gets back. Make certain he does not ever become a 'lazy bum'. He has a precious mind. I have seen it and I believe he can become a great hero in one of my stories…that is…if you and your brother do not become lazy bums!"

"Alissa, how can I follow your writing if I do not know what your new alias is?"

Alissa looked around the busy restaurant and said, "I will tell you my new name but only if you keep it a '*Top Secret*' like in the spy novels and movies. You must tell no one, not even your little brother!" she whispered. "We must protect everyone you love. I want to protect those I believe might one day become heroes. I have already met many characters here that I have written into my journals."

"Like who?" Fay asked.

"Remember—we begin our game now. We give no names. For example, there is the Russian Jewish tailor who lives down the street from you. Do you know who I mean?"

"There are many tailors in the neighborhood", Fay replied.

"He came to America four years before your parents with a wife and four-year-old son. The boy is now 25 and in the navy. I met him several times when he was on leave at neighborhood parties."

Fay's eyes widen in recognition. "Is he a hero?"

"He has a very brilliant mind—too intense for the navy, I believe. I do not think he will obey stupid orders. Still, if he does not get thrown out like a *copper in a bootlegger's joint*, he might one day become an admiral of the navy…but I like my heroes taller."

Fay laughed, "Most people are taller than us! How tall do you mean?"

Alissa eyed Fay with a wicked smile. "Do you recall the Russian Jewish physicist who visited my cousins at a big party last month? He was visiting from Pittsburg?"

Fay looked down at the papers strewn around the table, trying to recall. Alissa reached into her bag and pulled out a specific journal and opened it to a particular page.

"He studied theoretical physics at the University of Kiev, in Russian Empire, before 1917, and immigrated first to Turkey, then to Poland, France, and finally to the US in 1924 because of the October revolution. In USA, he is working for the Westinghouse Research Labs. He is focused on the theoretical physics—the modeling of the cell division and the mathematics of cell fission. He says he hopes one day to become a big college professor. He would like to teach at the University of Chicago since he has so many family and friends here in the neighborhood."

"Was he that very tall young man who joined the Russian White Navy and had to escape with his wife? Otherwise, they both would have been executed."

"Yes." Alissa confirmed.

Fay's expression was one of surprise, recalling the full height of the man. Her head had not even reached his shoulders. "Your heroes are very—very tall! Nicolas Rashevsky is well over six feet in height—"

Alissa raised her finger and shook it slowly back and forth, "remember, no names…top secret from this time forward." Alissa then motioned with her index finger for Fay to bring her ear to Alissa's lips.

Fay nodded her head and with a very solemn expression on her face, she leaned over the table as Alissa's lips hovered next to her ear and quietly spoke two words. Their eyes met. Fay now felt so appreciative of the trust Alissa's had just placed in her. She could keep the secret right to her grave.

Spying the clock on the wall Fay said, "Well, if we are going to catch the movie at the New Lyric, we had better get going."

"I saw the Phantom of the Opera there two days ago. We have plenty of time since the owner has reserved two good seats for us," Alissa said, carefully gathering up her papers and stuffing them into a bag. She then retrieved a journal and pen.

Fay sighed, "You are so fortunate to have a cousin who owns the theater. On your scale of 5, for best, and 1 for bad, what did you give this silent movie?"

Alissa looked in her journal and replied, "Not even zero. They made too many bad changes from the original book."

"Still", Alissa added, "I like to see the women in the audience scream…and maybe even faint, at certain parts of the movie." Alissa replaced one journal, pulled a different one out and proceeded to open up her pen. She then began scribbling something in it. She looked up with a wicked smile and said, "Some of my cousins told me your little brother got into trouble at school before it let out for summer. It was over something he wrote as editor of the junior high school newspaper. I would like to know for my journal. Maybe I can use it someday in a story."

Fay shook her head and shrugged her shoulders, all-the-while smiling with embarrassment. "Papa was actually proud of him, though mama was not. Papa had always wanted to be some kind of engineer, maybe a car builder or mechanic. He likes working on engines with his hands. He hopes we might consider being engineers one day. Anyway, papa put his arm around my little brother and sighed, *this is not the first time, and unlikely not the last time, you might write, or say a little more than you should have; and people might get very angry; but I will always be proud of you, and your sister, if you are always*

standing up to tell the truth, whatever it is! Don't ever let anyone force you to not say what you believe in your heart to be true."

This was one of the rare moments Alissa was not gabbing, as she scribbled Fay's comments into her journal. The two began walking again in the direction of the silent movie house. "You still have not told me what he wrote to get all the bees riled up and buzzing?"

"Keep in mind", Fay said in her little brother's defense, he has already skipped a couple of grades. He just finished 7th grade and he is still not yet 12.

"Well, the woman principal of his school had an assembly of all the students. She gave them a stirring lecture on why the girls there should not use so much lipstick and rouge.

To the principal's shock and horror, in the next editorial, little brother wrote an article called "*Watch the War Paint*".[59]

They both laughed, arm in arm, as they disappeared into the young evening.

Alissa Rosenbaum thanked her family member, Ester Stone, and friends for seeing her off to the train station on September 24. They had even collected $100[60] for her as a parting gift to help get her started in California. Fay Weinberg and her little brother were at their respective schools as she stepped onto the train. First, she had to get through all the hugs, kisses and best wishes.

Everyone watched Alissa Rosenbaum step onto the train and say good-bye to Chicago. When the train finally arrived in Los Angeles, California, a young aspiring author and screenwriter named Ayn Rand, stepped off to say hello Hollywood! The other woman had vanished altogether.

"…I am so sorry to have placed you before a Pandora's Box", Dr. Oppenheimer said with his head bowed, "*filled with many political evils*."

AR returned to the present, as she listened to Dr. Oppenheimer continue. "It is critical you continue your screenplay research no differently than if we never had this conversation,"

"What conversation is that?" she questioned with a small smile on her face.

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[59] *"The First Nuclear ERA—The Life and Times of a Technological Fixer",* Alvin M. Weinberg, American Institute of Physics, 1994, pp. 2

[60] Worth $1,301 in 2014 dollars.

Dr. Oppenheimer nodded his head in full understanding. "I wish you the best with your research. Do you have any other interviews coming up?"

"Thank you and yes," AR replied checking her calendar. I am meeting General Leslie Groves on the 16th. I will be spending a full day with a number of Manhattan Project scientist on the 23rd, beginning with Dr. Kaymas who worked with Richard Feynman and a number of other scientists. I hope to learn about some of the White Russians that worked for the Manhattan Project. There are two that come to mind, Dr. George B. Kisiakowsy[61] and Sergei Fomenko.[62] I heard of them through a circle of friends that go back to Petrograd in the 1920s. There is a George Bouhe[63], who was in high school with me but also worked for the American Relief Administration (ARA). The ARA was a charity organization that provided food aid to the Russian population. That is how I first came to learn about America. Since those times, I have run into George Bouhe at some anti-Communist group meetings across the nation. Many of the White Russians, like myself, are now American citizens and we keep running into each other on occasion. I look forward to seeing what circle of friends Sergei and I may have in common.

"I have an interview with your wife on the 25th and Colonel Nichols on the 29th. That pretty much wraps up my initial series of interviews here on the west coast. I hope to get to some other national labs on the East Coast in March. I hope to have a general first draft outline of the screenplay by the end of March."

AR continued. "Thank you for meeting with me for a second time[64] since our January 8th session. These sessions have been very helpful and informative."

With that AR shook Dr. Oppenheimer's hand. Collecting her personal items, she left his office. She did not look back. On the way back to her home, she promised herself she would make a side trip to the Los Angeles library and conduct some research on the local District 12 House seat race between Congressman Voorhis and challenger, Richard Nixon. She also wanted to get information on Doctor Alvin M. Weinberg and the national laboratory at Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

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[61] *"Journals of Ayn Rand",* David Harriman, 1999, Chapter 9, *"Top Secret"* pages 332.
[62] "*Family of Secrets*", Russ Baker, Bloomsbury Publishing USA, May, 2010, Page 78.
[63] "*Family of Secrets*", Russ Baker, Bloomsbury Publishing USA, May, 2010, Page 76-77, 80-81, 98-99, 102, 127.
[64] *"Journals of Ayn Rand",* David Harriman, 1999, Chapter 9, *"Top Secret"* pages 327.

Chapter 10: The Most Difficult Writing Job I have Ever Attempted-Ayn Rand

A month had passed since she had met with Oppenheimer. Ayn Rand continued to work night and day on her Atomic research and screenplay. There were just too many things racing through her mind at that moment. To think—that little boy she met and spoke to on occasion twenty years ago, is now considered the father of peacetime nuclear energy—the lad who disappeared from her life at the age of twelve! Incredible.

AR was so excited about this revelation, she had to dash off a note to Ester Stone in the old Hyde Park neighborhood on February 15, 1946. She updated Ester on the fact that she was working on an Atomic Bomb screenplay (see image to right). In her haste, AR accidently wrote 1945 in the letter header rather than 1946—apparently due to all her excitement. She never caught the error.

"I guess he didn't turn out to be a bum", she mumbled to herself with a smile. She then reviewed a check list of events that described Weinberg's life up to this stage of his career. She also found a picture of Weinberg as a 16-year-old freshman.

From 'Letters of Ayn Rand' page 221

February 15, 1945

Dear Ester:

I am working now on an unusual assignment—the screenplay for a picture about the Atomic Bomb. It is the most difficult writing job I have ever attempted. And it keeps me chained to my desk as usual.

Please give my regards and best wishes for the success of the store in Momence to Mr. and Mrs. Stone.

.....

Ester Stone, wife of AR's cousin Burton, part of the family with whom she stayed in Chicago upon her arrival from Russia in 1926.

The table on the following page lists over forty age differentials of individuals and events surrounding Alvin Weinberg's birth year of 1915.[65] Alvin Weinberg would become one of the dominant legendary and prolific writers and speakers of the 20th century. Weinberg's adversaries continually attempted to close down and destroy Weinberg's source of power, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, in Tennessee over multiple decades.

[65] There are chronologies like this one produced for the characters found in Ayn Rand's novel, Atlas Shrugged centered on John Galt's birth year. We will show how many of the real life Manhattan Project scientists and graduate professors and students alike, centered on Weinberg, match up identically with fictional counterpart characters found in Atlas Shrugged. We will also show how the personal biographies of Weinberg and John Galt are identical. Following link uses John Galt birth year 1975 as example.
http://www.aetherczar.com/?page_id=1254

Alvin M. Weinberg detailed biography notes likely captured by AR's research should she decide to rewrite the screenplay around Weinberg as oppose to John X. This would include the age differences of all the Manhattan scientists, politicians, etc. that might orbit this character.

- Born 1915, April 20
- City of Chicago—*Railroad Crossroads of America*
- Immigrant parents—first met on a ship coming to America, 1908—*my cousins helped bring them to U.S. then Chicago neighborhood*
- One older sister, by five years, Fay Weinberg- *my English language tutor for summer of 1926*
- Father was mechanically minded – but worked as supervisor in clothing factory—*always good with his hands fixing things*
- First generation, American.
- Age 11—small funny incident at school— "*Watch the War Paint*"
- Disappeared at age 12—*when I left on train to Hollywood*
- Age 16—graduated high school with top honors, in 1931—*during Depression*
- Speaks, reads and writes fluent English—*and four additional languages*
- Penniless—attended University of Chicago 1931 on scholarships—*lived at home*.
- Works part-time jobs for food money—*met future wife as paid tutor—she is 5 years older*
- First two college years—best possible education anyone could have—Hutchins' ultimate vision of a return to the seven pillars of wisdom-grammar, dialectic, rhetoric, geometry, arithmetic,

Top Secret Chronology

Birth Year	Age Difference	Brief Bio, Birth and Death
1878	-37	Dr. Lise Meitner (Mother of splitting the atom) Born Nov 7,
1882	-33	Franklin D. Roosevelt, President, (Born Jan 30,
1884	-31	Harry S. Truman, President, (Born May 8
1885	-30	Dr. Neils Bohr (Splitting the atom) Born Oct 7,
1895	-20	Prescott Bush, Born May 15, East Coast Puppet-Master, Banking--Oil
1899	-16	Robert Maynard Hutchins (Started UC Classical Enrichment) (January 17, educational philosopher
1890	-25	Dwight David Eisenhower, President, (Born Oct. 14,
1896	-19	General Leslie R. Groves (Military head of Manhattan Project/Atomic Bomb) Born Aug 17,
1896	-19	Lewis Lichtenstein Strauss (Jan 31, 1896- , Wall Street Banker, Involed with Matthan Project,
1898	-17	Leo Szilard (Manhattan Porject) Born Feb 11
1899	-16	Nicolas Rashevsky (November 9, – Weinberg's professor mathematical biophysics and theoretical biology
1925	10	Tom Dowd, physicist, Rockhall of Fame, music producer & engineer, Born Oct 20,
1901	-14	Earnest Lawrence Inventor of Cyclotron (Aug 8,
1901	-14	Enrico Fermi, Physicist (Sept 29,
1902	-13	Carl Henry Eckart (May 4, Weinberg's Professor American physicist, physical oceanographer, geophysicist,
1900	-15	Admiral Hyman George Rickover (Russian-Jewish born but comes to U.S. (Jan 27,
1901	-14	Jerry Voorhis, April 6, Congressman --known as "Kid Atlas" Battled 'elites"
1902	-13	Eugene Wigner, engineer, physicist, chemist, inventor, NoblePrize, Physics - Weinberg's Mentor
1903	-12	Edwin Pauley, West Coast Puppet-Master, Oil magnate, Elite Worldwide families, England, Saudi Arabia, U.S.
1903	-12	Chester Earl "Chet" Holifield California Legislator (December 3,
1904	-11	Robert Oppenheimer (Physicist, April 22, Manufacturer of Atomic bomb
1905	-10	Ayn Rand (technological historian/writer) Born Feb 2,
1907	-8	Major General Kenneth David "Nick" Nichols Military Engineer (Bron Nov 13
1908	-7	Edward Teller (Jan-15, Battled Oppenheimer
1908	-7	Lyndon B. Johnson, (Aug 27,
1910	-5	Fay, older sister of Alvin Weinberg
1910	-5	Margaret Despres, English , -Married Weinberg in 1940
1912	-3	Glenn Seaborg (Born Apr 19, Discovers Thorium/U233
1912	-3	Wernher von Braun, rocket scientist (Born Mar 3,
1912	-3	Frank Oppenhiemer (Born 1912) Younger Brother to Robert
1913	-2	Gerald Ford (July 14,
1913	-2	Richard Nixon (Jan 9,
1915	0	Alvin Weinberg--Manhattan Physicst, Inventor of Light Water Reactor and Molten Salt Thorium Reactor
1915	0	Paul Samuelson, Noble Prize Economist - Weinberg Classmate Friend
1916	1	Herbert A. Simon, Noble Prize Economist - Weinberg Classmate Friend
1917	2	John F. Kennedy, Champ. Space Program (May 29, battled Elites & British Empire
1918	3	Richard Feynman, Physicist, (Born May 11, U235 Squeezed out of U238
1919	4	(John X, from AR's screenplay "Top Secret" is born. (Servel same role as Eddie Willers)
1921	6	Navel Officer - Milton Shaw, Jewish - (Oct. 5,
1921	6	Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs - Russian Spy (29 December
1925	10	Tom Dowd, physicist, Rockhall of Fame, music producer & engineer, Born Oct 20,
1926	11	Alisa Rosenbaum (AR) leaves Alvin in Chicago for Hollywood when he is 11 1/2
1931	16	Weinberg enters college at age 16, penniless, two brilliant classmates
1941	26	Glen Seaborg major breakthrough Thorium 232 --> Uranium 233 --> Safe, clean, renewable energy
1942	27	Weinberg begins working on Manhattan Project on bomb to strke Japan
1942	27	Weinberg invents concept of nuclear power for peacetime electriity
1943	28	Richard Feynman, group at Los Alamos develop ways to squeeze U235 from U238 ore for the Atomic Bomb
1944	29	Discussions about concept of molten salt Thorium reactors
1945	30	Politicians want to take nuclear program away from military.
1946	31	Top Secret Screenplay is killed by MGM and Government, Kid Atlas Shrugged on Nov 5

music and astronomy—*exposure to all branches of knowledge*
- Majors: Physics, philosophy—*and biology and mathematics*
- Advanced Degrees: Masters & PhD.
- Two classmates/best friends—*both very young like him—around 16*
- These three friends/classmates, Class of 1935[66] considered most brilliant ever
- Several college professors scramble to compete for Weinberg services in graduate school—*each professor in on track to possibly win future Nobel Prize based on Weinberg's insights and contributions.*
- Weinberg invents breakthrough energy technology, at age 27—*that may end need of oil and coal. Would create unlimited electricity-could it be future motor of world?*
- Worked in Nuclear Roundhouses (pressurized water reactor) with ample railroad tracks—*to bring in heavy reinforced metal walls for high pressure experiments*
- His initial goals in going off to college modest–to get college degree and lose his virginity—not necessarily in that order (says California brother-in-law).[67] *–No doubt five-year older woman—future wife resolved virginity concern—how delicious!*

This young man had such a profound impact on everyone around him for the better. Over the next decade Weinberg would likely have a positive impact on the world. AR scribbled the following to summarize her perspective on the young scientist—Weinberg:

Weinberg—energy. Activity, competence, initiative, ingenuity, and above all intelligence. Independent rational judgment. The man who conquers nature; the man who imposes his purpose on nature. Therefore, Weinberg is an inventor, a practical scientist, a man who faces the material world of science as an adventurer faces an unexplored continent, or as a pioneer faced the wilderness; —something to use, to conquer, to turn to his own purposes. In relation to the creators—he is the avenger. He is "the motor of the world."

Because of Congressman Voorhis continuing heavy involvement with atomic energy hearings in Washington D.C., AR recently added him, to her "*Top Secret*" screenplay list of intriguing subjects to investigate and monitor. That list also included Congressman Chester Holifield and Voorhis's opponent, Richard Nixon plus a few other politicians who were poking around nuclear power. Weinberg would eventually work with, or for, all of them including each of the U.S. Presidents listed.

AR was fascinated by what she had recently learned about Richard Nixon. It appears a lot of rumors and myths were being fabricated about Nixon to endear him to the District 12 general public voters.

[66] Weinberg's two friends/classmates would win future Nobel Prizes
[67] *"The First Nuclear ERA—The Life and Times of a Technological Fixer",* Alvin M. Weinberg, American Institute of Physics, 1994, pp. 4

Thanks to AR's own networking resources, that included Hollywood contacts and White Russian anti-Communist friends throughout the country, she was getting an altogether different image of who Richard Nixon is.

Nixon is two years older than Weinberg, born in 1913 (-2). He is a brilliant lawyer from a middle-class Republican—Quaker upbringing in nearby Whittier. Attending Whittier College and later, Duke law school, both on scholarship, Nixon worked odd jobs for meal money. This included everything from being a night janitor to be a carnival barker. He was the tout (hawker) who stood beside a midway "Wheel of Fortune" attraction, using fast talk and exorbitant promises to persuade small-town Americans to part with their money during hard times. The task was even more challenging because Nixon had to take their money in a way that not only didn't leave his customers angry, but hopefully left them anxious to be "fleeced" again. Nixon was very successful at this. His attraction made the most money for the carnival's owner. In addition, Nixon probably gained his first sustained exposure to small-time vice, gambling, and drinking during his time with the carnival.[68]

In 1938 he performed in Community Theater. Nixon was said to be excellent at it. He met his wife, Thelma Catherine "Pat" Ryan, an intelligent and vivacious school teacher who'd had bit parts in a couple of films. They married two years later. Even back then, he wanted to one day be President of the United States. He joined the navy one month after Pearl Harbor. He rose to the rank of Lieutenant Commander in the Pacific War II campaign and appeared to be a favorite officer of the enlisted crew. He also held the full respect of his peers.

Nixon's time in the Navy was also critical for his political and financial future, thanks to his amazing skill at playing poker. During his U.S. Navy service, Nixon won $10,000[69] at poker, an incredible sum. He claimed to have learned the secret of poker from a fellow Navy officer, but it's possible he learned the fine points of the game during his stint with the carnival. There are no indications he cheated and, remarkably, though he once won as much as $1,500 on one hand, he remained on good terms with those he played with. Given Nixon's later clean-cut image, it's ironic that his huge poker winnings gave him the financial cushion he needed to help start his storied political career.[70]

AR also learned that the story about eight Republican candidates being brought together for California interviews in late 1945 was partially staged for effect. It appears the U.S. Navy was reviewing captured Nazi documents in the fall of 1945, some of which dealt with powerful companies and individuals doing business with the Nazis even after war had been declared. Companies included Ford, IBM, Standard Oil, and distinguished Wall Street bankers, like Allen Dulles and his brother John Foster Dulles. Among those reviewing the Nazi-Dulles files was a thirty-two-year-old Lieutenant Commander who would soon leave the Navy. Rumor had it that "Allen Dulles told [the Navy man] to keep quiet about what he had seen, and, in return, they

[68] *"Watergate-The Hidden History—Nixon, The Mafia, & the CIA"*, Lamar Waldron, Counterpoint (2012), Page 27
[69] Almost $120,000 in today's dollars.
[70] *"Watergate-The Hidden History—Nixon, the Mafia, & the CIA"*, Lamar Waldron, Counterpoint (2012), Page 30

would arrange to finance the young man's first Congressional campaign," the following year. That Navy Lieutenant Commander was Richard Nixon." [71]

It just so happens, AR learned, that Dulles often times worked for Prescott Bush. Bush was a senior partner at the preeminent British-American investment Wall Street bank Brown Brothers Harriman and was close friends with both the Dulles brothers as is Edwin Pauley.[72] AR suspected that this was just another indication that England was heavily active in American politics and money.

The first indication was associated with rumors that it was England's Royal Family[73] who had set Edwin Pauley up with the funds needed for him to buy an oil company at age 19 while still in college. While England lost the Revolutionary War, it did not mean they were not going to stop exploiting the colonies for financial gain. It only made since England might have puppet-masters on both the East (Prescott Bush) and West coast (Edwin Pauley). Prescott Bush was born in 1895. That meant Bush is eight years older than Edwin Pauley. Pauley was likely recruited in behalf of the English financial backers in 1922?

England had a Secretary of State for the Colonies or Colonial Secretary.[74] They were under the British Cabinet minister in charge of managing the United Kingdom's various colonial dependencies. Between February 13, 1921 and October 19, 1922, Winston Churchill was Colonial Secretary. It is interesting that Pauley and Churchill would have many interactions throughout World War II and right up to the present in 1946!

Winston Churchill		13 February 1921	19 October 1922	Liberal

Prescott Bush officially joined Brown Brothers Harriman in 1926.[75] Did he become Pauley's mentor after that time? Bush is Republican. Pauley is a Democrat. Does this mean political affiliation is of little value or importance? Does it mean the England/Wall Street elites wanted to influence or control either side of the aisle no matter which party held the majority? There were far more questions than answers, AR realized. She would just have to keep digging through her resources.

In late 1945 and early 1946, Nixon began lining up more support for his Congressional run, beginning a pattern of legal and ethical compromises that would define almost all of his future campaigns. As an apparently clean-living, married veteran with no messy past ties to bankers or Wall Street, Nixon offered an appealing choice for the Republican "Committee of 100", the small business group in Southern California's Twelfth District that selected Nixon to run.

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[71] *"Watergate-The Hidden History—Nixon, the Mafia, & the CIA"*, Lamar Waldron, Counterpoint (2012), Page 25
[72] "*Family of Secrets*", Russ Baker, Bloomsbury Publishing USA, May, 2010, Page 16
[73] "*Follow the Yellow Brick Road: From Harvard to Enron*", *Linda Minor, 2002, Part IV. Link:* http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/HL0205/S00063.htm . Upon Pauley's death his assets of both Zapata and Pauley Petroleum ended up in the hands of British and Canadian companies, whose shareholders include British aristocrats and the royal family, who are carrying on the looting of what was one a colonial empire.
[74] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secretary_of_State_for_the_Colonies
[75] "*Family of Secrets*", Russ Baker, Bloomsbury Publishing USA, May, 2010, Page 16

However, Anthony Summers found ample evidence that Nixon's campaign was a creature of big Eastern financial interests…the Bank of America, the big private utilities, the major oil companies." He points out that Nixon's Democratic opponent "had exposed a shady deal that gave e Standard Oil…massive profits" and that a noted political operative "for Standard Oil…had sat in on the selection meeting that picked Nixon as a candidate." Representatives of at least two other major oil companies—Richfield and Signal—contributed to Nixon's war chest and helped his campaign. Supposedly, Nixon's campaign would cost $32,000, but some historian found that "improbably low," since one backer alone had "contributed $10,000." Nixon's Democratic opponent would spend only $1,900".[76]

Richard Nixon also received financial support in 1946 from America's biggest corporate titan, and richest man, billionaire Howard Hughes, as verified by Hughes's top aide at the time, Noah Dietrich. That began an important financial connection between Nixon and Hughes that would continue to grow throughout Nixon's political life.[77]

Howard Hughes became heavily involved in a number of Big Oil, CIA and White Russian adventures that further entangled Nixon with puppet masters, Edwin Pauley[78], Preston Bush[79] and George H.W. Bush.[80]

Thus, Nixon became one of the first postwar politicians to perfect the technique of claiming support from small businesses and working to help them, while actually taking most of his money from—and supporting legislation for—powerful corporate interests. However, Nixon could make his "small business" claims to working people in a credible way that a distinguished banker or longtime Republican politician couldn't.[81]

On February 15, 1946, the Twelfth District campaign was just beginning to heat up while Congressman Voorhis continued to slay banking and Big Oil dragons in Washington D.C. AR was interested to see how this all related to the young nuclear industry. It appears England had a big stake in all this too. Somehow, someday, Edwin Pauley's grand plan would be uncovered.

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[76] *"Watergate-The Hidden History—Nixon, the Mafia, & the CIA",* Lamar Waldron, Counterpoint (2012), p 30-31.
[77] *"Watergate-The Hidden History—Nixon, the Mafia, & the CIA",* Lamar Waldron, Counterpoint (2012), pp 31.
[78] "*Follow the Yellow Brick Road: From Harvard to Enron*", *Linda Minor, 2002, Part III. Link:* http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/HL0204/S00105.htm
[79] "*Family of Secrets*", Russ Baker, Bloomsbury Publishing USA, May, 2010, Pages 35, 57, 81
[80] "*Follow the Yellow Brick Road: From Harvard to Enron*", *Linda Minor, 2002, Part III.*
[81] *"Watergate-The Hidden History—Nixon, the Mafia, & the CIA",* Lamar Waldron, Counterpoint (2012), pp 31.

Chapter 11: Rise of the Reactionary

It appears that either the U.S. Government, MGM or both, had grown very nervous, possibly even alarmed, about AR's extensive research coupled with her in-depth interviews of Manhattan Project scientists, military personnel and visits to national laboratories. There may have been growing confusion between the MGM government sanctioned production and AR's "Top Secret". AR took full advantage of it.

Thanks to President Truman's public support of the MGM movie, "*The Beginning—or the End*", AR had used her employer's production company's research as a ploy to conduct a lot of back channel networking to gain additional documents on anyone involved with the government atomic program. This included Edwin Pauley, Chester Holifield, Alvin Weinberg, Jerry Voorhis and dozens of other key Manhattan Product personnel. AR also received documents on government laboratories and annual budgetary costs. For several weeks, AR had been pouring over the treasure trove of both unclassified and classified information she received from governmental bureaucratic resources and her contacts from Hollywood and anti-Communist White Russians.

Chapter One

M-G-M SETS OUT ON A GREAT FILM ADVENTURE

FILMING the story of the atom bomb today, as the Atomic Age is still in its infancy and while the atom bomb is contemporary history, marks an event unprecedented in the motion picture industry.

From time to time, pictures of outstanding significance have come from Hollywood visually to entertain and enlighten film audiences throughout the world. But, their subjects have been ripened by age, tested by the judgement of time.

It was inevitable that the story of the atom bomb should one day reach the screen. But, today it marks the stoutest challenge ever placed upon Hollywood's film making ingenuity. It is the human story of half a million Americans, little men and big men, all doing their job in the biggest, most complex task of all time.

From the moment an atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima, on August 6, 1945, it became the greatest news story ever to break upon the consciousness of the civilized world. To this day, with discussions raging everywhere as to its possible influence on the world's future... if any... it remains a vital topic to every living person.

AR grew alarmed as she pieced together and footnoted the following information related to Edwin Pauley who was heavily tied into Big Oil, the Military Industrial Complex; local, national and international governments of England, Saudi Arabia and America.

1. Los Angeles, California's oil magnet Edwin Pauley[82] (1903-Age 43), with a B.S. and M.S in science, may well be America's—possibly world's puppet master in 1946.[83]

[82] *"The Prize- The Epic Quest for Oil, Money & Power",* Daniel Yergin, 2010, (Part 4 of 8)—***Thirst for Oil***
[83] "*Follow the Yellow Brick Road: From Harvard to Enron**",** Linda Minor, 2002, Part III & IV. Link:* http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/HL0204/S00105.htm

2. As treasurer of California Democratic Party in 1932, Pauley is asked personally, by President elect Franklin Roosevelt, to help the Democratic Party get out of heavy debt due to recent election. Roosevelt agrees to grant 'favors' upon request to achieve this.[84]

3. In 1933, Pauley becomes president of Fortuna Petroleum-associated with Standard Oil of California (SOCAL) which later becomes Chevron. Saudi Arabia grants an oil concession to a newly formed corporation called California Arabian Standard Oil Company (Casoc)—an affiliate of (SOCAL). [85]

4. It was in 1935 that Pauley was involved with Seaboard, a Texaco affiliate. The first oil discovery was made in Dhahran, which became the headquarters for Casoc. Oil was first transported by tanker to the refinery in Bahrain in 1939, and the company was renamed Aramco in 1944. [86]

5. In 1936, Pauley also served as vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee**.**[87]

6. In 1938, it appears Pauley, is a key Los Angeles Democratic power broker. He helps anticipate the gerrymandering of three new California congressional districts by 1942 including, Districts 18 and 19.[88] This is the direct result of explosive population growth associated with major oil finds around Los Angeles. If Pauley can get the right candidates in office (both Democrat and Republican), as these congressmen gain seniority, they will achieve greater political power in House seat seniority sweepstakes in Washington D.C.[89]

7. In 1939, Pauley encourages Democrat activist, Chester Holifield (1903-1994) to run for District 19 in 1942. The son of a tailor, Chet had abandoned school after 8th grade to briefly work in Oklahoma and later California oil fields.[90] Chet's oil friends, upon learning of his clothes cleaning knowledge, convinced him he could make more

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[84] *Harry S. Truman, Library & Museum*: **Interview with Edwin W. Pauley,** link: http://www.trumanlibrary.org/oralhist/pauleye.htm; Section 11: PAULEY: *It was after the election in '32, when the Democratic Party ended up with a terrific deficit. They asked me to help out and I said, "Well, I will only if the President wants me to, and I'd have to talk to him." I had met the President before this, but I didn't know him well. Then I raised their deficit; but one of the requirements was that I had to have the President help me at any time that I wanted it. I'll say this, Roosevelt gave me all the help that I asked him for.*

[85] "*Follow the Yellow Brick Road: From Harvard to Enron***",** *Linda Minor, 2002, Part III. Link:* http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/HL0204/S00105.htm

[86] "*Follow the Yellow Brick Road: From Harvard to Enron***",** *Linda Minor, 2002, Part III. Link:* http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/HL0204/S00105.htm

[87] "*Follow the Yellow Brick Road: From Harvard to Enron***",** *Linda Minor, 2002, Part III. Link:* http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/HL0204/S00105.htm

[88] Based on records developed and presented in "*Kid Atlas*", Part I, Pages 10, 18

[89] "*Confessions of a Congressman*", Voorhis, Jerry (1947). The Country Life Press, Page 68

[90] *"CHET HOLIFIELD, Master Legislator & Nuclear Statesman"* R. Dyke & R. Gannon, *1996, "A Haberdasher Presses into Politics," Pages 52-53.*

money cleaning their soiled clothes. Chet began his clothes cleaning business in the oil town of Montebello. Before long, his oil friends suggested he sell men's clothes and being the good soldier, he did just that. Though Chet fell upon hard times late in the depression, and went bankrupt, oil customer business eventually got him on his feet again as a haberdasher. When Pauley got Chet's agreement to run for Congress, he had time to get District 19 carved out to include Holifield's home, in one oil community, and his business from another oil community.[91] Holifield would never have to spend more than $14,000 in campaign funds to win any of his future elections. He would win in landslides with up to 98% of the vote. Pauley becomes a lifelong benefactor and will provide advisors around the uneducated congressman to help him make the "right" decisions for America.[92]

8. In 1940, Pauley (age 37) serves as a member of the University of California, Board of Regents, a position he keeps for life. [93] Pauley is the paymaster of all the West Coast scientists involved with the Manhattan Project during WWII. He also has connections with many of the companies supplying materials for construction of the Atomic Bomb and research facilities.

9. In 1941, Pauley became Roosevelt's petroleum coordinator for war in Europe on petroleum lend-lease supplies for Russia and England—another connection to England. Pauley was Chairman of Roosevelt's inaugural committee in 1941. [94]

10. It appears Pauley may have asked President Roosevelt for another small favor in 1942. He would like Democratic Speaker of the House, Sam Rayburn, to assign freshman, Chet Holifield to two specific committees. The first was the '*Military Affairs Committee'*. It was said that the second committee appointment had Rayburn scratching his head. Pauley wanted Rayburn to put Holifield on the '*Committee of Executive Expenditures*'. Typically, no Democrat wanted to be placed on this obscure committee post. Why participate on a committee that oversees meager expenses at the White House—especially when your party is in the White House and might be there for the next 20 years? Pauley's requests were granted.[95]

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[91] *"CHET HOLIFIELD, Master Legislator & Nuclear Statesman"* R. Dyke & R. Gannon, *1996, "A Haberdasher Presses into Politics," Pages 61-62.*
[92] *"CHET HOLIFIELD, Master Legislator & Nuclear Statesman"* R. Dyke & R. Gannon, *1996, "**Towards Mastery of the House**" Pages 11.*
[93] *Harry S. Truman, Library & Museum: Interview with Edwin W. Pauley*, link: http://www.trumanlibrary.org/oralhist/pauleye.htm; The Robert Oppenheimer firing from the Manhattan Project. Section 70
[94] "*Follow the Yellow Brick Road: From Harvard to Enron*", *Linda Minor, 2002, Part III. Link:* http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/HL0204/S00105.htm
[95] *"CHET HOLIFIELD, Master Legislator & Nuclear Statesman"* R. Dyke & R. Gannon, *1996, "**Towards Mastery of the House**" Pages 99-103.*

11. With Edwin Pauley's strong scientific education and background, he has a number of years to assess the benefits[96] (nuclear weapons grade material to benefit Big Oil's offspring, the Military Industrial Complex). They can also access threats to the oil industry associated with energy produced by future nuclear technology.

12. Under the Reorganization Act of 1946, it appears 54 committees will be reduced to 17. Rumor has it all government expenditures will now be transferred under Holifield's Executive committee and it will be renamed—Government Operations Committee,[97] A men's clothes salesman becomes the most powerful Congressman in Washington D.C. due to established seniority in a committee no one wanted to be on in prior years. This was no accident. Powers-that-be are working in the background.

13. Holifield also is scheduled to become Chairman of Military Affairs Committee by 1948.[98] Has Puppet-Master Pauley captured Washington D.C.'s purse strings, in behalf of English interests, through his haberdasher puppet, Holifield?

14. It was [Edwin] Pauley and [Ralph K] Davies who in 1943 convinced [Secretary] Ickes to form a government corporation, Petroleum Reserves Corporation, to make public funds available if necessary to prevent the British government, which owned 51% of the oil in Iran, from moving into Saudi Arabia where the California oilmen were centered.[99] In reality, Saudi Arabia was hostile to England and this allowed England to get into Saudi deserts with American tax payer funds. Churchill wants to rebuild England and Europe after the war with cheap Middle East oil built with American oil profits.[100]

15. 1944: England needs more U.S. funds to build and expand Saudi Arabia oil fields for rebuilding Europe. Pauley's company, California Arabian Standard Oil Company (CASCO) is renamed Aramco (Arabian American Oil Company) and expanded to include two additional major American oil companies. Aramco continues to be perceived as a private American company working closely with the U.S. government on developing both the Saudi oil fields and American political strategies in the

[96] Big Oil profits controlled the Military Industrial Complex sector. By selecting Uranium 235 over Thorium, the weapons industry had all the nuclear material necessary to bill the government for $5.8 trillion in nuclear bombs over a twenty year period. These industries also control the fuels that are purchased for Light Water nuclear Reactors that use U235.

[97] *CHET HOLIFIELD, Master Legislator & Nuclear Statesman" R. Dyke & R. Gannon, 1996, "**Towards Mastery of the House**" Pages 99-103.*

[98] *"CHET HOLIFIELD, Master Legislator & Nuclear Statesman" R. Dyke & R. Gannon, 1996, "**Towards Mastery of the House**" Pages 102-103.*

[99] "*Follow the Yellow Brick Road: From Harvard to Enron", Linda Minor, 2002, Part III; Link:* http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/HL0204/S00105.htm

[100] ***"**The Prize—The Epic Quest for Oil, Money and Power**",** 1991, Daniel Yergin, in book, "**Europe's Energy Crisis":** page 404;

Middle East. It appears State Department is keeping its existence guarded and hidden from Congress.[101] Question—does the State Department know of the Pauley connection to England and that he may be a double agent?

16. Pacific Company eventually supplied more than 600 pumps to Alvin Weinberg's ***Oak Ridge*** national laboratory during 1944-45. Pacific is a division of defense contractor, Dresser. [102] Both Edwin Pauley and Prescott Bush have ties to Dresser.

17. It appears that in November 1944 Prescott Bush met with a group of Los Angeles businessmen in Acapulco, including one of *Pauley's fellow UC Berkeley regents, Samuel B. Mosher,* who wanted to establish an air freight line along the U.S. and Mexican west coast, to be called Aero-Azteca. Governor Warren Berger is also associated with Edwin Pauley on University of California, Board of Regents with Pauley.[103]

18. It appears that in November 1944 Prescott Bush met with a group of Los Angeles businessmen in Acapulco, including one of *Pauley's fellow UC Berkeley regents, Samuel B. Mosher,* who wanted to establish an air freight line along the U.S. and Mexican west coast, to be called Aero-Azteca. Governor Warren Berger is also associated with Edwin Pauley on University of California, Board of Regents with Pauley.[104]

19. 1944: Edwin Pauley knows Roosevelt will not live long into a fourth term in office should he win. Henry Wallace was too friendly to the Russians and Churchill wanted

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[101] On 31 January 1944, the company name was changed from California-Arabian Standard Oil Co. to Arabian American Oil Co. (or Aramco). See link: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saudi_Aramco#History

[102] "*Follow the Yellow Brick Road: From Harvard to Enron", Linda Minor, 2002, Part III; Link:* http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/HL0204/S00105.htm

[103] "*Family of Secrets*", Russ Baker, Bloomsbury Publishing USA, May, 2010, Page 28. Gov. Berger will be exposed to future blackmail by LBJ on Warren Commission due to some of these Mexican adventures that prove illegal? As [President] Johnson explained in a taped telephone conversation with Senator Richard Russel, himself reluctant to join the [Warren] Commission: Warren told me he wouldn't do it under any circumstances… He came down here and told me no—twice. And I just pulled out what [FBI director] Hoover told me about a little incident in Mexico City…And he started crying and he said, "I won't turn you down. I'll just do whatever you say." From footnote:5: Michael R. Beschloss, "Taking Charge: The Johnson White House Tapes", 1963-1964 (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1997),p.72.

[104] "*Family of Secrets*", Russ Baker, Bloomsbury Publishing USA, May, 2010, Page 28. Gov. Berger will be exposed to future blackmail by LBJ on Warren Commission due to some of these Mexican adventures that prove illegal? As [President] Johnson explained in a taped telephone conversation with Senator Richard Russel, himself reluctant to join the [Warren] Commission: Warren told me he wouldn't do it under any circumstances… He came down here and told me no—twice. And I just pulled out what [FBI director] Hoover told me about a little incident in Mexico City…And he started crying and he said, "I won't turn you down. I'll just do whatever you say." From footnote:5: Michael R. Beschloss, "Taking Charge: The Johnson White House Tapes", 1963-1964 (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1997),p.72.

to keep America and Russia as adversaries. Pauley decides to press for a change in the Vice Presidency—from Henry Wallace to Harry S. Truman. He makes it happen while treasurer of the National Democratic Party through a series of strategic political moves unseen by the general public. Pauley (and possibly England Royalty), find it amusing behind closed doors to joke about selecting another son of a tailor for the second highest political office in America! [105]

20. 1946: In the short-term, at least for a decade, Pauley concludes that atomic power will not be a major threat to Big Oil. Still, Pauley recommends, or agrees with President Truman, to attempt to take nuclear away from the military for the benefit of the public. The President will have control of the 44,000 employees and the national nuclear laboratories under the new Atomic Energy Commission (AEC). It is proposed to have five commissioners reporting directly to the President.[106]

21. In the 80th Congress (1947/1948)—eighteen members of the House (9) and Senate (9) will form the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (JCAE) that will work closely on continued funding and oversight of the AEC. Pauley is lobbying for several of his puppets to be placed on new committee—including Chester Holifield and Lyndon Baines Johnson from the House.

22. Back in 1944, in the New Piles Committee[107], *Enrico Fermi warned the other Manhattan Project scientists that they must remember that reactors create radioactivity on an enormous* unprecedented scale; *and breeders were potential bomb factories*.[108] Weinberg wants to go in a different direction. He wants to use Thorium, at normal atmospheric pressures, in a chemical reactor.

Although this photo (date unknown) was not taken at one of the New Piles Committee meetings, it shows four of the committee members, together on a panel (from left): Walter Zinn, Leo Szilard, Eugene Wigner, and Alvin Weinberg. (Photo: ORNL)

23. It appears Edwin Pauley's assets are both Zapata and Pauley Petroleum—secretly heavily tied to British aristocrats and the royal family. It is likely when Pauley dies, these assents will eventually be returned to England and Canadian Royalty. Are we

[105] *Harry S. Truman, Library & Museum: Interview with Edwin W. Pauley,* link: http://www.trumanlibrary.org/oralhist/pauleye.htm; Vice President, selection of, 14-35, 41-43
[106] ***"****The Cult of the Atom—The Secret Papers of the Atomic Energy Commission****",*** Daniel Ford, 1982, Brookhaven; Edward Mason, Page 32
[107] Article on New Piles Committee seeking reactor technology that minimizes proliferation of nuclear weapons materials. See link: http://www2.ans.org/pubs/magazines/nn/docs/2004-11-3.pdf
[108] *"The First Nuclear ERA—The Life and Times of a Technological Fixer",* Alvin M. Weinberg, American Institute of Physics, 1994, pp. 4

being looted by a colonial empire that did not accept the outcome of the Revolutionary War?[109]

AR attempted to summarize her research. It was alarming to uncover the vastness of Pauley's oil investments in the U.S. and outside of the country. In 1933, as president of SoCal (Standard Oil of California…later Chevron)[110] Pauley gained the rights to all oil exploration in Saudi Arabia. The illusion of beating out the British government for the oil exploration concessions pleased the U.S. government to no end. After the war, England and the U.S. government both wanted cheaper oil for the rebuilding of Europe. The State Department began encouraging Pauley to involve all other major American oil companies in Saudi Arabia oil development expansion through a single joint venture—even though it would likely violate U.S. anti-trust laws[111] that originally broke up American oil companies back in 1913.[112] As early as 1944, proposals behind U.S. government doors suggested the formation of Aramco (Arabian American Oil Company) to rebuild Europe with cheap oil. The question was whether the four major American oil companies might form it by 1946.[113] The proposed ownership of Aramco would be as follows: SoCal (Standard Oil-California→ later Chevron)–30%; Texaco—30%; Exxon—30%; Mobil—10%.[114]

In AR's research of Congressman Voorhis, aka "Kid Atlas", she may have identified the group of individuals who wanted to see him defeated. The Congressman labeled his greatest enemy of "elites" as those belonging to a political party he labeled "*reactionary*". Voorhis described members of this segment as "*a man who wants to return to the days [before the U.S. Constitution] when "the rich, the well-born, and the able" ruled the world, who distrusts and holds in substantial contempt the great mass of people, and who is so determined to keep the people 'in their place' that he is in constant danger of embracing, if he does not actually embrace, an essentially fascist philosophy."*[115] AR wondered if Voorhis knew his description of

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[109] *Follow the Yellow Brick Road: From Harvard to Enron", Linda Minor, 2002, Part III; Link:* http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/HL0204/S00105.htm

[110] "*Follow the Yellow Brick Road: From Harvard to Enron", Linda Minor, 2002, Part III; Link:* http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/HL0204/S00105.htm

[111] ***"The Prize—The Epic Quest for Oil, Money and Power",*** 1991, Daniel Yergin, in book, ***Chapter***—"***The Great Oil Deals: Aramco and the "Arabian Risk***" pages 392-394; (Video Part 5 of 8), "***Crude Diplomacy***", The U.S. Government and ARAMCO.

[112] The final 1913 Supreme Court ruling, based on a congressional law passed by Congress in 1890—the *Sherman Antitrust Act*, forced Big Oil to break up into 34 smaller entities throughout the United States. Now our government was encouraging the major oil companies to reconsolidate in Saudi Arabia under the name Aramco!

[113] "*Follow the Yellow Brick Road: From Harvard to Enron", Linda Minor, 2002, Part III. Link:* http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/HL0204/S00105.htm

[114] "*Follow the Yellow Brick Road: From Harvard to Enron", Linda Minor, 2002, Part III. Link:* http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/HL0204/S00105.htm

[115] "*Confessions of a Congressman*", Voorhis, Jerry (1947), The Country Life Press, Chapter 6, Political Labels, Pages 55, 56

a “reactionary” could also be directly applied to English royalty looking over their colonist subjects.

Is this why powerful “elites—the *reactionary*” wanted Congressman Voorhis out before the 80th Congress convene? The *reactionary* know Voorhis would uncover and blow up the Aramco scheme if he were re-elected. Due to Voorhis’ seniority and heavy involvement with atomic energy, he would likely be placed on the proposed Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (JCAE). Voorhis would thereafter have seniority over Pauley’s puppets—Holifield and Johnson. Voorhis would be in position to thwart any of Pauley’s efforts to harm or destroy the young nuclear industry-if that were his intention.

Chapter 12: You are Hereby Ordered to Immediately Stop all Work on Top Secret!

Ayn Rand's eyes widen, and she continued to think this through. Does Alvin Weinberg know there may be a bulls-eye target painted on his Thorium technology? Possibly AR would plan a paid trip to Clinton National Laboratories, in Oak Ridge, Tennessee near the end of March to continue her research for the screenplay, Top Secret. If Alvin remembered her at all, when he was eleven, it would be as Alissa Rosenbaum, the young woman who visited his neighborhood for six months in 1926. Only Fay Weinberg knew she changed her name to Ayn Rand. Fay never told anyone their secret, not even her little brother, Alvin. Twenty years later, little Alvin would now be thirty-one.

The doorbell buzzed. Frank had just left to run some errands and the servants had the day off. This was one of the rare times she was alone in her home. AR felt a chill run up her spine as she recalled her meeting with Oppenheimer and his warning just two months earlier. There was also the warning from the White Russian[116] just nine days ago. Was this the fateful day they had both warned her of? This was silly. There was no reason to jump at shadows.

The doorbell kept buzzing. Rising from her cluttered desk, AR switched off the light, left the darken room and stepped through a series of other rooms. The buzzing continued. AR finally reached the front door. She wondered who would be disturbing her on a Saturday afternoon.

Looking through a peep hole AR recognized the man standing at the door. He was a studio messenger she had seen and used over the past six weeks. She opened the door. The man gave her a note signed by her studio boss, Hal Wallis.

AR noticed another man sitting in the messenger's car and there was second vehicle parked beyond her gate. AR open the note. The message read, "***You are hereby ordered to stop all work on the screenplay, Top Secret!***" In addition, she was to hand over to the bearer of this letter all her typed pages and notes associated with "***Top Secret***". She would get an explanation for this action at a later date. It is critical to act immediately!

"Please follow me," Ayn Rand said to the messenger. There was no emotion in her tone.

AR led the messenger to a room down the corridor. Along the way, she saw a cardboard box, with a cover, that her husband Frank had used earlier in the day. She emptied the contents on the

[116] The White Russians followed the Czar, Nicholas II, in 1917. This was comprised of loyalists and Cossacks. The Red Russians were part of the Red Army lead by the communist Bolsheviks, and Vladimir Lenin. Alissa Rosenbaum was caught in the middle of this civil war at age 12. She would eventually escape to America at age 21, in 1926. After spending six months in a small Chicago Jewish-Russian neighborhood, she would board a train to Hollywood as Alissa Rosenbaum, but that same woman stepped off the train, under a new identity, as Ayn Rand.

floor carefully and continued on to a cluttered desk near a series of exterior doors that open up to their garden.

“Please hold the box”, she said, “and I will give you Hal Wallis’ property. You can witness my actions and that I complied immediately as requested.”

“Yes, ma’am”, he replied.

AR breathed calmly as she loaded the box up with about one hundred pages of notes, both hands written and typed. AR then raised a large envelope and pointed to the label on it and said, “Here is the typed screenplay.” She carefully placed it in the box.

AR placed the cover on the box and took some tape from the desk to seal the box. Once the task had been completed, the messenger gave her two documents to read and sign. She read them carefully. She tried to show no alarm at what she read. She shrugged her shoulders, as if, what the hell, and signed both copies and handed them back to the man.

The messenger returned one signed copy back to AR.

“Well”, AR exclaimed looking around the top of her desk, “that appears to be everything!”

“Thank you, Ms. Rand,” he said with a forced smile and nod.

Ayn Rand calmly walked the messenger to the door and watched him step towards his car. She thought she saw him nod his head towards the car at the front gate. The messenger got into the car, started it up and slowly drove away. She noticed that the box rested on the lap of the second man sitting in the car. With a smile and, a wave, she slowly closed the door but not before she saw the other vehicle, an unmarked black van, start up its engine and thereafter follow the messenger vehicle. It appeared to have government plates though she could not be certain. AR immediately closed the door and locked it.

AR walked slowly toward the bathroom but then quickened her pace. She made it just in time. She tore open the toilet lid and then proceeded to throw up. On her knees before the toilet, she felt dizzy and shaken. Dropping the toilet lid, she reached up and flushed. Other than that, she didn’t want to move for several minutes. She pressed her forehead against her arms as they in turn rested on the closed toilet seat. Rand continued to sit on the cold floor, fearing she might faint.

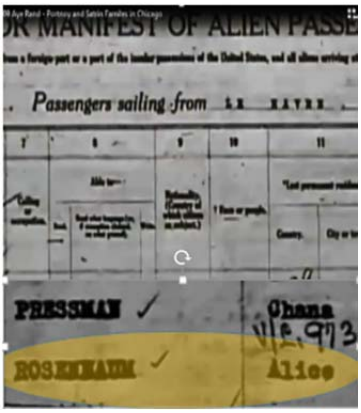
Her trembling left hand reached into a pocket for a cigarette. She lit it with a lighter from her other pocket and inhaled deeply. She had not felt this kind of fear since departing Russia for the last time, two decades earlier back in 1926.

She remembered the repeated bold face lies she had to retell each official, as Alissa Rosenbaum. *Why do you want to leave mother Russia to visit America on a temporary visa? How does it serve our country?* Challenged a score of Russian visa inspectors over time.

She had to act out the naive young Communist girl wanting to serve Stalin's government. With a bold face lie, Alissa Rosenbaum explained how she planned to one day become a big movie producer. She could then aid Stalin in promoting Russian communism inside the motherland and throughout the world. First, she had to go to America for a year to learn the movie business. She added that her family had connections in the movie business. She explained she rather not go abroad but there was no other way to accomplish this for Stalin. She would then immediately add she hoped to return as soon as possible because Alissa had a fiancé in Leningrad. They intended to marry as soon as she returned home from America!

She repeated these series of lies to every Russian official who challenger her as she stealthily fought her way out of the communist country she deplored. She would see each of the Russian officials glare at her wondering if she was lying or not.

The young woman's family really didn't believe she could pull it off. They were certain they would see their oldest daughter back in Leningrad very soon. The Russian inspectors wrote private comments in their personal note pads to protect themselves. With her heart in her stomach, each Russian inspector passed her on to the next checkpoint. Once she slipped out of Russia, it was still not over. She traveled on to Berlin. From Berlin she continued on to France. At a French port, Alissa Rosenbaum booked passage on a boat, to America (see vessel's manifest of alien passengers entering America to the right).



In New York City, she had to repeat her lies once again to gain entry. Just two years earlier, the Immigration Act of 1924 had completely shut down the Eastern Block's Jewish Russian immigration to America. If she could not successfully lie her way through U.S. immigration, she would be turned right around and shipped back to Stalin. She knew that would ultimately be a death sentence.

Now, twenty years later, all this suddenly seemed very real to Ayn Rand again. Everything inside her gut told her that if she had protested-or refused to hand over her literary work in any way, these visitors would have taken more than just the screenplay and notes.

Would her husband, Frank have ever known what happened to her? What if he had been here? No, she thought, they had purposely waited until Frank had left! They knew our routines. These officials must have been waiting and watching. Why else the two vehicles?

AR had no idea what was happening for certain, and would not, until she received further explanation from her movie studio boss, Hal Wallis. How could he have betrayed her after all his promises to her?

What kind of trouble was she in—that is…if she was in any at all? She hadn't resisted. Did they have any idea what her sources had provided her over the past few weeks? Likely not, she concluded. They would have enforced, Operation Keelhaul[117], on her, just as the White Russian had warned her several weeks earlier.

Millions of people, perceived as enemies of Stalin and the Globalists, had been systematically rounded up and returned to the butcher for his final solution. Operation Keelhaul would remain active throughout Ayn Rand's entire life.

AR face paled at the thought of possibly standing face to face with the butcher Stalin back in Russia. AR suddenly lifted the toilet lid again. She dropped her cigarette in the bowl fearing she was going to be sick for a second time.

[117] The Big Three spelled out their plans not just in the official Yalta agreement but, also, in a March 31, 1945, secret codicil to the agreement, later called *Operation Keelhaul*. As James Sanders, Mark Sauter, and R. Cort Kirkwood point out in their shocking book, *Soldiers of Misfortune (1992*), the codicil was kept secret from the American and British people for fifty years. The codicil outlined the secret plan by which the Russians POWs would be forcibly returned to Stalin's clutches. In 1945, General Dwight Eisenhower ordered that "Operation Keelhaul" be put into effect. The operation continued through May 8, 1947. Between 2 million to 5 million were repatriated at gunpoint and kidnapping. This involved rounding up and shipping back to "their countries of origin" ALL the refugees from communism: men, women and children, soldier or civilian, male or female, even though many of them had been fighting on the Allies side during the war. Since all of Eastern Europe was then under Communist domination, sending these people back was, quite literally, a sentence of death, some by immediate execution and the rest by slow extermination from overwork and malnutrition in the Soviet slave labor camps in Siberia. The elimination of all these anti-Communist people made the Communist domination of Eastern Europe much easier. And the American people were kept blissfully unaware of this action which Eisenhower enforced rigidly, even though it violated international law, the laws of his own country and laws of humanity. See link: http://havacuppahemlock1.blogspot.com/2013/03/operation-keelhaul-hidden-allied.html

Chapter 13: The Beginning or the End!

Once AR's screenplay had been snatched out from under her, AR knew it would have been out of character if she had not complained, in some manor, to Hal about an inexcusable action. In the likely case of being carefully watched by unsavory people, AR wrote a mild letter of rebuke to Hal and mailed it to him. She fully expected it would be read by others along the way. She needed to convince those watching her that she had given them everything and also that she suspected nothing. AR carefully wrote a letter to Hal Wallis three days after the screenplay was removed from her possession.

Below is the full letter[118] from Tuesday, March 19, 1946.

> *Dear Boss:*
>
> *This is not a legal agreement, but only a moral one. Here are the conditions of work I need in order to do you honest best:*
>
> 1) *Time to think of an assignment before I take it—not to be rushed into one unexpectedly at a moment's notice.*
> 2) *A long, detailed story conference with you alone before I start a script—with you telling me as completely as possible your idea of and approach to the story.*
> 3) *No weekly deadlines while I am on a script—leaving it up to me to deliver a sequence as soon as it is finished (as we did on Love Letters), so that I may present a completed piece of work and not so many pages each Friday.*
> 4) *Story conferences with you alone after you have read a sequence.*
> 5) *No mass story conferences while I am doing the first script. After I have finished the first script, I can meet with as many other people as you wish, and this will not upset me or throw me off.*
> 6) *Time, after I have finished a script, to go over it once more for a final polishing. I have not had a chance to take a last look at any of the things I've done, and yet, in my own work that is the time when I get my best perspective of the piece as a whole and eliminate the rough spots. This means that I cannot be cut off one assignment and put on another overnight and have to start a new story wile polishing the old one. (This happened between You Came Along and Crying Sisters.) The reason for this request is that I am unable in these conditions to do justice to either story; and I start a new story under a handicap, because the first two weeks on a new assignment is the time when I most need a clear head and exclusive concentration.*
> 7) *If big changes (such as whole added scenes) are made during the shooting of my story, please tell me about it in advance, and give me a chance to tell you my option of the change. The decision as to whether you want the change will still be yours—I want only a hearing, so that I can present my reasons for objecting (if I do), and you can decide whether my reasons are valid. I don't insist on this point—but boy! What it would do to my feeling of confidence and interest in my work and its results!)*
> 8) *If you consult me about a story before you buy it, and I say I can make a good screenplay out of it—the responsibility is mine, and I can then do an honest job (and chances are that you will like it). Please do not expect me to be able to do a good job on a story about which I was not consulted—*

[118] "*Letters of Ayn Rand",* Michael S. Berliner, 1995, page 263

and do not consider me difficult if I say I dislike such a story. Please believe me that each writer is limited to a certain kind of thing, and that he is unable to do anything and everything equally well.

9) *Whenever you have something important to tell me (like last Saturday)—please tell me yourself, not through a third person.*
10) *If at any time you are displeased by my personal attitude, or feel that I am becoming unreasonable, difficult, temperamental or arrogant, please call me in at once and tell me so, in order not to let a misunderstanding grow out of what once work could have corrected.*

If this meets with your approval, I think we will both be very happy, and the results will show in my work.

There were likely many emotions racing through AR—anger, fear and uncertainty. The government had a press release issued indicating MGM's suddenly offered to buy Hal's screenplay, "as is" for $20,000 (*$276,000 in 2019 present day dollars*) fearing this competing film production might harm their own Atomic Bomb movie at the box office.

1947 Theatrical Poster

Directed by	Norman Taurog
Produced by	Samuel Marx
Written by	Frank Wead Robert Considine (story)
Starring	Brian Donlevy Hume Cronyn Robert Walker Audrey Totter Tom Drake Hurd Hatfield
Music by	Daniele Amfitheatrof
Cinematography	Ray June
Edited by	George Boemler
Distributed by	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer
Release dates	February 19, 1947
Running time	112 min.
Country	United States
Language	English
Budget	$2,632,000[1]
Box office	$1,942,000[1]

That was ridiculous! MGM's movie had already been approved and was going to production April 1, 1946 (*in less than two weeks*). AR had essentially only eight (8) typed pages of the screenplay, plus her notes from interviews. This was a very rough first cut. She would have not likely finished her first draft prior to April 1st. Thereafter she was on her own time for six months. When she got back, they would do some additional drafts and editing. If it still remained viable, "*Top Secret*" might go to production sometime in 1947, at the earliest, long after MGM released their movie on February 19, 1947.

Hal Wallis was happily compensated ($34,000 per page in 2019 dollars) for each of Rand's eight typed pages. AR was actually victimized twice. First by the government buying the screenplay out from under her and secondly, by the government having MGM falsely attribute certain movie concepts to her screenplay.

In an article by TMC Movie Classic writer, Nathaniel Thompson[119] concerning more propaganda for the movie: *The Beginning or the End (1947), he wrote:*

Along the way the project passed through numerous writers at MGM including an alleged[120] *outline written by none other than Atlas Shrugged author Ayn Rand in January of 1946 under the working title Top Secret. Among her contributions was a montage of Hitler's conquests and a sequence involving a dying informer sending an urgent message to Albert Einstein, as well as a brief sequence with President Franklin Delano Roosevelt giving the go ahead for the bomb project.*

[119] http://www.tcm.com/tcmdb/title/1531/The-Beginning-or-the-End/articles.html

[120] Thanks to AR's original or carbon copy of her screenplay, "Top Secret" we discover there was no dying informer sending an urgent message to Albert Einstein. The other items cited were likely embarrassing and infuriating to AR—the MGM movie was just about everything she was against in her concept. AR's screenplay can be found at *"Journals of Ayn Rand",* David Harriman, 1997, Chapter 9, *"Top Secret"* pages 337-344.

Anyone who actually read AR's screenplay would immediately realize this was pure fantasy. AR detested all aspects of President Truman's MGM movie's propaganda. In all likelihood, the document she had to sign on March 16 restricted her from criticizing the MGM production in any way. Was MGM attempting to gain an illegitimate endorsement from the budding author to increase ticket sales?

AR did not return to Hal Wallis's studio after the weekend incident of March 16th, 1946. After March 31st, AR was on personal leave for six months. She was to report back to Hal's studio on October 1, 1946. She never returned nor worked for the studio again.

The world would learn, six decades later, it was indeed the White House pulling all the strings around the MGM movie. President Truman and the Deep State wanted to crush any movie production narrative which contradicted their propaganda indoctrination of the American public as well as the world about the Atomic Bomb narrative. [121]

Was Robert Oppenheimer correct? Had the U.S. government essentially been captured in a corporate coup, headed by Nazis sympathizers with the sudden death of FDR on April 12, 1945? The first Nazi military down payment for this successful coup was delivered via a German U-boat, on May 14, 1945. A super U234 German submarine, larger than a destroyer, was escorted to the Portsmouth naval shipyard bearing gifts. It was filled with advanced weapons plans, advanced jet plane parts and 550 kg (1,210 lbs.) of uranium oxide[122]. Without this enriched uranium, the Deep State could not have nuked Japan until 1947. Oppenheimer went to the Portsmouth shipyard himself to inspect and take personal possession of the enrich uranium.

Immediately after WWII, puppet-controlled haberdashers, President Truman and Congressman, Chester Holifield, were instructed by their puppet-master, Edwin Pauley, to create the CIA. It would become a powerful agency for the benefit of the Nazi controlled Deep State. The CIA, in turn, opened up the flood gates to falsify immigration papers for thousands of Nazis leaders who entered the U.S. stealthy under a secret program called 'Operation Paper Clip?"[123]

There is strong evidence Germany successfully tested their first atomic bomb in 1943.[124] Germany had a superior photochemical process for generating enriched uranium-235 bypassing the need of all the expensive centrifuges at the secret Clinton Laboratory (*Oak Ridge National*

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[121] See Link: https://www.huffingtonpost.com/greg-mitchell/revealed-ayn-rands-movie_b_6120734.html by Greg Mitchell. He writes I learned this in my research at the Truman Library concerning an MGM movie titled *The Beginning or The End*. This was the first Hollywood epic about the Bomb. The idea for the film came from atomic scientists and the first scripts raised questions about the use of the new weapon against Japan and all uses of nuclear energy in the future. By the time the Pentagon and the White House got through with it, the movie took a 180-degree turn. President Truman even got the actor playing him in the movie fired.

[122] See link: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_submarine_U-234. The cargo included technical drawings, examples of the newest electric torpedoes, one crated Me 262 jet aircraft, a Henschel Hs 293 glide bomb and what was later listed on the US Unloading Manifest as 550 kg (1,210 lbs.) of uranium oxide. In the 1997 book *Hirschfeld*, Wolfgang Hirschfeld reported that he saw about 50 lead cubes with 23 centimeters (9.1 in) sides, and "U-235" painted on each, loaded into the boat's cylindrical mine shafts. According to cable messages sent from the dockyard, these containers held "U-powder".

[123] Operation Paperclip, see link: https://www.cia.gov/library/center-for-the-study-of-intelligence/csi-publications/csi-studies/studies/vol-58-no-3/operation-paperclip-the-secret-intelligence-program-to-bring-nazi-scientists-to-america.html

[124] "***Hitler's Bomb,***" Rainer Karlsch, 2005. A 1943 OSS report refers to a series of nuclear tests in the **Schwabian Alps near Bisingen in July 1943**. And measurements are said to have been carried out at the test site that found radioactive isotopes. Based on eyewitness accounts, Rainer brings forth that in 1944 on the Baltic island of Rügen and in the spring of 1945 in Thuringia atomic bombs were tested.

Laboratory today).[125] If America had learned of the superior photochemical process for generating enriched uranium, the U.S. could have proceeded with GALT chemical reactors and would not have needed to build dangerous, and highly expensive, Pressurized Light Water Reactors (PLWR) to obtain enriched weapons grade uranium for atomic weapons. The Deep State could not allow that to happen since it would have ended dependence on petroleum and ultimately bankrupt global elites.

Having escaped a death sentence in Russia twenty years earlier due to her anti-collectivism politics, Ayn Rand fully appreciated what her survival instincts were screaming at her presently—tread very carefully.

Ayn Rand did not want to be keelhauled[126] like millions of other men, women and children globally. She dared not ever speak of "atomics" again and draw immediate retribution to herself. Oppenheimer challenged Ayn Rand to inform the American public what is happening to them through her writings.

Around this time, there had been additional requests for updated biographies about herself since the screenplay had been taken away. Inquirers wanted specific times and dates associated with events during her life. She would not comply with such detailed information in the past, in the present nor in the future. That is one of several reasons her novels never posted actual years within them. Ayn Rand typically sent the following reply for those seeking an updated biography.

March 21, 1946

Dear Miss Rothe:

Please excuse me for my delay in filling the biographical questionnaire which you sent me.

I cannot give you the names of my parents nor any details about my childhood, because my family may still be in Russia and it might be embarrassing for them. Please do not mention this fact, and do not include in your article anything about my Russian background, except what I state in the questionnaire.

I am enclosing an autobiographical pamphlet which my publishers have printed for the purpose of answering the questions of readers, about me. Since this does not have any dates, I have listed the chronological order of the events in my life—on the inside pages of your questionnaire. Please do not publish my private home address.

You may use the biographical material which I am sending you only on condition that you will send me the proofs of your article for my approval before publication, and that you will not give as references for your

[125] ***The Rise of the Fourth Reich-The Secret Societies that Threaten to Take Over America,*** Jim Marrs, 2008, Harper-Collins, Page 58.
[126] When a sailor was keelhauled, he would be stripped and tied so that he could not swim. Usually, a weight was attached to his legs to pull him away from the ship. The sailor was attached to a rope that ran underwater from one side of the ship to the other, and he was rapidly pulled through the water. Assuming the sailor did not usually drown, he would severely injure by the extremely sharp barnacles on the underside of the ship, known as the keel. This practice would leave severe scars on the flesh of the sailor, serving as a constant reminder of the event.

article any publications of a leftish nature. You can readily see my reasons for this request. I shall return the proofs to you promptly after I receive them.[127]

March 31, 1946: Ayn Rand was alone in her home Sunday evening. In another twenty minutes, she would technically be off the clock for Hal and on her own personal time. She sat at her desk, taking a sip of wine and then a deep drag on her cigarette. With a slow exhale she attempted to blow out smoke rings. Her eyes then drifted to her journal on the left side of her work desk, a flyer advertisement for the MGM movie on the right side of the table and a carbon copy of a letter she recently mailed out to her cousin, Volodia Kondheim right beneath her hands.

Rand picked up the carbon copy of her letter to Volodia and began rereading her reply. Would it be read by Mr. J. Egar Hoover[128] before getting to Volodia? The FBI Director had been spending a lot of time in Hollywood and a number of rumors had arisen over the years. She did not want to appear paranoid as she ocassionally bumped into him.

March 28, 1946

Dear Volodia[129]*,*

You wrote me that you have heard from Ludmilla, and you wanted to ask my advice about your situation, when I come to New York. I find that I will not be able to go to New York this spring (I might go later, in the fall, but I an not sure of it). So I want to try to give you my advice by mail—because I am worried about you and I think I understand what you wanted to ask me. If you really want my advice, if you really think that I am intelligent and you attach importance to my opinion, here is my most urgent advice: You must forget everything and everybody, and ask yourself only one question: what do you want for your own personal happiness?

If you want to stay with Peter, you must stay with her. If you want to take Ludmilla back, you must take her back. Your personal, honest, sincere happiness is all that matters in such a situation. A decision like the one you're facing cannot be made in any other way—only on the ground of your sincere desire. If you consider anything else, the results will be disastrous, no matter what you do.

If my opinion ever meant anything to you at all, I don't know how to impress upon you strongly enough that self-sacrifice never works. Lying and dishonesty never work—and it is a great human tragedy that people

[127] "*Letters of Ayn Rand*", Michael S. Berliner, 1995, page 264-265

[128] *"Family of Secrets"*, Russ Baker, Bloomsbury Publishing USA, May 2010, Page 255. The Church Committee documented a mind-boggling array of domestic "dirty tricks." The CIA and FBI would send anonymous letters designed to induce employers to fire politically suspect workers. For example; similar letters sent to spouses in an effort to destroy marriages. The committee also documented criminal break-ins and disinformation campaigns aimed at provoking violent attacks against selected individuals. Hoover began working closely with Richard Nixon in his early campaigns passing on any dirt on opponents, "Watergate-The Hidden History" Lamar Waldron, 2012, pp 37-42.

[129] *"Letters of Ayn Rand"*, Michael S. Berliner, 1995, Chapter 1, *"Arrival in America to We are the Living (1926-1936)"* pages 271-272.

> *think dishonesty can work "for a good motive." It can't, and it doesn't, for any motive, good or bad—and, besides, self-sacrifice is not a good motive. It's the rottenest motive of all, and leads to the worst results for everybody concerned, for yourself and for the person to whom you sacrifice yourself.*
>
> *You must not think of Ludmilla or of Peter, you must not think of how either one of them feels, you must not think of your past, you must not think of any duty you owe to anybody. In a situation like this, you don't owe any duty to anyone but yourself. You cannot help others at the price of a lie; to sacrifice your own happiness is to attempt to live a lie; no motive, selfish or unselfish, can chance the fact that a dishonest action is dishonest; so, instead of helping others, it will only destroy them. You must think first, above all, and in compete honesty, of what you want…*
>
> *…You are fifty years old. You have had a very hard life and much unhappiness. You have a right to be happy now, in the year that could be the best of your life. It's not only your right, it's your duty to be happy. If you think it would be noble to sacrifice these years—don't fool yourself. It wouldn't be noble. It would be vicious and monstrous.*

AR heard a chime in the room and looked at the clock. It was now striking midnight. She skimmed a little further down the page…

> *…The issue is really simple. Ask yourself what you want, answer it honestly—and if you act on that, whatever you do will be right.*

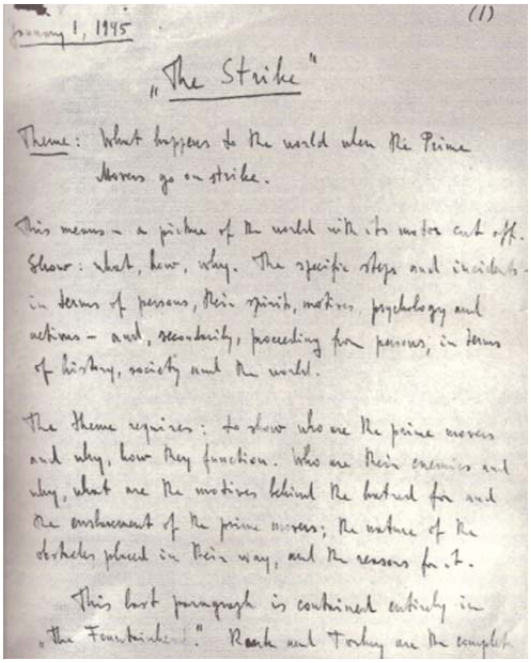
Setting the letter down, AR took another sip of wine, crushed out her cigarette and opened up her journal to an entry from January 1, 1945.[130] Ayn Rand is now officially on her own time again for the next six months. She no longer dared to write about atoms, Manhattan Project scientists—it would be too dangerous to continue down that path. She needed to return to her roots—to a concept she hit upon long before Hal first asked her to write a screenplay on the Atomic Bomb!

AR reread aloud the theme from her notes from fifteen months earlier as if to drown out her own personal thoughts.[131]

"*What happens to the world when the prime movers go on strike...?*

"*This means: a picture of the world with its motor cut off.*

"*Show: what, how, why. The specific steps and incidents—in terms of persons, their spirits, motives, psychology and actions—and, secondary, proceeding from persons, in terms of history, society and the world.*"


January 1, 1945 (1)

"The Strike"

Theme: What happens to the world when the Prime Movers go on strike.

This means – a picture of the world with its motor cut off. Show: what, how, why. The specific steps and incidents – in terms of persons, their spirits, motives, psychology and actions – and, secondarily, proceeding from persons, in terms of history, society and the world.

The theme requires: to show who are the prime movers and why, how they function. Who are their enemies and why, what are the motives behind the hatred for and the embarrassment of the prime movers; the nature of the obstacles placed in their way, and the reasons for it.

This last paragraph is continued entirely in "The Fountainhead." Roark and Toohey are the complete

[130] *"Journals of Ayn Rand"*, Edited by David Harriman, Chapter 11, 1997, "The Mind on Strike", page 391
[131] "*Journals of Ayn Rand"*, Edited by David Harriman, Chapter 11, 1997, "The Mind on Strike", page 390

She paused to take another sip of wine, then continued speaking out to the empty room.

"The theme requires showing who are the prime movers and why, how they function; who are their enemies and why, what are the motives behind the hatred for and the enslavement of the prime movers; the nature of the obstacles placed in their way, and the reasons for it.

"The first question to decide is on whom the emphasis must be placed—on the prime movers, the parasites, or the world. The answer is: the world. The story must be primarily a picture of the whole!"

AR set that journal down, returned to the desk, opened up a new journal and began to write under a column—
"*Characters Needed*"[132]. She begins with the name, "*John Galt*."

> *John Galt—energy. Activity, competence, initiative, ingenuity, and above all intelligence. Independent rational judgment. The man who conquers nature; the man who imposes his purpose on nature. Therefore, Galt is an inventor, a practical scientist, a man who faces the material world of science as an adventurer faces an unexplored continent, or as a pioneer faced the wilderness; —something to use, to conquer, to turn to his own purposes. In relation to the creators—he is the avenger. He is "the motor of the world."*

Ayn Rand stared at those words and felt a growing flame of rebirth. She was bursting with nervous energy like she had not felt since first coming to America in 1926.

Completing a few additional entries in her journal at the desk near the doors of the garden, AR set down the pen, closed the journal and rose from the desk.

Allexander Graham Bell was quoted to say, "*When one door closes—another one opens*." Such would be the case with Ayn Rands next epic effort! Ayn Rand would rarely leave her castle in the next few months as she began work on her next epic novel.[133]

[132] "*Journals of Ayn Rand",* Edited by David Harriman, Chapter 11, 1997, "The Mind on Strike", page 405
[133] "*Journals of Ayn Rand",* Edited by David Harriman, Chapter 11, 1997, *"The Mind on Strike"* pages 389-390. Although AR had thought of the plot-theme in late 1943, she did not begin to make notes until January 1, 1945, and only began full-time work on the novel beginning ***in April 1946***. The notes cited in this chapter, by David Harriman, were largely from this last month—the most prolific month of journal-writing in her life."

Epilogue: The Real da Vinci Code – April Fool's Day!

AR had a deep and cleansing sleep. After breakfast Frank went off to run some errands so she could get down to work.

She was more convinced now than ever that she had an "ally" somewhere inside the "elites" sphere of operations who might continue to provide her valuable bytes of information in the future.

Six weeks after AR finished two interviews with Dr. Oppenheimer and one interview with his wife, AR had been invited to attend one of the many Academy Award post parties in Hollywood on the night of March 7. This was nine days before Deep State government officials confronted her and took possession of her screenplay, Top Secret.

It was a festive evening at a large hotel hosting Hollywood stars, directors and local politicians. Ayn Rand had quietly walked around a number of different gossiping groups to get a sense of what others thought was in vogue on this particular evening. One discussion, she overheard, centered on the imminent destruction of civilization by "The Bomb". Among another group of cocktail holders, they agreed that "It's A Wonderful Life" should have beaten out "The Best Years of our Lives" but not "Henry V" –that should have taken all the major awards.

"What is thorium?" someone asked in a different small group of gossipers.

"*Kid Atlas calls it a denatured atom. It can generate all the electricity we might ever need but you can't make atomic weapons with it. Congressman Voorhis is close friends with Professor Oppenheimer and they used some kind of acronym for the process which they believe is theoretically possible. The Congressman spoke about the possibility of building something called a* ***GRAMST***[134]. *It is a* ***G****eothermal* ***R****eactor operating at* ***A****tmospheric pressure in a* ***M****olten* ***S****alt* ***T****horium bath. They say it might possibly end our dependence on dirty oil for heat and power in the future."*

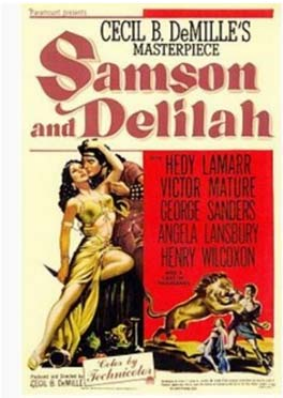
"*What is an acronym*?

"*An acronym is a word or name formed as an abbreviation from the initial components of a phrase or a word, usually individual letters. The process Congressman Voorhis was describing involved a geothermal reactor process presently taking place inside our planet. This process can be operated on the surface of our planet at atmospheric pressure in a molten salt bath with*

[134] In 2010, Kirk Sorenson defines his own process with a specific salt, Fluoride, as 'lifter'—for the acronym **L.F.T.R.**, ***L****iquified* ***F****luoride* ***T****horium* ***R****eactor.*

Thorium. The acronym comes from the six letters, Geothermal, Reactor, Atmospheric, Molten Salt, Thorium. It was either Congressman Voorhis, some scientists, or both which referred to it as pronounce, namely 'Gramst'.

Someone else then exclaimed "*if Kid Atlas doesn't get his ass back here to save his District 12 seat, his broad shoulders will never have a chance to save the world with gramst. This Nixon guy, who came out of nowhere, appears to be well connected. There's lots of money flowing into his corner from everywhere. I know some guys in the newspaper business who say Kid Atlas is now radioactive. No one better support him and that he is going to get a big haircut*."



"*They're confusing Atlas with Samson from Samson and Delilah,*" someone else said. They all laughed.

"*By the way, did you hear DeMille and Paramount have signed an agreement to film the Samson and Delilah chronicle? Their goal is to release it by 1949. The inside scoop is that Victor Mature and Hedy Lamarr will play the leading roles!*"

Rand moved on around the large room filled with over two hundred guests and service people. Rand's her ears perked up when she heard, District 19 Congressman, Chester Holifield, (see photo of him to right) say the words she always dreaded hearing, "*It is for the common good for all Americans.*" [135] Holifield was painting the portrait of pressurized *Light Water Reactors* and future *Fast Breeder Reactors*, making America the most powerful and mightiest nation in the entire world.


Movie stars confer with Holifield about their persecution by the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities. From left, Lauren Bacall, Humphrey Bogart, Holifield and Marsha Hunt. *1940s.*

Taking a sip from his drink, Holifield, proud as a peacock, told the story of how he had taken on the rest of the House military members proposing to create the JCAE …the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Thanks to his continuing efforts, all Americans will one day have electricity so cheap it won't be worth metering and the military will be second to none.

Someone asked Holifield if fellow Democrat, Congressman Jerry Voorhis was in town. The national media had dubbed him Kid Atlas years earlier. Holifield was about to answer when someone else volunteered, *"I just heard your friend, Kid Atlas, will be tied up in Washington right through summer. He is trying to get atomic energy out of the hands of the military so that we get pursue peaceful purposes for atomic energy. Is that true?"*

[135] "*The Only Path To Tomorrow*", Ayn Rand: Readers Digest, January 1944, pp. 88-90; Link: http://atlasshruggedcelebrationday.com/simplemachinesforum/index.php?PHPSESSID=1em81ddv28ueu8mnf8d5blj bj7&topic=170.msgmaterial 397#msg397

"Yes," Holifield replied. *"Congressman Voorhis even filed papers to become the first House Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy after the election in the fall." Holifield than added, "I don't know if thorium will get very far in research funding. I have heard Uranium not only gives us all the cheap and safe power we need, we need the pressurized light water reactors fueled with Uranium, to provide us the weaponized material to build our nuclear bomb inventory. The elites I listen to have convinced me that if we are proud American patriots[136], we need uranium reactors…not thorium chemical processes! I am afraid Thorium technology would be a waste of money and lead us to a dead end."*

Holifield raised his empty glass looking around for another refill. She had heard enough babbling from this empty suited Congressman. Ayn was about to move away with a drink in one hand and lit cigarette in the other when she suddenly froze. Ayn heard a voice suddenly whispered into her ear in soft, fluent Russian,

"*Do not turn around-just please listen,"* a Russian voice said very softly and compassionately. *"I too am turned away from you, so I look like I am speaking to someone before me. Please say nothing just pretend to continue listening the Congressman before you. He is loud enough to keep me from being overheard."* he continued in audible whisper.

"*The powers-that-be have not figured you out yet. Some argue you are just a nobody—and best left alone now that your book, Fountainhead, has made you a famous lady in some circles. Some others say you are more* than you appear. They believe you had been using your screenplay, Top Secret, as a Trojan horse to get involved in matters best left alone between world governments.

[136] So how did the Globalists manipulate patriotism and love of country to abandon GALT and hurl all of America back into the age of petroleum? Keep in mind, to keep wealth within their own families, there has been a lot of in breeding going on over the centuries with these Globalists. Many of the elites are not that bright so any strategy they came up with had to be pretty simple…and it was.

What is one of the greatest strengths of GALT? While GALT can generate all the needed clean and inexpensive energy of the world, it is terrible for producing the by-product waste necessary to build an arsenal of nuclear weapons.

Thus, the elites only had to answer one question. How can we turn GALT's greatest strength into America's greatest weakness? The answer was simple.

Trigger a nuclear arms race with a perceived evil empire! If America believes they are in a deadly, nuclear arms race, Global elites can even convince, honest, patriotic Congressmen, that they must turn their backs on GALT and press ahead with more dangerous and expensive nuclear technologies as long as they generate the nuclear fissionable material necessary for winning the nuclear arms race.

That is how idiots, like Congressman Chester Holifield, could be duped into turning on his friend, Congressman Jerry Voorhis and GALT chemical reactors.

"*Your second visit with Oppenheimer has dangerous individuals scratching their heads. I do not know which you are but be forewarned. The President has approved a buy and snatch of your screenplay within the next two weeks. They will offer your boss a price he cannot refuse. You must not fight or resist the officials when they come. They are buying the rights to everything you have put on paper.*

"*While you should act surprised, you must also show you do not care about the project…you must convince them to you it is merely a work for hire.*

"Have nothing in those work papers suggesting you know anything more than what Hal Wallis hired you for…a simple screenplay on the making of an atomic bomb."

"If you appear naive and uninterested, they will leave you at your home and you will live. If they have any suspicion you are more than just a woman screenwriter, they will ask you to go with them.

At the Yalta Conference on March 31, 1945, Soviet General Secretary Joseph Stalin, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt concluded the final form of their plans in a secret codicil to the agreement. Outlining the plan to forcibly return the refugees to the Soviet Union, this codicil, *Operation Keelhaul*, was kept secret from the US and British people for over 50 years. Stalin could seek revenge on an estimated two to five million people. Many faced torture, executions and gulag camps in Siberia.

"*At that time, you will know your fate. You can do nothing about it since it goes right up to President Truman of the United States himself. You will either continue to live here in America as a great lady author or, under a secret WWII pact between Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt, called Operation Keelhaul*[137]*, you will be returned to Stalin in Mother Russia for execution. Millions of other anti-communists around the world are being repatriated presently to Mother Russia. I believe repatriated is a euphemism for being hung, shot or enslave. You know very well what would happen if Stalin ever got his hands on you.*

"I do not think you will be taken but I am not absolutely certain. I do know this—if you do intend to get involved in atomic energy politics, don't be so obvious about it in the future. You

[137] The Big Three spelled out their plans not just in the official Yalta agreement but, also, in a March 31, 1945, secret codicil to the agreement, later called *Operation Keelhaul*. As James Sanders, Mark Sauter, and R. Cort Kirkwood point out in their shocking book, *Soldiers of Misfortune (1992*), the codicil was kept secret from the American and British people for fifty years. The codicil outlined the secret plan by which the Russians POWs would be forcibly returned to Stalin's clutches. In 1945, General Dwight Eisenhower ordered that "Operation Keelhaul" be put into effect. The operation continued through May 8, 1947. Between 2 million to 5 million were repatriated at gunpoint and kidnapping. This involved rounding up and shipping back to "their countries of origin" ALL the refugees from communism: men, women and children, soldier or civilian, male or female, even though many of them had been fighting on the Allies side during the war. Since all of Eastern Europe was then under Communist domination, sending these people back was, quite literally, a sentence of death, some by immediate execution and the rest by slow extermination from overwork and malnutrition in the Soviet slave labor camps in Siberia. The elimination of all these anti-Communist people made the Communist domination of Eastern Europe much easier. And the American people were kept blissfully unaware of this action which Eisenhower enforced rigidly, even though it violated international law, the laws of his own country and laws of humanity. See link: http://havacuppahemlock1.blogspot.com/2013/03/operation-keelhaul-hidden-allied.html

could risk the lives of many good comrades, atomic scientists…maybe even cousins you sometimes write to about your work.

"If I see you are more careful in the future, you might discover you have a friend. Between now and the end of the month it is critical you do not arouse any further suspicion. I suggest you find something else to write about besides atomic energy if you wish to continue your promising career here in America."

"Do not talk about thorium either. The global elites have already started a nuclear arms race[138] which will prevent America from ever pursuing thorium technology."

Ayn Rand stood motionless for a long minute or two. After listening to Holifield for another couple of minutes, she continued her lazy stroll through the crowded room. By the end of the evening, she began to wonder if she really even heard anyone at all. Imagination or not, AR spent the next week duplicating a second set of notes, and a second copy[139] of the "Top Secret" screenplay, just in case it was more than paranoia on her part. This paranoia had been building over the last couple of years. America was growing too much like the Soviet Union and it seemed as if only she alone could see it.

It was no accident that she had purchased this particular home from Mr. Neutra, one of the inspirations for her earlier book. As AR walked though "Richard Neutra designed home—all steel, concrete and glass, with a moat encircling the house and a water-cooling system for those

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[138] **Let's ask author,** Eustace Mullins' through his book, ***The World Order – Our Secret Rulers*** (1985, Revised 1992) how the Globalist triggered a nuclear arms race. From Chapter 2, ***Soviet Russia***, (see link: CHAPTER 2: SOVIET RUSSIA), In a section titled: ***Before, During and After World War II, Mullins*** writes:

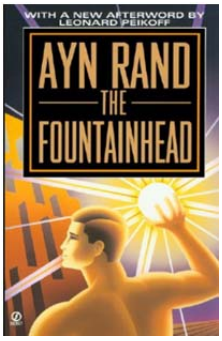
On April 29, 1943, the Board of Economic Warfare granted a special license to Chematar Corp. of New York to fill an order from the Soviet Purchasing Commission for 200 lb. uranium oxide, 220 lb. uranium nitrate, and 25 lb. of uranium metal, commodities virtually unknown at that time, thus launching the Soviet atomic program. Today every American citizen lives under the threat of Soviet nuclear war.

On Jan. 29, 1944, Special Ambassador W. Averill Harriman in Moscow informed the State Dept. that "we" must turn over to the Russians the currency printing plates which had been engraved for the U.S. Treasury by Forbes Co. of Boston. The State Dept. delayed action on this request for several weeks. On March 22, Harry Dexter White met with Gromyko at the Soviet Embassy and assured him the plates would be delivered. Both Harriman and White made daily demands until the plates were turned over to the Soviet Union April 14, 1944. The Soviet Union then printed $300 million in currency which was redeemed by the American taxpayers. Once the Russians surprised the world and exploded their first nuclear bomb on August 29, 1949, the Globalist knew they could now successfully suppress thorium and eventually implode the nuclear energy program, thirty years hence.

[139] It appears AR anticipated the possibility of the screenplay being pulled from her. AR made a second complete copy of notes and screenplay for herself prior to March 16, 1946. Preserved in a box for 48 years, they were rediscovered fourteen years after her death. David Harriman, author of "***Journals of Ayn Rand***", informed me he only accidently stumbled across the cardboard box in Ayn Rand's garage. The discovery and publishing of Chapter 10, titled, "***Transition between Novels—Top Secret"*** was validation for my theory of Rand's efforts to get a nonfiction revelation to the American public via an epic novel.

hot West Valley summers, it had always felt more like a secure castle—that is…a secure castle with a small secret room built in it just for this kind of situation she had anticipated.

Picking up the MGM advertisement, AR walked over the bookcase. Taking one last look around, she carefully pushed a hidden button and a book titled, "The Fountainhead" located in a strategic slot at the same time.



to

now

A latch clicked and released in the wall. Rand could open a door. A light automatically switched on as she entered a much smaller room. She closed the door behind her.

A desk was cluttered with papers and notes. The north wall had two long scrolls of paper taped side by side. One was titled "Top Secret" People- Places-Technology-Organizations." The second-long sheet was titled ***"Mind on Strike"***. People-Places- Technology- Organizations." Pins and strings connected pictures of real scientists, politicians, bankers and criminals from one list to descriptions of corresponding individuals, places and locations on the other list for her future novel.

AR added eleven more sets of data points, pins and strings to what she already had in place. These included the following:

"Top Secret" People – Places – Tech – Org	**"Mind Strike" People – Places – Tech - Org**
Key – Rediscover of Energy Technology →	Key Driver – Rediscover of Energy Technology
Inventor focus of Top Secret–**Oppenheimer**→	Inventor focus of Thorium – **Alvin Weinberg**
John X – born 4 years after ***Oppenheimer*** → Narrative Eyes & Voice to audience	Eddie Willers–born 4 years after **W*einberg-1915*** Narrative Eyes & Voice to audience
Ayn Rand – Investigates and exposes corruption and Big Government Plot for power within America →	Dagny Taggart – Investigates and exposes corruption and Big Government Plot for power within America

 Cheap, clean, renewable energy for mankind and future ***space*** program via Geothermal Liquified Atmospheric Thorium (***LFTR***) chemical reactors →	 Cheap, clean, renewable energy for ***railroad industry*** Atmospheric Motor Static Electric Receptacle- (AMSER) or Atmospheric Electrostatic Electric Motor
Ayn Rand expert of recognizing atomic energy breakthroughs and advancement →	Dagny Taggart expert of recognizing motor energy breakthroughs and advancement
Glen Seaborg, 3 Yrs. older than ***Weinberg***;  take credit for success of others; can't make decisions; lack of leadership; Ignores safety issues; will destroy Atomic industry; has younger sister by 5 yrs. - *Jeanette* →	James Taggart, 3 Yrs. older than ***John X***; take  credit for success of others; can't make decisions; lack of leadership; Ignores safety issues; will destroy railroad industry; has younger sister by 5 yrs. - *Dagney*
Richard Feynman, 3 Yrs. younger than  ***Weinberg***; discovers a new process to figure out how much U235 needs to be squeezed into U23 to achieve critical mass for nuclear bomb →	Ellis Wyatt, 3 Yrs. younger than  ***John X*** discovers a new process to squeezed and extract more oil from what were thought to be exhausted Denver oil wells.
International Arabian-American Oil Company (***ARAMCO***) →	**Bureau-Economic Planning & National Resources (*BEPNR*)**
Eugene Wigner, 13 Yrs. older than →  **Weinberg;** mentor, boss and dear friend at Oak Ridge National Laboratory where breakthrough energy technology developed.	William Hastings, 13 Yrs. older than  ***John X;*** mentor, boss and dear friend at 20th Century Motor Company where breakthrough energy technology developed.
Office of Strategic Services (***OSS → CIA***) →	State Science Institute **(*SSI*)**
What will "Kid Atlas" do in 1946???? →	A wiser Atlas will do what?????

AR stood back and examined the war room wall in silence as pieces of her new book, "***The Mind on Strike"***[140] slowly evolved and came together.

[140] Just before publication she would retitle the book, Atlas Shrugged.

Rand needed a name for her male hero of the book—it could not be just John X. Might it be John Gramst…no to obvious. What if Gramst has been already associated with thorium and the elites are aware of it. She then recalled the basic converstion about the process, "*a **g**eothermal **r**eactor operating at **a**tmospheric pressure in a **m**olten **s**alt bath of **t**horium. The acronym comes from the six letters, G.R.A.M.S.T.*

Rand wrote down the key words, moved them around and then substituted 'Molten' with 'Liquified' to come up with the following four key description elements of the process:

Geothermal ~~**Reactor**~~ **A**tmospheric **L**iquified ~~**Salt**~~ **T**horium

Upon eventually crossing out Reactor (a dead giveaway) and salt (too strong a hint), she came out with a new acronym which should easily go under the radar of the global elites.

GALT

At least for the present, John X has now become John Galt. John Galt's bio would be drawn directly from Alvin Weinberg's biography since he is not a well-known player among any of the top physicists on the Manhattan Project. She might only change the college he attended. Rather than identifying John Galt as attending Chicago University, she would move him to a different nearby mid-west state city…Cleveland! Since she eliminated the R for reactor, she would use the R for the name of the college. It would be Roark University!

1946 is indeed going to be an exciting year to say the least. AR had met so many great men and women associated with the Manhattan Project. They will all contribute to her future epic story and warning to the American public of what the future held.

What are the "elites" ultimate strategy for the Atomic industry? Are they Luddites, as Oppenheimer fears—seeking to turn back the hands of mankind's scientific atomic clock? How could they even accomplish such a feat successfully without blood being seen on their hands? If the Luddites were successful what would be their long-term intentions for America?

AR knew she would one day figure it out. She will have to find a way to expose the elite looters, the villains, the puppet-masters, the moochers and crooked politicians for attempting to bootleg the Constitution. AR has no quarrel with individual selfishness as long as you are not in collusion with the government. Monopolies are only possible when partnerships exist between businesses and governments!


Madonna Lisa Maria de Gherardini (Mona Lisa) 1479-1516 painted by Leonardo da Vinci in 1503-1506. The painting is in Louvre, Paris.

AR was a little anxious but took some reassurance from a feat accomplished by Leonardo da Vinci back in 1506 that would not be discovered until long after his death.

Leonardo's painting was so fine in detail, that medical doctors could look closely at the skin tones and small lumps on her hand to determine why Madonna Lisa Marin de Gherardini died at age 37, long after both she and the artist had lived and died.[141] She had a certain type of cancer on display.

AR realized what challenges lay ahead of her. She would have to hone even finer skills within her future novel—so as to go undetected by the "elites" who watched her closely. She would need to subtly paint the terrible truth of a deadly cancer upon her tapestry so as to go undetected. Her life and livelihood would depend upon it as well as the fate of the country she loved. When America as a nation fails in the future, part of its successful rebuilding will be to know why it failed in the first place. She dare not fail in this task.

There was hope though. Recently, a publisher friend had just finished reading an unpublished manuscript by a first-time writer named Mickey Spillane. It was a detective story involving a lead character, Mike Hammer. The publisher knew AR enjoyed detective stories and asked her if she might peek at the manuscript and provide the publisher a second opinion.

AR couldn't put the manuscript down. She read through it in one evening. She was spellbound by the fact that when you finished the book, you realized Spillane had introduced all the clues to solving the mystery by the reader—it was only a question of if the reader paid close enough attention to the clues provided within the novel.

To successfully get her novel past the Luddites, she would have to take this one step further. To solve her mystery, a future event would have to take place in the real world to begin the unraveling of her secret code. Leonardo knew it would be left to future physicians to understand the disease he had discovered and displayed in his famous portrait. The key would lay in the presentation of the evidence. AR concluded this would be the only way to get her truth past the "elites" watching her presently.

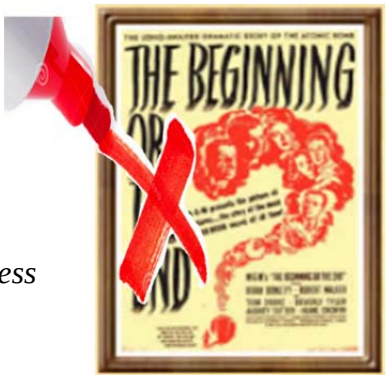
AR took some adhesive tape and positioned the large MGM advertisement on an adjacent wall as she reasoned out her own detective story. If the Luddites are successful in committing the perfect crime of the 20th century—in turning back time on an advance nuclear technology—it will

[141] *The Real da Vinci Code*, link: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2774586/ A careful clinical examination of the famous painting reveals a yellow irregular leather-like spot at the inner end of the left upper eyelid and a soft bumpy well-defined swelling of the dorsum of the right hand beneath the index finger about 3 cm long. This is probably the first case of familial hypercholesterolemia (FH). The FH code of Leonardo da Vinci was given immense consideration by scientists like Carl Muller, who described the xanthomas tuberosum and angina pectoris. On the contrary, Akira Endo searched for microbial metabolites that would inhibit HMG-CoA reductase, the rate-limiting enzyme in the synthesis of cholesterol and finally, Michael Brown and Joseph Goldstein published a remarkable series of elegant and insightful papers in the 70s and 80s. They established that the cellular uptake of low-density lipoprotein (LDL) essentially requires the LDL receptor. In conclusion: this was the real Code of Leonardo da Vinci.

disappear or somehow be hidden from the public and forgotten for a long period of time.

Though many decades might pass, this technology will eventually be discovered (*as do bodies in Mickey Splaine's books*). One of the first questions to be asked will be who originally invented the technology? When the inventor is named—and his well-documented life's history is closely examined—this will be "the event"…the real-life clue…which will unravel the truth for millions of my readers, she concluded.

Yes, it could be done—it is possible. Undoing the cap on the red marker, AR returned to the MGM signage. As if it were a lifetime contract requiring her signature, with two bold strokes of her hand she declared war on the powerful elites that might one day destroy the nation she loves.



With her 'x' marked on the contract AR had declared on *April Fool's Day they might not forget,* that this was the beginning of her war against the Luddite enemies of America.

With AR's photographic memory she recalled the off the record comments between herself and Oppenheimer in their last meeting. With her third eye AR saw him shake his head and then as an afterthought added, *"Watch the local District 12 election for Congress this fall."*

"The Congressman Voorhis—Nixon race?" AR queried.

Oppenheimer nodded his head. "Congressman Voorhis is the most hated man in Congress by these elite global families. He is number one on their hit list in this fall's campaign. They will pull out all stops to end Kid Atlas's reign."

The District 12 campaign would heat up over the next few months. She would watch the local races closely in the fall. If Congressman Voorhis loses to Nixon, then she knows she might be Oppenheimer's last chance to warn future generations of Americans about the deadly treachery going on within the nation. Even the strongest and mightiest oak tree can be stealthy destroyed from within from unseen parasites. No one would ever know of the hidden treachery until a storm or strong wind, one day topples the mighty tree to the shock and dismay of all.

End of Part I

Part II: (April 1, 1946 - December 31, 1969)

Prologue: Kid Atlas's Two Minute Warning, November 4, 1946

A quote directly from Congressman's Voorhis 1947 book:

And so, when Election Day came it was my best judgment that, considering all that had taken place (much of which had to be omitted from this chapter), my opponent would be elected. But I must confess that right up until the returns began to come in, I harbored certain hopes. I hoped that, as they had done five times before, the people would endorse the kind of clean campaign which ours had been.

I hoped that a good many people who disagreed with me on some issues would vote for me because I had tried through a good many year to do an honest job. I even hoped that the very evident efficiency and expense of my opponent's campaign might turn some people to our side.

But most of all I hoped that what I had said in the closing two minutes of the last debate with my opponent in San Gabriel had found a response among the people. What I said that night was something like this:

> "If you have 'had enough' of the hard, trying task of building world peace and establishing a supreme peace-enforcing authority that can prevent any nation from preparing or precipitating the atomic war—if you have 'had enough' of that effort, don't vote for Jerry Voorhis. If you really feel that our lack of refrigerators and automobiles and, until recently, meat is the most important thing, then don't vote for Jerry Voorhis. If you want to repeat the course our country followed after World War I—if you want another 'get-rich-quick' period followed by another crash like 1929, then don't vote for Jerry Voorhis. If you have 'had enough' of my efforts to chart a monetary and fiscal policy for our country that can prevent depressions and mass unemployment, then please don't vote for me. But if you want to go on facing the world and the monumental problems of the future as they really are, meeting them as best we can before they become acute, if you are ready to say you have not 'had enough' of effort until the brotherhood of man had been created on this earth then I want your support very much indeed."[142]

[142] "Confessions of a Congressman", Voorhis, Jerry (1947), The Country Life Press, Page 343.

Chapter 01: Kid Atlas's Congressional Campaign in Los Angeles District 12

Over the years, the press had nicknamed, Jerry Voorhis *"Kid Atlas"*, seeming to carry the weight of the world on his shoulders.[143] Congressman Jerry Voorhis had been voted by Washington [D.C.] newsmen as "first in integrity among the 435 [House] members, the House itself had voted [Voorhis] its hardest working member.[144] The press corps also voted the Yale educated Congressman, the fifth most intelligent man in Congress.[145]


Sculpture of Atlas, Praza do Toural, Santiago de Compostela.

"Kid Atlas" had entered Congress, from California District 12, the same year Sam Rayburn arrived from Texas in 1937 on a landslide Roosevelt ticket. Sam Rayburn and Voorhis became good friends having been strong supporters of Franklin Roosevelt and the progressive movement. Voorhis emerged as a leader of a Progressive caucus of some 50 representatives.[146]

When Sam Rayburn became Speaker of the House in 1942, Voorhis was already on four minor committees of importance but had been seeking the Committee on Agriculture for four years due to its importance to California growers in his newly reorganized district. The way the seniority rule is applied in congressional committees is this: It makes little difference how long a member has continuously served in the House or Senate. His position on the committee depends upon how long he has been a member of that particular committee. If a new member can be assigned to an important committee immediately and stay on it, he will, in the course of time, outrank other committee members of longer total service in Congress.[147]

Sam Rayburn

[143] "*Jerry Voorhis: The Idealist as Politician"*. Bullock, Paul (1978 Vantage Press, Inc. Page 119
[144] *"Watergate—The Hidden History—Nixon, The Mafia, and the CIA"*, Lamar Waldron, (2012), Counterpoint Berkeley, Pages 32-33
[145] "*Jerry Voorhis: The Idealist as Politician"*. Bullock, Paul (1978 Vantage Press, Inc. Page 119
[146] *"Sam Rayburn" Alfread Steinberg, Hawthorn Books, Inc. (1975), "**The Speaker's Way of Life**"* Page 192.

That is how the game was played in the Congress. Some states, like Texas, had figured this out a century earlier and set up their congressional seats to encourage life-time congressional appointments with little competition and turnover within the state. If you keep winning your state Congressional seat, and keep breathing, then two to three decades later you eventually become Chairman of each of the committees you started out on, if your party is in the majority. Though California had more district House seats than Texas, Texas Big Oil interests had helped gerrymander a number of Congressional districts and thereafter get people on board decades earlier. Texas was now in control of a number of powerful committees.[148]

By the time Voorhis finally got on the Committee on Agriculture, in 1944 to benefit the California farmers in his expanded district, he automatically started out at the bottom of the list of ranking for that specific committee. As noted earlier, it mattered little about the seniority he had accrued in Congress itself.[149]

Based on Voorhis's five terms in Congress through 1946, it was not a matter for him of whether a member of the House or Senate is a Republican or a Democrat, but rather whether he is a *reactionary*, a *conservative*, a *progressive*[150], or a "*united frontier*." Voorhis defined them as follows:

> "A *reactionary* is a man who wants to return to the days [before the U.S. Constitution] when "the rich, the well-born, and the able" ruled the world, who distrusts and hold in substantial contempt the great mass of people, and who is so determined to keep the people "in their place" that he is in constant danger of embracing, if he does not actually embrace, an essentially fascist philosophy.[151]"

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[147] Confessions of a Congressman", Voorhis, Jerry (1947), The Country Life Press, Page 68
[148] Confessions of a Congressman", Voorhis, Jerry (1947), The Country Life Press, Chapter 7, The State or the Nation; Pages 64-70
[149] "*Confessions of a Congressman*", Voorhis, Jerry (1947), The Country Life Press, Page 71
[150] Please note that in 1946 a main stream Progressive Democrat was far more conservative than they are today.
[151] "*Confessions of a Congressman*", Voorhis, Jerry (1947), The Country Life Press, Chapter 6, Political Labels, Pages 55, 56

These footnoted passages below are Voorhis's views and words—

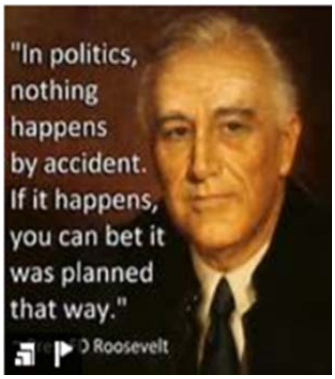
> "His counterpart at the other extreme is the *united frontier*. He is a man who believes so blindly in the superiority of the "left" over the "right" that he regards a Communist as nothing more than an extreme radical or extreme "left-winger." Therefore, whether or not he consciously embraces part or all of the communist philosophy, the *united frontier* is quite willing to collaborate with communists and to defend them against all criticism, however well-deserved and however factually based. The *united frontiers*, like the *reactionaries*, do not have a fundamental primary allegiance to constitutional government, majority rule, minority rights, or liberty in its fullest sense. In both cases, the primary objective is power for the "right" people, in which group they themselves are of course always included.[152]

> "The essential difference between *reactionaries* and *united frontiers* on the one hand and *conservatives* and *progressives* on the other lies in their attitude toward governmental institutions and the means to be employed in gaining their objectives. For while the first two groups would, in the last analysis and when all the chips are down, probably yield to an effective appeal to abandon democratic and constitutional methods in gaining their ends, both *conservatives* and *progressives* will stoutly say, even in defeat, that they cherish human liberty and the values of government of, by, and for the people too highly to use any but the methods of constitutional democracy to gain their political objectives. To put the matter another way, the middle groups value liberty for its own sake as a possession of the people of at least equal worth with economic well-being. But the extreme right and extreme left believe that if liberty must be destroyed in order for then to keep or establish the sort of economic order they desire or to preserve or place themselves in power, then liberty must go.[153]

[152] *Confessions of a Congressman*", Voorhis, Jerry (1947), The Country Life Press, Chapter 6, Political Labels, Page 56
[153] *Confessions of a Congressman*", Voorhis, Jerry (1947), The Country Life Press, Chapter 6, Political Labels, Page 57

Democratic Congressman Voorhis[154] worked within the middle two groups (*Republicans* and *Democrats*) while attempting to continually expose and defeat any devious plans by the two extreme groups (*reactionaries* and *united frontiers)*. He was generally highly regarded by his colleagues and others in Washington D.C. Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois considered Voorhis "a political saint",[155] and said of Voorhis that "[d]riven by conscience, he had a compulsion to master every subject that came before the House, and having mastered it, he spoke his mind."[156] Voorhis would make five-minute speeches in the House of Representatives at any opportunity, on matters ranging from local concerns in his district to international monetary issues,[157] and most recently(1946), after the recent dropping of the Atomic Bomb, opportunities and threats associated with atomic energy.

Congressman Voorhis's impressive credentials over the last decade as an honest, intelligent Christian politician did not go without making him some powerful enemies among the *reactionaries*. He protested government aided monopolies and exposed them whenever possible. He had a growing concern with the petroleum industry's evolving relationship with the U.S. government over his last decade in office. He had concerned that President Roosevelt, and later, President Truman, might have come to some backroom understanding with Big Oil's mogul, Edwin Pauley. Pauley, out of Los Angeles, served as vice chairman of the



[154] "*Family of Secrets*", Russ Baker, Bloomsbury Publishing USA, May, 2010, Page 518. Although Voorhis was characterized as a leftist, his record was more that of a moderately liberal man with an independent streak. In fact, when the Council of Industrial Organizations rated members of Congress based on their votes on labor issues from 1943 to 1946. Voorhis scored only 84.6 well below the 100 percent awarded Henry M. Jackson of Washington, below the 86.9 awarded Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, and only nominally higher than the conservative Democratic congressman Lyndon Baines Johnson of Texas.
[155] "*The Contender"*. The Free Press, Gellman, Irwin (1999). Page 67
[156] "*Richard Milhous Nixon: The Rise of an American Politician"*. Morris, Roger (1990). Henry Holt and Company, Pages 259
[157]). "The Conscientious Mr. Voorhis" Catledge, Turner (1947-12-21 (PDF), Pages 12-21

Democratic National Committee in 1936 and of Roosevelt's inaugural committee in 1941—strangely causing one to wonder about the connection between campaign chairmen and special economic envoys.[158]

"Kid Atlas" continually questioned the need for the oil depletion[159] allowance that had grown from 5% in 1913 to 27.5% by 1926.[160] He had expected the President to request legislation to cut the allowance back. The request never came. Congressman Voorhis had been warned by friends against also taking on the Federal Reserve Bank, at the same time, but he felt he had no other choice. This is likely why the Press named him "Kid Atlas." Voorhis had advocated for the U.S. Government to purchase the stock in the Federal Reserve Banks, which was held by the member banks, as a way of financing government expenditures. He briefly got President Roosevelt to support the measure until the President's advisers caused Roosevelt to change his mind.[161] Voorhis later allied with future House Banking Committee chairman Wright Patman to force Federal Reserve Bank to pay most of the interest they earned on federal securities to the U.S. Government, rather than to the bank stockholders.[162] Wall Street bankers were none too pleased with the Congressman for snatching millions of dollars of present and future profits.[163]

In 1943, Voorhis had learned from a Los Angeles attorney that the Navy Department had been planning to grant Standard Oil of California (Socal, later Chevron) exclusive free drilling rights in the vast Elk Hills naval reserve in central California, then thought to be the richest oil reserve outside the Arabian Peninsula. The congressman, in a speech from the House floor in May 1943, exposed the deal, which was soon cancelled. While California oil interests wanted to tar and feather Voorhis, the Washington Post hailed him as a hero, and House Naval Affairs Committee

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[158] "*Follow the Yellow Brick Road: From Harvard to Enron*", *Linda Minor, 2002, Part III. Link:* http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/HL0204/S00105.htm

[159] It was first introduced in 1913 and allowed producers to use the depletion allowed to deduct just 5 per cent of their income and the deduction was limited to the original cost of their property. However, in 1926 the depletion allowance was increased to 27.5 per cent. See link: http://spartacus-educational.com/JFKoildepletion.htm

[160] "*Family of Secrets*", Russ Baker, Bloomsbury Publishing USA, May, 2010, Page 166. Worth $160 billion in lost tax revenue between 1926-1969 while enriching the "elites".

[161] *Jerry Voorhis: The Idealist as Politician*. Bullock, Paul (1978 Vantage Press, Inc. Page 106-108

[162] *Richard Milhous Nixon: The Rise of an American Politician*. Morris, Roger (1990). Henry Holt and Company, Pages 261

[163] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Reserve_System; In 2010, the Federal Reserve made a profit of $82 billion and transferred $79 billion to the U.S. Treasury. In real dollars over the last 100 years, the Federal Reserve might have profits of $3 to $5 trillion.

Chairman Carl Vinson of Georgia stated that Voorhis had performed "the greatest kind of service".[164] However, the *Los Angeles Times* suggested that Voorhis had harmed the war effort by depriving the people of California of gasoline.[165] Voorhis was aware of the rumor that *Los Angeles Times* owners, the Chandler family, had been deprived of some pretty big profits due to his actions.[166] A lot of oil is transported to refiners in the Chandler railcars. In 1945, Voorhis fought a bill which would have given oil companies offshore drilling rights. The petroleum industry journal, *Second Issue*, blamed the defeat of the bill on "Kid Atlas", Congressman Voorhis.[167]

In the last few months, of 1946, Voorhis had just caught wind of another oil scheme, something originally called California Arabian Standard Oil Company (Casoc) involving a joint venture between Standard Oil of California (Chevron) and Texaco in Saudi Arabia.[168] In 1944, networking contacts of his indicated that the name was changed to Aramco (Arabian- American Oil Company) in an attempt by the State Department to encourage two additional major American oil companies; Standard Oil of New Jersey (Exxon) and Socony-Vacuum (Mobile) to participate in Saudi Arabian oil development investments. If true, common sense would cry out against this illegal action. In fact, the oil industry just got their hands slapped by the courts three years earlier, in 1943, thanks to Directive No. 70.[169] Back then, they should have received a $1.5 billion fine, but the government decided to forgive the transgression.

[164] "*Richard Milhous Nixon: The Rise of an American Politician"*. Morris, Roger (1990). Henry Holt and Company, Pages 257
[165] "*Richard Milhous Nixon: The Rise of an American Politician"*. Morris, Roger (1990). Henry Holt and Company, Pages 898
[166] *"Family of Secrets",* Russ Baker, Bloomsbury Publishing USA, May, 2010, Page 162
[167] *Richard Milhous Nixon: The Rise of an American Politician*. Morris, Roger (1990). Henry Holt and Company, Pages 308-309
[168] "*Follow the Yellow Brick Road: From Harvard to Enron***",** *Linda Minor, 2002, Part III. Link:* http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/HL0204/S00105.htm
[169] *Confessions of a Congressman*", Voorhis, Jerry (1947), The Country Life Press, Pages 192-199. Directive No. 70 provided that the anti-trust laws should not apply to any action taken by this Foreign Operations Committee. Voorhis pointed out that the Congressional committee that set up this rule, with one exception, there is not a man on

Voorhis would repeatedly ask Congressmen, from the House Floor, why American wealth and ingenuity should be transferred to an unstable country halfway around the globe where investments could not be protected under American laws. America was presently pulling out of a long recession. Thanks to the promise of atomic energy, through Thorium and Uranium, America might be better off developing its own domestic energy resources, in the short term until Dr. Alvin Weinberg's nuclear technology matured by the 1970s.

Voorhis was troubled by something else. If he learned the State Department and the Truman Administration were supporting this American oil monopoly in Saudi Arabia, and attempting to cover it up, they would appear to be in clear violation of the 1880 Sherman Antitrust Act that originally broke up a worldwide Standard Oil[170] into 34 different companies back in 1913!


"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

DIAZ NOW READY TO QUIT AT ONCE

COUNTERFEIT PLANT TAKEN IN A RAID

STANDARD OIL COMPANY MUST DISSOLVE IN 6 MONTHS; ONLY UNREASONABLE RESTRAINT OF TRADE FORBIDDEN

MRS. TAFT BETTER; NO ALARM FELT NOW

Would the oil industry attempt something so foolhardy a second time in two years? Voorhis's staff had made some initial inquires at the State Department but they had gotten nowhere. Voorhis would have to eventually roll up his sleeves and attempt to initiate a Congressional investigation in the New Year, after the November 5, 1946 election.

Voorhis reflected back to the earlier Congressional campaigns. He lost on his first try in 1934 but was then swept in as part of the Roosevelt landslide of 1936. In 1938, he faced an opponent so shy that Voorhis had to introduce him to the crowd at a joint appearance. After winning the 1938 election, a Democratic official, Chester Holifield, suggested Voorhis consider

Chester Holifield

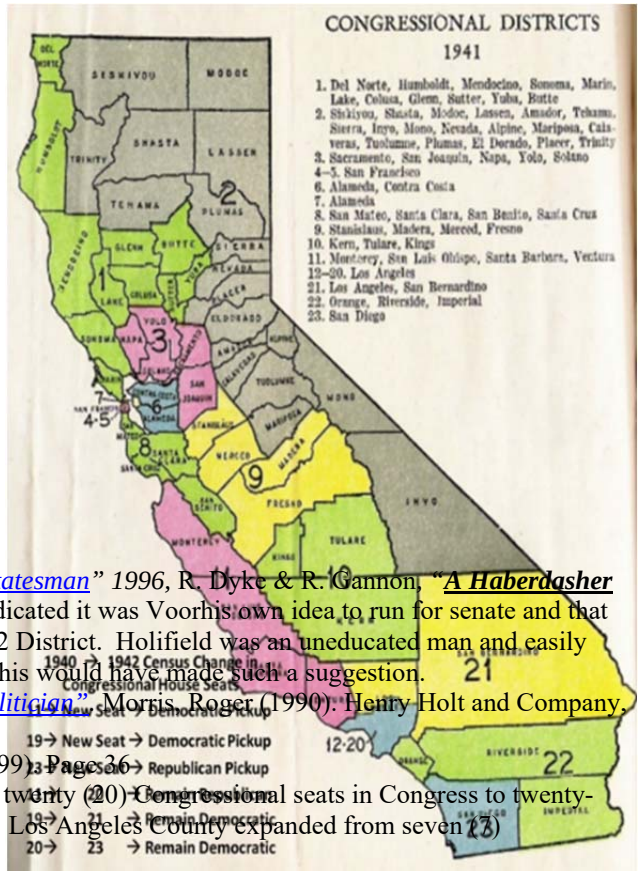
this committee who can by any stretch of the imagination be considered to present any other interest than a major oil company.

[170] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Standard_Oil

running for the Senate in 1940. If Voorhis did run for Senate, Chester Holifield indicated he would consider running for the empty District 12 seat in 1940.[171] Voorhis did a quick senatorial canvassing and quickly concluded there would be very little funding available for a senate run unless he approached the oil and banking industry for support. That was not a path he was willing to consider. He would pursue and win the same House seat in 1940—this time having defeated a military school principal.

While Congressman Voorhis, remained a steadfast Roosevelt Democrat, battling both *reactionaries* and *united fronter*s, he gave more than just lip-service to "temperamentally and philosophically loathing" Communism.[172] He sponsored the Voorhis Act of 1940, which required political organizations which were controlled by a foreign power or which engaged in military activities to subvert the American government to register with the Justice Department. Voorhis also served as a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee[173] (HUAC), though *Time* magazine stated he could be "counted upon ... to temper rightist blasts for leftist lambs."

Between the 1940 and 1942 Congressional elections, "Kid Atlas" had to battle the ten-year U.S. census and re-districting[174] in California for 1942 Congressional races. (See California 1941 chart to right). District 12 had already been leaning Republican prior to redistricting. In a move that raised the eyebrows of some, the Democrats agreed to a compromise with the Republicans to aid the "elites" in defeating Voorhis in 1942. Oil did indeed prove thicker than blood or political parties. In what "Kid Atlas" could only later perceive as a declaration of war by reactionary powers-that-



[171] *"CHET HOLIFIELD, Master Legislator & Nuclear Statesman" 1996,* R. Dyke & R. Gannon, ***"A Haberdasher Presses into Politics"*** Page 61. In the book, Holifield indicated it was Voorhis own idea to run for senate and that Voorhis suggested Holifield might take his place in the 12 District. Holifield was an uneducated man and easily influenced by "advisors" around him. It is unlikely Voorhis would have made such a suggestion.

[172] "*Richard Milhous Nixon: The Rise of an American Politician*". Morris, Roger (1990). Henry Holt and Company, Pages 259

[173] "*The Contender*". The Free Press, Gellman, Irwin (1999). Page 36

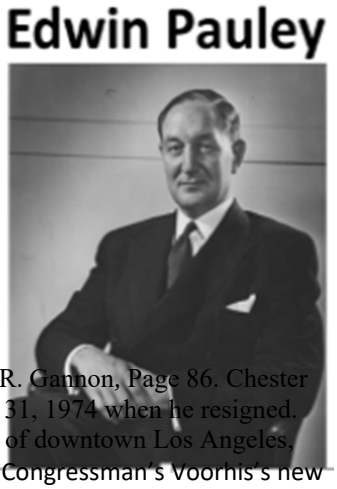
[174] After the 1940 U.S. census, California expanded from twenty (20) Congressional seats in Congress to twenty-three. The "elites" saw their opportunity and struck at it. Los Angeles County expanded from seven (7) congressional house seats to nine (9).

be, the strongest Democratic suburbs in his district just east of LA, had been carved out of Voorhis's district and annexed into parts of two new Districts 18 and 19. Due to the tremendous population growth, the two new districts would be relatively compact compared to the expanding District 12.

Voorhis had not failed to notice that District 19 was carefully gerrymandered to include Chet Holifield's men's clothing business in one community and his residence in another[175]. Holifield was a nice, friendly sort of chap, as many haberdashers are, but Voorhis was aware that Chet had very little education. Holifield could be easily influenced by those who surrounded and advised him. If Holifield was strategically placed on a number of important committees, through seniority over a couple of decades, he would eventually become chairman of those powerful committees. Voorhis feared Chester Holifield might not even have the wits to know when he was being controlled by others.

District 12 became a much larger and more difficult geographical area to cover, comprised mostly of rural farming communities. District 12 now spanned from Burbank, just north of Los Angeles,[176] going east to Pomona, and south to Whittier. This made District 12 even further Republican leaning. The fix was in to defeat Voorhis in 1942. Fortunately for "Kid Atlas", his 1942 opponent ended up being a radio preacher and former Prohibition Party gubernatorial candidate Robert P. Shuler, who "even embarrassed GOP regulars".[177] Voorhis won the election by 13,000 votes.

In 1944, the 12th district Republicans were bitterly divided, and Voorhis easily triumphed by the same margin.[178] However he was



[175] *"CHET HOLIFIELD, Master Legislator & Nuclear Statesman" 1996,* R. Dyke & R. Gannon, Page 86. Chester Holifield would win the seat with up to 95% of the vote between 1942 and December 31, 1974 when he resigned. He bragged the most he every spent to defend his seat was $14,000. Immediately east of downtown Los Angeles.
[176] Ayn Rand purchased a home twenty miles north of Los Angeles. She was likely in Congressman's Voorhis's new District 12.
[177] "*The Contender"*, Gellman, Irwin (1999), The Free Press, Pages 27-28
[178] "An excerpt of chapter 4 from the book Richard Nixon by Earl Mazo", (1959), Harper & Brothers, Pages 41-45.

alarmed at what he had learned through networking at the national level at the same time while winning his fifth term. A powerful Democrat, from Los Angeles, Edwin Pauley knew President Roosevelt did not have long to live due to his failing health. Pauley did not want Vice President Henry A. Wallace to remain on the ticket and become the next President should Roosevelt win a fourth term. Pauley worked with the British Empire and the corporate controlled, main-stream media, to make V.P. Wallace appear to be an embarrassment to the Presidential ticket.[179] Thanks to the efforts of many evil operatives, Pauley ultimately kicked Wallace off the Presidential ticket and replaced him with another haberdasher, namely, Senator Harry S Truman![180]

A single man, Edwin Pauley, had essentially picked the 33rd President of the United States. Voorhis had highly respected Vice President Wallace. As discussed earlier, Wallace had successfully been taken out and cast aside. Edwin Pauley was a powerful force in the California Democratic Party. With this recent revelation, Voorhis now suspected Edwin Pauley was one of the powers-that-be that had been seeking his ouster from Congress. Who would they try to replace him with on the Republican side? A third haberdasher? Would his 1946 opponent be his own man or a puppet to these same powerful forces controlling other politicians around him in Congress?

Fig. 21. President Harry S. Truman, who took office in April 1945. When he became president, Truman did not even know of the existence of the Manhattan Project. (Photo: Ed Westcott, courtesy of DOE Photography)

Voorhis knew on paper that he had the advantage of incumbency, but this was balanced by other factors favoring his opponent during the 1946 campaign. While still tied up here in Washington D.C., his opponent had been actively campaigning for the last eight months. Voorhis was aware there seemed to be a terrible urgency by his opponents to defeat him in this present campaign

[179] *Puppet-master Edwin Pauley successfully took out* ***Polymath, V.P. Henry Wallace*** *in 1944 by first having it arranged for the VP to travel to Asia for an extended business trip from May 20th, well into July. During his absence, both Pauley and Prime Minister Churchill, arranged for their controlled national media and gossip columnists to savage the VP. (****The Irregulars—Roald Dahl and the British Spy Ring in Wartime Washington****, Jennet Conant, 2008, Chapter 9,* ***Good Value****, pages 237-241). They coordinated and sabotaged differ legs of the trip to kept Wallace under media criticism. Both Pauley and Churchill separately expressed individual embarrassment concerning the VP. They made it appear each independently lobbied for Harry S. Truman to replace him. By the time VP Wallace had returned from the trip it was all but a done deal he would be dumped at the Presidential convention. A naïve Harry S Truman, a failed haberdasher with only a high school education, was placed on the Presidential ticket. A few months later, FDR won a fourth term in office, Truman was sworn in as the new President on April 12, 1944.*

[180] *Harry S. Truman, Library & Museum: Interview with Edwin W. Pauley,* link: http://www.trumanlibrary.org/oralhist/pauleye.htm; Vice President, selection of, 14-35, 41-43

compared to earlier campaigns. Was there something unusual happening in the next Congress that he might be able to stop? Or was his imagination running away with him?

Republicans sought a candidate who could unite the party this time and run a strong race against Voorhis in this now heavily Republican-leaning district. Businessmen even placed an ad in the Los Angeles Times searching for the right individual.


Los Angeles Times SMALL ADS

Buy stuff

Tax breaks for millionaires: See page 11

Watch lots of sport

WANTED: Desperate politician to do despicable things for cash. Apply in writing to Prescott Bush c/o Brown Brothers Harriman.

TV Guide:

Here's Lucy all night every night

Movie Star in new lead roll

Every Housewife should have one

After failing to secure the candidacy of heavy hitter, General George Patton, in November 1945 they settled on a young Lieutenant Commander, who had lived in the district prior to his World War II service.[181] His name was Richard Nixon.

The naval officer was so poor, he showed up to a Republican interview with seven other candidates in his officer's uniform. He couldn't afford a business suit for the interview. The officer, a highly educated attorney, was well spoken. Others had mentioned to Voorhis that a powerful Republican from the east coast had attended the session, his name was Prescott Bush.[182] Supposedly, his appearance there just happened to coincide with other California business he had in Los Angeles. Still, others said Prescott Bush was the driving force behind the active candidate search and that he had become fed-up with the incompetence of the California Republican party in picking inferior candidates over the last four years.

Voorhis also learned Willard Larson, a representative of Standard Oil of California, was there at the interview. This was the same company Edwin Pauley also happened to be associated with. Prescott pressed that it was critical that Jerry Voorhis not return to Congress for a sixth term.

[181] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/California's_12th_congressional_district_election,_1946

[182] ***Prescott Sheldon Bush*** (May 15, 1895 – October 8, 1972) was an American banker and politician. Father of 41st President George H. W. Bush; grandfather to 43rd President George W. Bush. See link: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prescott_Bush

Prescott Bush

Voorhis had learned that, in addition to being an oil mogul, Edwin Pauley was also a war profiteer. With respect to the $2 billion[183] price tag in the making of the Atomic Bomb, much of the construction and materials cost benefitted industries owned by Pauley on the west coast. It all fell together when Voorhis began asking confidential questions. Pauley and Voorhis's good friend, Governor Warren Berger, began serving on the University of California Board of Regents beginning in 1940. Pauley was the paymaster of all the West Coast scientists involved with the Manhattan Project during WWII.[184] He also has connections with many of the companies supplying materials for construction of the Atomic Bomb. With his strong scientific education and background, Pauley has already had a number of years to assess the benefits (nuclear weapons grade material to Big Oil's offspring, the Military Industrial Complex.)

Robert Oppenheimer

Voorhis was disturbed to discover other news about Edwin Pauley. Upon learning Manhattan Project Manager, Robert Oppenheimer, was the key man holding up the development of the hydrogen bomb, Edwin Pauley jumped into his own plane, took a quick puddle jump back to Los Angeles. There he had a military transport fly him non-stop to Washington D.C. Demanding an immediate audience with President Truman, Robert Oppenheimer was fired from the project that very afternoon. This all took place in less than twenty-four hours![185] It was only because Voorhis's heavy involvement with the Manhattan Project, and atomic energy in general, that he had learned of this inside disagreement and firing. Unfortunately, this was all top secret.

When the California primary was held on June 4, 1946, Voorhis still found himself trapped in D.C. His campaign assistant paid the fees to enter Voorhis in both primaries, Republican and

[183] About $22 billion in present day dollars.
[184] *Harry S. Truman, Library & Museum: Interview with Edwin W. Pauley*, link: http://www.trumanlibrary.org/oralhist/pauleye.htm; The Robert Oppenheimer firing from the Manhattan Project. Section 70
[185] *Harry S. Truman, Library & Museum: Interview with Edwin W. Pauley*, link: http://www.trumanlibrary.org/oralhist/pauleye.htm; The Robert Oppenheimer firing from the Manhattan Project. Section 70

Democrat. If a candidate wins a majority of both primaries, the losing candidate is eliminated from the November race. Both Voorhis and Nixon won their own party's primary, with Voorhis garnering a considerable number of votes in the Republican poll. When all the votes from all primaries were added together, Voorhis outpolled Nixon by 7,000 votes. Still, Voorhis's total percentage of the votes had decreased from 60% in the 1944 primaries to 53.5% in 1946.[186]

[186] *"Richard Nixon: A Political and Personal Portrait".* Mazo, Earl (1959). New York, NY: Harper & Brothers Publishers, Page 49.

Chapter 02: Kid Atlas's Supports Denatured Thorium

Atomic energy was the reason Congressman Voorhis continued to be delayed in returning to his home district. Chet Holifield had begged him to stay in D.C. Holifield begged his help in the lobbying effort for breaking Atomic Energy control away from the military. They both wanted to shift oversight to Congress in behalf of the American people. Over the last year Voorhis had spent a considerable amount of time with Doctor Alvin Weinberg to get his perspective on atomic energy. Weinberg was the second youngest physicist on the Manhattan Project and worked at one of the national laboratories.

Compared to the ancient scientists that worked on the bomb, Weinberg had constructive ideas for atoms that were intriguing. There was no doubt in Voorhis's mind that the young Weinberg would one day be considered the father of a family of nuclear reactors[187] for the generations of electricity power. Thanks to Weinberg's vision, Voorhis spoke at length before Congress on the importance of Atomic Energy for America's future as well as that of the world, in August of 1946. Once done he could then jump on a train trip back to California to begin re-election campaigning.

Voorhis suggested in floor speeches that only "denatured"[188] fissionable material could be legally in the possession of anyone else in the world. He cited "Thorium" several times as the denatured material that could achieve public power without the fear of nuclear weapons proliferation.[189] We must not use Uranium 235 in nuclear reactors for power since the fuel can also be used for bomb making. Not so with Thorium.

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[187] By 1948 Weinberg and his team had developed almost a dozen different types of reactors in their Oak Ridge National Laboratory research. The most promising reactor Weinberg supported commercialization of was an *atmospheric Thorium chemical reactor* which used molten salt as oppose to regular water. It was only for submarines that Weinberg suggested the use of a less efficient and smaller light water reactor. It would be heavily *pressurized* to prevent high temperature water from flashing to steam.

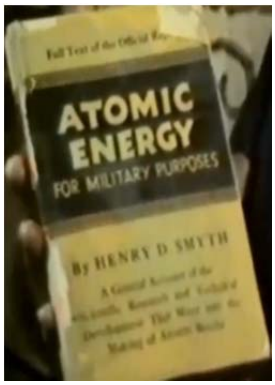
[188] Denaturation of fissile materials suitable for nuclear weapons is the process of transforming them into a form that is not suitable for weapons use and cannot easily be reversely transformed. Thorium 232 was proven by Glenn Seaborg, in early 1941, to be the perfect peacetime candidate for generating electricity. Thorium 232 could be bumped up briefly to Uranium isotope U233 and 23 minutes later begin decaying to form the heat of steam for electricity. Better yet Thorium 232 cannot be turned into weapons grade nuclear material.

[189] "*Confessions of a Congressman*", Voorhis, Jerry (1947). The Country Life Press, Pages 365 and 367.

Weinberg shared with Voorhis his concept of a major breakthrough in reactor design too that could lead to a safer, cleaner reactor hundreds of times smaller and less expensive than any of the other reactors conceived to date. The cost of generating electricity would be minimal with an *atmospheric* reactor design compared to a *pressurized* water reactor. A pressurized reactor was more dangerous version of steam boilers found all over the country. Boiler operators are killed each year due to metal wall fatigue leading to steam explosions at a few hundred pounds pressure per square inch. A light water reactor would be filled with highly radioactive Uranium 235 at explosive water to steam pressures over 1,030 pounds per square inch (12,000 pounds per square foot of pressure). If a light water reactor core breached, it would be far worse than any steam boiler accident. Thousands of people die in the surrounding area and hundreds of billions of dollars of contamination. For these reasons Weinberg's vision of chemical reactors operating at atmospheric pressure made all the sense in the world. There would be no radioactive steam explosions with this ingenious design.

History books indicated Voorhis was very successful in his floor speeches. With respect to these important, late Congressional sessions on atomic energy, it had been published in the Congressional records that if there were any overriding philosophical principles expressed at these hearings, that turned the tide against strict military control of Atomic Energy, they were provided by Voorhis.

> "Voorhis believed that the guiding principles of the legislation should be "widespread dissemination" of atomic energy's benefits to all Americans, Voorhis argued that "the basic right of all patents" should rest with the government. On the possibility of atomic warfare, Voorhis predicted that atomic technology would be known by other nations "within a very few years." "The most short-sighted policy that could be followed," he observed, "would be…to set in motion an unlimited armament race which ultimately must lead to an atomic war…" Voorhis was clearly in favor of a civilian commission. For him, the commission was "all-important:" and he was emphatic that "I do not think that the board



> should be composed of part-time people." Rather, they should be well paid, and "it would be proper for the bill to prescribe that a certain number of [commission positions] …be held by scientists."[190]

When Voorhis finally caught a train and headed back to Los Angeles, his campaigning time was further limited. While in route to California from Washington D.C. in August, he was forced to have surgery for hemorrhoids in Ogden, Utah.[191] He spent two weeks in an Ogden hotel recuperating from the operation. His wife joked that he had been "Kid Atlas" too long? He had the hemorrhoids to prove it!

Laying there in bed he continued to reflect on all the good people that had blessed his life through the present. Always a positive man, Voorhis reflected on his days attending Yale. He had felt a calling while there. He came to believe that "the Christian Gospel is to be taken seriously, and that needless poverty and suffering on the one hand and special privilege and inordinate power on the other are entirely contrary to its precepts" [192]

Nixon would have ten solid months of campaigning in the district,[193] whereas Voorhis would have to do some heavy barn storming to make up for lost time in campaign throughout the large sparse District 12. Voorhis could only hope he could get his message across to a majority of the conservative voters to maintain the 7,000 votes lead he enjoyed at the primary so that he returned to his work in Washington D.C. Still, he sensed there were many unseen forces at work around him attempting to keep him from winning a sixth term in office

There were so many nagging questions that tugged at the back of his mind as he slowly recovered from surgery. Had he taken on too much on his plate in D.C.? He so wanted to make the American dream assessable for all American citizens—not just the elite and privileged. Voorhis donated time and money to many needy projects thus he had very little to expend on his campaign. He had a budget of $1,900[194] for his 1946 campaign.

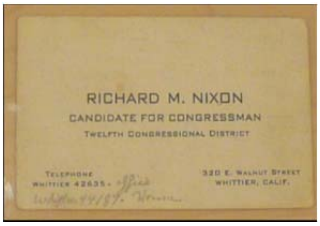
As "Kid Atlas" recovered in the Ogden, Utah, hotel, dark, unseen forces, from across the nation, had indeed been gathering together to defeat this five-term Congressman and spread a number of false accusations about the incumbent. Voorhis wrote the following:

> *"It was not until August [1946], shortly before my family, my two secretaries, Harold Herin and Duane de Schaine, and I*

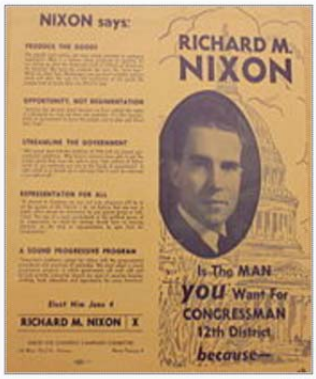
[190] *"CHET HOLIFIELD, Master Legislator & Nuclear Statesman" 1996,* R. Dyke & R. Sampler, "**Mr. Atom Goes Criitical**" Page 25; Original Source—Atomic Energy: Hearings on H.R. 4280, 49, 76-77, 109-110, 119, 121,128-129, 130-131.
[191] "*Richard Milhous Nixon: The Rise of an American Politician*", Morris, Roger (1990) Henry Holt and Company, Page 305, or see link: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jerry_Voorhis#CITEREFMorris
[192] "*Confessions of a Congressman*", Voorhis, Jerry (1947). The Country Life Press, Page 10, or see link: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jerry_Voorhis
[193] "*The Contender*". Gellman, Irwin (1999). The Free Press. Page 452. Or see link: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jerry_Voorhis
[194] $20,000 in present day dollars.

arrived at home, that the campaign began in earnest. I can't say I was exactly "ready for the fray." But the "fray" was certainly ready for me and from that point on there was fought out in the Twelfth District the bitterest campaign I have ever experienced."[195]

- *One of Nixon's biggest backers was the Chandler family, owners of the Los Angeles Times. The Chandlers had built their fortune on railroads, still the preferred vehicle of shipping oil. Voorhis had been hurting their business and they would do anything possible to get him out of office.*[196]



- *In October 1945, the representative of a large New York financial house made a trip to California to attend numerous meetings on various issues. It was known that this representative called on a number of influential people in Southern California and "bawled them out." For what? For permitting Jerry Voorhis, whom he described as "one of the most dangerous men in Washington [DC]," to continue to represent a part of the state of California in the House of Representatives.*[197] *It is believed Prescott Bush, (adopted father of German born) George H. Bush, was the Eastern representative that demanded the Twelfth District get their act together and boot Voorhis out!*
- *It would be learned that The Nixon campaign was a creature of the big Eastern financial interests…the Bank of America, the big private utilities, the major oil companies.*[198] *This was going to be an all-out effort to defeat the incumbent. There would be business cards, and brochures for the primaries. More cash would follow for the main election. Ads were continual bought on the front pages of newspapers but were disguised to appear as news articles praising the abilities and wisdom of Richard Nixon. At the same time stories would be handed around that Voorhis didn't want to come back to California to campaign. The voters were not worth his time and effort as he remained in Washington D.C.*
- *A representative of Standard Oil of California (Socal), Willard Larson, was present at the Los Angeles meeting in which Nixon was selected as the favored candidate to run against Voorhis.*[199] *Puppet master, Edwin Pauley, a powerful force in the Democratic Party, was head of Socal.*[200] *It would appear that oil is thicker than blood and political parties.*



Nixon campaign flier for the primary election

- *The "elites" quarrel with Voorhis was about more than oil. While no anti-capitalist radical, Voorhis had a deep antipathy for corporate excesses and malfeasance. And he was not afraid of the big guys. He investigated one industry after another—insurance, real estate, investment banking. He fought for antitrust regulation of the insurance industry, and he warned against the cancerous superstructure of monopolies and cartels.*[201]

[195] "*Confessions of a Congressman*", Voorhis, Jerry (1947). The Country Life Press, Page 333
[196] "*Family of Secrets*", Russ Baker, Bloomsbury Publishing USA, May, 2010, Page 162.
[197] "*Family of Secrets*", Russ Baker, Bloomsbury Publishing USA, May, 2010, Page 163.
[198] "*Family of Secrets*", Russ Baker, Bloomsbury Publishing USA, May, 2010, Page 162.
[199] "*Family of Secrets*", Russ Baker, Bloomsbury Publishing USA, May, 2010, Page 162.
[200] "*Follow the Yellow Brick Road: From Harvard to Enron*", *Linda Minor, 2002, Part III. Link:* http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/HL0204/S00105.htm
[201] "*Family of Secrets*", Russ Baker, Bloomsbury Publishing USA, May, 2010, Page 163.


Richard Nixon and Prescott Bush

- *Rumor had it, East Coast elites bought Nixon some new business suits to campaign in. Cash would never be a problem during the campaign for the smallest detail (see picture to right).*[202]
- *Just weeks after Nixon was anointed the Republican challenger, the "elites" backing Nixon added a crucial component to his team: Los Angeles attorney Murray Chotiner. He was brought in as a "public relations consultant." But the law practice of Chotiner was known for defending more than 221 of Los Angeles mobster Mickey Cohen bookies over a four-year period. Mickey Cohen later admitted in a sworn affidavit, he "gave Nixon a check for five thousand dollars. The funds were collected from Mafia members from throughout the United States. This would be the first of many times gangsters would supply Nixon with plenty of cash."*[203]
- *The Contender: Richard Nixon, the Congress Years, 1946-1952. Morris' narrative is that Nixon's campaign in 1946 received lots of money from wealthy special interests; newspapers were largely on Nixon's side.*
- *Merchants were warned that if they dared to sign newspaper statement in Voorhis's support, as they had done in previous campaigns, their lines of credit would be cut off at the bank. One large banking institution sent the word "down the line" that its employees were not to vote for Jerry Voorhis.*[204]
- *Nixon polls indicated they might still lose with a few weeks left. Dirty tricks started pouring from the Nixon campaign with little time to refute them by Voorhis. When he sought help from the local newspapers they refused. When he asked to buy news space for a rebuttal, he was told by the newspapers they had no more room in future papers until after the election.*[205]
- *On November 2, 1946, Eastern newspapers had published a story of a poll taken among House press gallery reporters in which Voorhis was rated the "best Pacific Coast Congressman." This story had been available, over the press wire services, to all the papers of California as well. Voorhis was disappointed to discover all the local newspapers refused to publish it prior to the election.*[206]
- *Voters supporting Voorhis were receiving anonymous phone calls alleging that Voorhis was a Communist, followed up by newspapers writing up articles indicating Voorhis was likely a fellow traveler".*[59]
- *Nixon backers might have invested more than $50,000*[207] *to unseat Congressman Jerry Voorhis.*

"We did the best we could. Mr. de Schaine opened an office in Alhambra, largest city of the district [38,900 people in 1940] and Mr. Herin and I set up the machinery for carrying on the regular work in the back room of our home. I was still the congressman and that work had to go on, campaign or no campaign. …The main problem, as in all political campaigns, was getting our story to the people. We were unable to afford hired precinct workers. And even if we had been able to pay a few such workers it would have been palpably unfair to the faithful people who were volunteering their services for such work. But they could cover only a tiny fraction of the district…[208]

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[202] "*Family of Secrets*", Russ Baker, Bloomsbury Publishing USA, May, 2010, Page 244-245, Image of Senator Prescott Bush and Vice President Richard Nixon enjoying their panama hats, May 6, 1953.
[203] *"Watergate—The Hidden History—Nixon, The Mafia, and the CIA",* Lamar Waldron, (2012), Counterpoint Berkeley, Pages 32-33
[204] "*Confessions of a Congressman*", Voorhis, Jerry (1947). The Country Life Press, Page 342
[205] "*Family of Secrets*", Russ Baker, Bloomsbury Publishing USA, May, 2010, Page 163
[206] "*Confessions of a Congressman*", Voorhis, Jerry (1947). The Country Life Press, Page 347
[207] Over $500,000 in present day dollars.
[208] "*Confessions of a Congressman*", Voorhis, Jerry (1947). The Country Life Press, Page 333

> *"During the week of October 13-20, 1946, I spoke at a Sunday morning church service, a rabbit breeders' co-operative meeting, three "house" meetings, a Junior Chamber of Commerce, two carpenters' local meeting, an American Legion post, two general political meetings in schoolhouse auditoriums, a Democratic party dinner, a Saturday afternoon open forum in a city park, and the annual convention of the California State Grange. That week was nothing unusual. The others were a good deal like it.*[209]

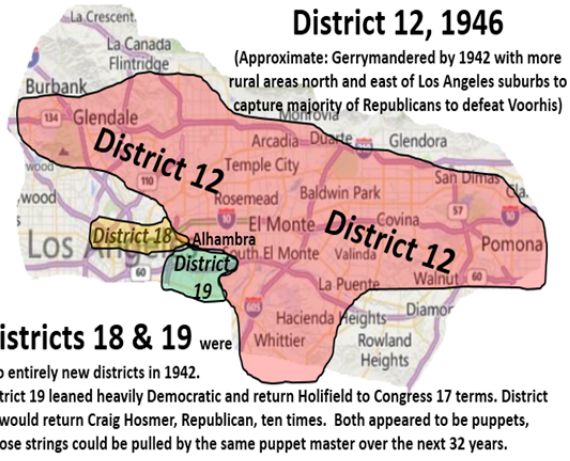
A tiny dark-haired woman presumed a reporter, not much more than five feet tall, with intense dark eyes, had been seen by Voorhis at a couple of these open sessions in the northwestern end of District 12 around Alhambra. The woman appeared to always strategically sit in some corner of a room, where she could accurately see, listen and write in her notepad or journal. Voorhis thought it odd she never asked a question. On one occasion Voorhis asked her specifically if she had any questions. There was silence for a moment as the dark-haired woman looked up at him. Then, in broken English, with a Russian accent, she asked him about his Congressional floor speech in August concerning atomic energy. Could Voorhis elaborate on those public statements? More specifically, she wanted him to clarify his assertions about the peace time use of Thorium 232 to create cheap, clean power. Was that hyperbola or was he very serious about a promising future for atomic power?

Voorhis was at first dumbfounded and almost stammered at such a question from the little woman. Catching himself, he then went into a brief but concise explanation of how, based on his lengthy discussions with good friends, and atomic scientists, Dr. Alvin Weinberg, and Dr. Glenn Seaborg—whom, Voorhis added, discovered Thorium 232 in 1941—that these were "de-natured atomics" that could ultimately source of "heat" energy needed to create inexpensive electricity for all Americans. The era of Big Oil would be over. More importantly, the war department could not make atomic weapons from the Thorium brew because of Thorium's unique properties. Voorhis added, this was not case with natural atomics, like Uranium 235 and Plutonium 239. Power, weapons grade material and dangerous waste resulted from the later that would remain with us for thousands of years. For this reason, Voorhis indicated that if he was returned to Congress, by the voters of District 12, he would be lobbying heavily for the Thorium brew over the Uranium235/Plutonium239 mixture.

[209] "*Confessions of a Congressman*", Voorhis, Jerry (1947). The Country Life Press, Page 330

Voorhis turned his head and attention to take another question elsewhere in the room. By the time he answered that voter's question and returned his gaze to where the dark-haired reporter had been sitting, she had vanished. He had not seen her since that time in October, nor had he read anything in the newspapers about the reporter's question and his responses concerting atomic energy.

Voorhis wrote the following later in the bitter campaign:



> "*At last it was election night, November 5, 1946. About eight o'clock my wife and I started out to make the rounds of all the larger towns in the district. In each one of them there would be groups of our friends gathered listening to the returns. We had the car radio turned on. The first returns from the Twelfth District didn't come in until we had made our visits at the first two cities on our route…We stopped in El Monte, the community that had stood by me best through all the years and where in 1944 I had a 2½ to 1 majority. Earliest returns showed 1346 votes for me and 843 for my opponent. It wasn't enough margin, not for El Monte* [210]
>
> *"Our last stop was at our headquarters in San Gabriel, a building donated for that purpose for the period of the campaign by a real estate and income tax man, one of my best friends. There was a group of forty or fifty people there, including many of those who had worked hardest and cared most about the outcome. Two people were there who had given at least half of all the modest funds that had been spent in all my six campaigns. They were my dad and mother. The ladies were making coffee. Two radios were fairly shouting the returns. Group of us stood around and talked and tried to keep up our spirits. We did pretty well.*
>
> *"It was coming in thick and fast now—both over the radio and by telephone. And there was no longer the slightest doubt about the outcome.*
>
> *"My opponent would carry Pomona by a comfortable margin. I had never lost Pomona before, not a single time.*
>
> *"Whittier, my opponent's home town, almost 2 to 1 for him.*

[210] "*Confessions of a Congressman*", Voorhis, Jerry (1947). The Country Life Press, Pages 343-344

> *"San Gabriel, the community which in some respect I had loved the best, on partial returns gave me only 774 to 1386 for my opponent.*
>
> *"And then-my home town, which I had been so proud to carry by good substantial margins after losing in in my first election, went against me, 491 to 401.*[211]

Voorhis quietly slipped outside campaign headquarters into the California night to reflect on this still shocking setback. The results continued to pour out of the radio faintly after closing the door. Under a full moon and streetlight, Voorhis saw a small shape of someone sitting alone on a nearby bench, writing into a journal or notebook. A woman's hat draped the face in shadows. He then saw the red glare of a cigarette as smoke was slowly inhaled into the woman's lungs. Dark eyes were looking directly at him as she slowly exhaled the smoke into the moonlight. Speaking almost as if not to be overheard, the woman spoke with a Russian accent after ceasing her scribbling on the page.

"So, they have won, and an honest man has been defeated." The woman said stoically.

Voorhis's lips parted but he said nothing standing just a few feet away. She continued.

"You remind me of another man I am writing about, presently", she said to the Congressman. "Like him, you take pride in setting no limit to your endurance, because you think that you are doing right. What if you aren't? What if you're placing your virtue in the service of evil and letting it become a tool for the destruction of everything you love, respect and admire?"

Voorhis stood very still; the words in his mind were like the beat of steps down the trail he had been seeking; the words were: the sanction of the victim.

"You, who would not submit to the hardships of nature, but set out to conquer it and placed it in the service of your joy and your comfort—to what have you submitted at the hands of men? You, who know from your work that one bears punishment only for being wrong—what have you been willing to bear and for what reason? All your life, you have heard yourself denounced,

[211] "*Confessions of a Congressman*", Voorhis, Jerry (1947). The Country Life Press, Page 344

not for your faults, but for your greatest virtues. You have been hated, not for your mistakes, but for your achievements. You have been scorned for all those qualities of character which are your highest pride. You have been called selfish for the courage of acting on your own judgment and bearing sole responsibility for your own life. You have been called arrogant for your independent mind. You have been called cruel for your unyielding integrity. You have been called anti-social for the vision that made you venture upon undiscovered roads. You have been called ruthless for the strength and self-discipline of your drive to your purpose. You have been called greedy for the magnificence of your power to create wealth. You, who've expended an inconceivable flow of energy, have been called a parasite. You, who've created abundance where there had been nothing but wastelands and helpless, starving men before you have been called a robber. You, who've kept them alive, have been called an exploiter. You the purest and most moral man among them, have been sneered at as a 'vulgar materialist.' Have you stopped to ask them; by what right? —by what code? —by what standard? No, you have borne it all and kept silent. You bowed to their code and you never upheld your own. You knew what exacting morality was needed to produce power with atomic energy, but you let them brand you as immoral. You knew that man needs the strictest code of values to deal with nature, but you thought that you needed no such code to deal with men. You left the deadliest weapon in the hands of your enemies a weapon you never suspected or understood. Their moral code is their weapon. Ask yourself how deeply and in how many terrible ways you have accepted it. Ask yourself what it is that a code of moral values does to a man's life, and why he can't exist without it, and what happens to him if he accepts the wrong standard, by which the evil is the good."[212]

The woman paused as she looked up from her written words. In the silence, Voorhis could once again hear the faint radio announcer. He was now indicating that it looked likely that Richard Nixon, had a commanding lead in the Twelfth District.

"Sounds like a man at the same crossroad with very heavy burdens," Voorhis answered quietly.

[212] *"Atlas Shrugged*," Ayn Rand, A Plume Book, 1957, reprinting 1999, Page 453-455.

"Yes", she replied as her eyes widened with some kind of revelation. She said with a voice solemnly calm, "if you saw Atlas, the giant who holds the world on his shoulders,"

"I do happen to be familiar with the titan", Voorhis injected with a dry smile.

"Yes", she said, inhaling another drag of burned tobacco while formulating her question, "if you saw that Atlas stood, blood running down his chest, his knees buckling, his arms strength, and the greater his effort the heavier the world bore down upon his shoulders—what would you tell him to do?"[213]

Voorhis pondered the question and then slowly shrugged his shoulders in response, not having an answer come to mind.

The woman, whose face continued to be hidden in moonlight shadows rose, then smiled. She dropped the cigarette on the ground, stepped on it, crushing out the red glow and offered the Congressman, a faint nod.

"Thank you", she said while turning from him and disappeared into the night. Somewhat bewildered, by his non-answer, Voorhis stepped back into the campaign headquarters as the radio continued to report new totals.

November 6, 1946—the morning after the loss Voorhis wrote:

> *"Our little boy helped out more than he knew. For when his mother told him that Daddy had been defeated, his face brightened up and he threw his arms around my neck and said, "You mean you don't have to be a congressman anymore that you can stay home at nights with us?" And when I told him yes, it was pretty hard to keep my eyes dry. There are some things more important than being a congressman.*
>
> *The newspaper wanted a statement, of course. So, I wrote one out, worked over it a long time, and telephoned it around to them. What I said was this:*
>
> > Mr. Nixon has clearly been elected as Congressman from the Twelfth District. I wish him well as he undertakes his new duties.

[213] *"Atlas Shrugged"*, Ayn Rand, A Plume Book, 1957, reprinting 1999, Page 455

> From the bottom of my heart I want to thank my many friends who have so loyally supported me through this strenuous campaign.
>
> I have given the best years of my life to serving this District in Congress. By the will of the people that work is ended. I have no regrets about the record I have written.
>
> I know the principles I have stood for and the measures I have fought for are right. I know, too, that, in broad outline at least, they are vital to the future safety and welfare of our country. I know the day will come when a lot more people will recognize this than was the case on November 5 [1946].[214]

December 7, 1946, Voorhis wrote:

> *There was one thing that I hadn't yet done and which I wanted somehow to do before my term expired on January third. I tried again and again but the right words never seemed to come. Then at last on December seventy I wrote this letter. Here it is:*
>
> *Hon. Richard Nixon*
> *Representative in Congress-elect*
> *Whittier, California*
> *DEAR CONGRESSMAN:*
>
> *During the past few days I have been busy going through the files and the materials on various important national problems and all the rest of the things that I have represented the Twelfth District. The thoughts that have come to me during this experience have prompted this letter to you, which I cannot refrain from writing.*
>
> *I remember most poignantly the time in late December of 1936 when I first came to Washington as a new Congressman. Little did I realize then all that the job entailed, the long hours of very hard and frequently thankless work, the many periods of frustration when one was unable to get things done which he believed most necessary for the country, as well as those times of encouragement when something worthwhile seemed to have been accomplished?*
>
> *During the ten years of my service I came to have a profound respect for the Congress of the United States and to realize the critical importance of its work, not only for the future of our country, but for the future of the whole world. For those of us who believe in democratic government, under a Constitution which protects the individual citizen's rights and liberties, it becomes more and more evident that the once essential bulwark of the people's liberties in such a nation is the vigor and effectiveness of the national legislature.*
>
> *If the national legislature occupies its proper place as a co-equal branch of government, and especially if it puts forth and enacts into law a program calculated to meet the nation's present and future problems, the future of freedom will be safe. What will happen under opposite circumstances we all know?*
>
> *The long and short of this letter is simply to say, as I said in my newspaper release after the election at home, that I sincerely wish you well as you undertake the tremendous responsibilities which will soon be yours.*
>
> *I have refrained, for reasons which I am sure you will understand, from making any references in this letter to the circumstances of the campaign recently conducted in our District. It would only have spoiled the letter.*

[214] "*Confessions of a Congressman*", Voorhis, Jerry (1947), The Country Life Press, Pages 345-346.

> *The fact remains that you are the new Congressman and that while I have no doubt your Republican colleagues are giving you all necessary assistance in getting started at the tasks that lie ahead, I want you to know that I will be glad to be of any help that you believe I can render. I will be in Washington for at least another month and perhaps longer.*
>
> *Sincerely yours,*
>
> *JERRY VOORHIS*[215]

"A couple of weeks passed, and I began to wonder whether Mr. Nixon had received my letter. Then one day when I came back from lunch he was standing there in the outer office. He smiled and so did I. We shook hands and went into the inner office, which by that time was pretty bleak and bare. We talked for more than an hour and parted, I hope and believe, as personal friends. Mr. Nixon will be a Republican congressman. He will, I imagine, be a conservative one. But I believe he will be a conscientious one. And I know I appreciated his coming to see me very sincerely indeed.[216]

Chapter 03: A Tutor for Margret Despres

Margret Despres quietly and carefully rose from the bed. She looked down at the sleeping young man she had just made love to a few hours earlier and smiled. Turning away she headed to the bathroom. She eventually turned on the shower, felt for the right temperature and then stepped in. Steam began slowly condensing on the shower glass walls as the temperature rose. She still felt on cloud nine as the spray hit her face.

How did this all happen? Margret was five years older than her lover and he was a virgin when she first decided to take him to bed. The hot spray of the shower felt good after the enjoyment of making love with her young tutor. Margret smiled, it felt so cleansing hot on her skin, the warm liquid.

In her minds-eye she thought back to that point in time she saw herself arguing with her parents. They had learned she was failing a college math course for the second time and would not ever earn a college degree if she did not get special tutoring on the subject.

Margret was not pleased, to say the least, with her parent's interference but her father had finally put his foot down after six years. While she had good grades in most other subjects, she reluctantly saw the light. She would need a tutor to help her overcome her mental block on some college mathematics courses she would need to pass to get her degree. She had spent much too

[215] "*Confessions of a Congressman*", Voorhis, Jerry (1947), The Country Life Press, Pages 347-348.
[216] "*Confessions of a Congressman*", Voorhis, Jerry (1947), The Country Life Press, Page 349.

much time abroad and graduation requirements had changed. Her father laid it all out while putting his foot down as politely as possible.

"I'm sorry" she recalled him saying, "but I am not going to throw good money after bad each year. Either you allow us to find you a math tutor or you'll have to drop out of college and get on with your life in the middle of this Depression. You have dragged your degree out into a seventh year! Though we both know I can afford it, I refuse to allow you to become a professional student."

Margret began to lather her hair with soap as her father's words echoed in her head. She could tell whenever her father had reached his limit of patience—and he did have considerable patience, the sweet man. There was a certain tone in his voice and she heard it loud and clear now.

"Alright Papa", she replied. "There is a coffee shop off campus where I can meet your tutor."

"That is fine, Marge", he said over the telephone, "I assume it is the one we have met at before over in Hyde Park."

"That's right Papa."

"I am going to make a few calls."

"Now I want you to meet with the tutor at least three times a week until you get caught up. I will ask the tutor for updates on your progress. You have to give it your best effort, Marge."

Margret remembered the day she stepped into the coffee shop for her first tutoring lesson. She was nervous and angry at the same time. The cafe was still almost empty as she had anticipated. Looking around there were three customers scattered about drinking and reading. She first noticed this young high school age boy staring at her with his stack of books on the table. He might have been drinking hot chocolate for all she knew. There was a local high school in the neighborhood.

Margret wondered if the grey-haired gentlemen to her left was the tutor. She was about to head over there when she saw an older woman join him after returning from the lady's powder room. Margret smiled when she saw the good looking, athletic man to her right in the corner of the room. Wow, she thought, could that handsome man be my tutored? Margret locked eyes with him and smiled. He nodded his head and grinned back at her. She took one step in his direction but then froze when she heard her name whispered from the voice of a male teenager.

"Miss Despres…Miss Margret Despres?"

Margret was shocked to discover those words came from that same young boy she first spied when entering the café. She was speechless as she stared at him. This had to be some kind of joke. She could take a joke as well as anyone. She would play along. She smiled at the young man who

stood and quickly wiped his hand on his sweater before extending it to shake her hand.

Without saying a word yet to confirm her identity, she paid closer attention to the text books on the boy's table. There she eyed an identical copy of her college math textbook. Beneath it she spied both a college physics textbook and calculus book. Beside those three books was another stack that he had been working on when she stepped into the café. She swung the stack of textbooks around and examined them. An eyebrow rose upon discovering it was a German book on Greek and Roman literature. She could now see he had been writing on a number of index cards what appeared to be outlines related to the German text.

In fluent German, Margret asked, "What are you doing with the German textbook classics?"

Without even blinking, the boy replied in perfect German, "I am here at the college on a scholarship, but I have still had to earn eating money. I qualified as a NYA[217] student. One of my campus jobs is to analyze the German literature in the college's classics library. What this means is that I would go through these old volumes of textual criticism of ancient Greek texts and summarize the writings. As you can see," he said now shifting back to fluent English, "this is all written in German, German journals. I must make an abstract of each one of these in English and that would eventually end up in the card file. It was called analyzing the journals."[218]

The young lad as an afterthought said, "Your German is excellent by the way."

Margret extended her hand shook his hand. "I recently spent one year abroad so I could get the accents down to different languages while visiting the great museums and cities of Europe, Russia, China and Japan."

"Did you spend very much time in Russia?" the young boy said in fluent Russian.

Margret pulled a chair away from the table and sat down intrigued by this kid. If anyone was playing a joke on her it was damn impressive. At the same time, she sensed something familiar about this young man. His mannerisms reminded her of someone else she knew from the past but who?

In Latin she said, "I spent around two months in Russia and the Far East. About the same for England, France and Italy. The remaining four months was spread throughout the continent. While improving my social graces and knowledge of the arts I also enriched my language skills. That pleased my parents. Unfortunately, we disagree on politics."

"How do you mean"? The young math tutor asked in fluent Latin following her lead.

"That I worry about politics at all!" she said in English. "My parents, my cousins across the Old-World continent do not see the storm clouds gathering for war. Thanks to Adolf Hitler's book,

[217] National Youth Administration (NYA) student, A New Deal program put together by President Franklin Roosevelt to get more U.S. citizens a college education through work programs.
[218] Pioneers in Science and Technology Series: Alvin Weinberg, Oral histories. See link: http://cdm16107.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15388coll1/id/452

Mein Kampf, Jews and Communists are more hated in Germany than ever. It continues to worsen as time passes. Germany is unstable as a forced Republic and will likely be topped in less than two years similar to what I saw in Italy. In Italy we have another adventurer, Benito Mussolini. He provided his country a new leitmotif of government. While he claimed to save his people from Communism, he raised himself to a dictator. He dreams of restoring the Roman Empire to the world.

"We mustn't forget the brutal Joseph Stalin in Russia. He too has grand plans for the world. Japan also has designs for a greater empire. The one man in Europe that seems to be ringing a warning bell of this pending storm is Winston Churchill of England. Unfortunately, the Royal Family of England are heavily of German ancestry and appear to be supporting the growing fascism taking place in Germany.

"My family has connections to banking and oil overseas that I have never fully understood. I have heard my father say elite families throughout the world are fearful of Communism and what they did to the Czar and his family in Russia." Margret made a sweeping motion of a knife slashing the throat with her finger. There are also the power plays for cheap energy to build and protect growing empires with.

"All these royal families of Europe and Russia are related to each other. These elites want their revenge on these Russian Communists and they are willing eventually rebuild Germany into a powerful nation to destroy Stalin's greater Russia."

"You think that logic is flawed?" the young tutor queried.

"If anyone would spend the time to read *Mein Kampf*, they would realize the elites are constructing a Frankenstein that eventually turns against its creators and the world. The main thesis of Hitler's book is quite simple. Churchill discusses Hitler's views at length in some recent writings.

"Hitler contents that 'Man is a fighting animal; therefore, the nation, being a community of fighters, is a fighting unit'. Hitler essentially says that any living organism which ceases to fight for its existence is doomed to extinction. A country or race which ceases to fight for its existence is equally doomed. Here is where Hitler plays his race card. He states the fighting capacity of a race depends on its purity. The Jewish race within Germany and the world, he claims, are pacifists and internationalists. Pacifism is the deadliest sin, for it means the surrender of the race in the fight for existence. In his *Mein Kampf* writings Hitler adds, 'The race must fight; a race that rests must rust and perish.'

"So, what are the liberals of Europe doing to France that borders Germany?" Margret asked her own question. "They are pressuring the French to reduce their military strength so as not to offend Germany. This is so illogical it makes a rational person want to scream. Hitler does not want intelligent citizens either. He wants brainless soldiers to expand his nation's borders. The next generation of children raised in Germany will be stripped of all humanity and be turned into Spartan soldiers for their Fatherland."

Margret was surprised at herself for speaking so plainly before this kid. Somehow his mannerisms seemed familiar to her and set her at ease. He seems very attentive and at ease. He didn't mind listening to the opinions of an older woman.

"My father said he didn't know who I was meeting at the café only that you could teach me the basic college math I needed to graduate. Who are you and why to you look familiar to me? There is something about you I can't place my finger on."

"You visited my home your freshman year with my sister, Fay Weinberg. You had dinner with us that weekend evening. I'm her younger brother— "

"Your little Alvin!" she interrupted. "I remember now. I should say little Alvin since you were taller than your sister then. That was about three years ago. "I had just entering college and you were just entering high school, ah, Roosevelt High in Hyde Park. It is just a little way beyond our college campus." A quizzical expression surfaced to her face.

Alvin smiled. "You passed level one of math. You can calculate numbers in your head," he said with a grin. "I skipped a couple of grades in high school and…well, here I am now starting my second year at the University."

"Alvin", she said, "You are not getting off that easy. I want to know more, much more. To begin with where is Fay? She graduated just before I went abroad. She talked about going to graduate school. What happened? Help me catch up on your sister."

Alvin caught the attention of the waiter. The waiter came over, took Margret's order and disappeared into the kitchen.

"Let's see where will I begin" he sighed?

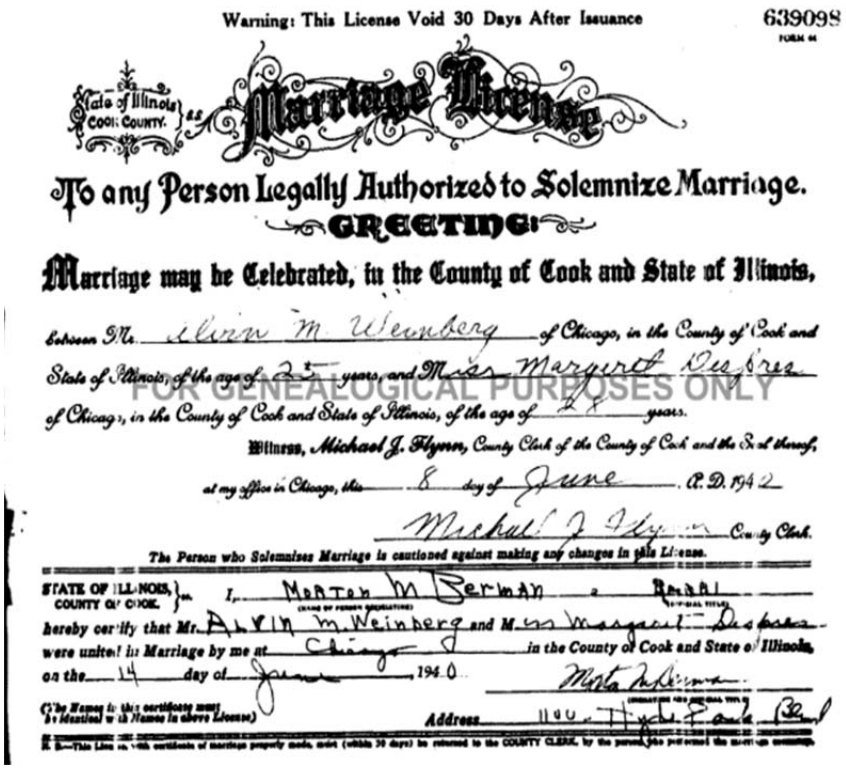
"Fay raced through the University and then got her Master's in social work at Smith College." Alvin lifted his eyes to the ceiling to recall specific facts and then looked directly into Margret's eyes. "Fay just got married to a nice gentleman named, Irving Goldman in New Haven, Connecticut. Irving is working on his graduate degree in philology. He is ten years older than Fay. Irving is a really nice man. He has always been available to me for advice when I talk to Fay on a weekly basis."

"I recall Fay telling me how close you two are. You two were never the fighting siblings. Is she working? I could never see Fay as the wife who would stay home."

"Fay is presently the social secretary to the wife of Yale president." Alvin looked quickly around the room before adding quietly, "She is also working with the Margaret Sanger movement in helping put on clandestine classes for women in family planning."

"Well good for her", Margret exclaimed. "She was never a conformist. It is so good to hear she is following her chosen path. I am happy for her."

Now I want to know more about you. I now recall Fay saying you were planning to go to California for college when you graduated. What happened? Why are you here, still?



Warning: This License Void 30 Days After Issuance 639098

State of Illinois, } ss. COOK COUNTY.

Marriage License

To any Person Legally Authorized to Solemnize Marriage.

GREETING:

Marriage may be Celebrated, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois,

between Mr. Alvin M Weinberg of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, of the age of 2[illegible] years, and Miss Margaret Desfrees of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, of the age of 2[illegible] years.

Witness, Michael J. Flynn, County Clerk of the County of Cook and the Seal thereof, at my office in Chicago, this 8 day of June A. D. 1942

Michael J Flynn County Clerk.

The Person who Solemnizes Marriage is cautioned against making any changes in this License.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss. COUNTY OF COOK. } I, Morton M Berman Rabbi (NAME OF PERSON SOLEMNIZING) (OFFICIAL TITLE)

hereby certify that Mr. Alvin M Weinberg and Miss Margaret Desfrees were united in Marriage by me at Chicago Ill in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, on the 14 day of January 1940

Morton M Berman

(SIGNATURE AND OFFICIAL TITLE)

(The Name in this certificate must be identical with the Name in above License) Address 1100 Hyde Park Blvd

N. B.—This License with certificate of marriage properly made, must (within 30 days) be returned to the COUNTY CLERK, by the person who performed the marriage ceremony.

Chapter 04: Alvin Weinberg's Life in his Own Words – TRANSCRIPT 1984

Transcript of Interview between Alvin Weinberg and Clarence Larson, May 10, 1984 is drawn from the following video interview: See video link @: **https://youtu.be/ofs6-K7UCSU .**

Observations about the parent immigrants of Fay and Alvin Weinberg.

Emma Levinson, taught to read by her father before his death, was orphaned as a child and raised by cousins. Being an activist in helping others to read to make a better life for themselves, local cousins feared Emma would be killed by government forces. Elsewhere in Russia, Jacob Weinberg had always wanted to become an engineer, but was restricted from his life's ambition.

1908: Friends and relatives like the Portnoy and Satrin families, encourage them to come to Chicago for freedom. The two first meet on the ship bringing them to America. Jacob Weinberg and Emma Levinson join the Chicago Russian Jewish community as more 1st generation immigrants.

1909: They were married in Chicago. He became a labor organizer in the textile industry and later a factory manager for a clothing manufacturer while Emma would raise two children in future years and take an active part in the growing Russian Jewish community of Chicago.

1910- Fay Weinberg is born; Will prove to be a brilliant young woman.

1915: Alvin Weinberg is born. He might one day prove to be more brilliant than his older sister but they love and support each other for the rest of their lives.

PIONEERS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SERIES ORAL HISTORY OF DR. ALVIN WEINBERG

Interviewed by Clarence Larson Filmed by Jane Larson 1984 Transcribed by Jordan Reed DR.

TRANSCRIPT of 1st 30 minutes of video tape on Alvin Weinberg's Life

DR. WEINBERG: …Clarence and Jane to have an opportunity to talk to you. I guess I will tell you things about myself that you probably don't know, although among the close friends that I have, I guess, our lives have intersected as closely as any.

MR. LARSON: That's right and for an extended period…

DR. WEINBERG: People don't realize perhaps that you were my boss for oh, what was it? Almost 15 years, I guess at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. That actually, you were a very close friend of my sister and brother-in-law, long before I knew that you existed.

MR. LARSON: That's right. I look back very fondly on those days.

DR. WEINBERG: Let me start with my early recollections of myself.

I was born in Chicago. (April 20, 1915-Oct 18, 2006).

My parents were Russian Jewish immigrants who came to this country around 1908. The atmosphere in our house was, as was the case with most Russian Jewish immigrants who came at that time, were really quite intellectual.

They encouraged us for example; my sister and I, and I do have an older sister, about 5 years older than I Their first child, Fay, was born in Chicago. (November 30, 1910 – September 22, 2010).

Fay Weinberg Goleman

The atmosphere was one which placed a premium on intellectual excellence.

We were required to take piano lessons for example although I hated to

play the piano at the time; I have kept with it all my 69 years. Now I enjoy it very much and am grateful to my mother for having beaten on me to keep playing the piano.

And of course my sister had a very strong influence on me. She was again, the sort of person who was very bright and she of course had to be the head of her class always and I was the kid brother and I always had to emulate my sister. People would say, when you grow up you might do as well as your sister, Fay did. And I think that my sister had a very strong influence on me in my very early days.

Jacob was always good with his hands and wanted to become an engineer but he became a labor organizer in the textile industry and later a factory manager for a clothing manufacturer. (from later in video)

My father was in the clothing manufacturing business. He was the manager of a factory that manufactured women's dresses. He was in that business…

MR. LARSON: And he was in Chicago?

DR. WEINBERG: This was in Chicago, yes. I went to school, grammar school in Chicago and also high school and I guess I first had the idea that I might have a scientific career, I suppose very early in life, although I didn't really know exactly,

I really quite, can't reconstruct exactly how I came to it. It may have been when I was 8 or 9 years old I became a Lone Scout. The Lone Scouts were scouts, who didn't belong to a real troop, but they were given a handbook and you were allowed to do things by yourself, on your own. Somehow I got involved with some of the, my friends at the time, we would do little experiments according to the book.

MR. LARSON: Oh yes. Of course in scouting they have well defined projects and experiments.

DR. WEINBERG: It wasn't all that well defined quite at that time as I recall, but I think that that perhaps moved me somewhat in that direction.

I suppose another thing was that very early because my sister was older than I, our family bought the "Book of Knowledge". The "Book of Knowledge" was a book of standards, an encyclopedia in those days. You probably know what I'm talking about.

MR. LARSON: Oh yes.

DR. WEINBERG: I love that "Book of Knowledge". I just would read it, and read it, and read it. I guess I learned an awful lot reading the "Book of Knowledge".

Then I remember my parents bought me a chemistry set for Christmas on time. I loved to do experiments. I wasn't quite sure what I was doing, but it did sort of orient me toward science. Then I suppose a little bit later, I may have been in the ninth grade or seventh grade at the time, I somehow got hold of a book, "Schlossmann's Creative Chemistry".

MR. LARSON: Oh yes, that's a very famous book.

DR. WEINBERG: That's right. This was a book in which he talked about advances in chemical technology as we would call it. The chemical industry and I was much intrigued by it. Somehow I thought at that time, I thought that I would become a chemical engineer, although I wasn't very sure what a chemical engineer was.

MR. LARSON: Incidentally, in interviewing many people, particularly people like Teller, and several others who have become physicists later, they started out in chemistry because they didn't see how they could make a living in physics.

DR. WEINBERG: I moved into physics for a less lofty reason which I will come to shortly, Clarence. Well, then I went to high school and I was a very good student in high school.

I also again following in the footsteps of my sister became the editor of our newspaper. I was the editor of our newspaper for a whole year. I guess if I ask myself what talents really do bring in there, I suppose to some degree it's a talent for articulating things and I think that probably goes back to when I was the editor of our newspaper.

As a matter of fact I had been, again, following in the footsteps of my sister, of course she had been the editor of the newspaper, I had been the editor of our junior high school newspaper and it was at that time, (Alvin skipped a couple of grades to enter college at age 16. Alvin might have only been 11 in 7th grade)

I was in the seventh grade I believe and the editor at the junior high school, that I had my first experience in causing the powers that be a great deal of trouble because of something that I had written. It was something like this that we had an assembly and in those days the students would get together and the principal would get up and we'd have an assembly.

The principal gave a stirring lecture on why the girls at the school should not use so much lipstick and rouge. So I wrote an editorial which I called "Watch the War Paint".

When the dean of students saw that editorial in our junior high school newspaper, she was fit to be tied. The reason being was our newspaper circulated throughout the Chicago school system and it ill behooved or ill became the dean of students at our junior high school to have it be known that at the Hipper Junior High School, which was the school I attended, were fallen women using all that war paint. So, all hell broke loose.

I guess by that time I was about ready to graduate, so they didn't have to demote me from being the editor of our newspaper but that sort of in a way been the story of my life I guess. I always say a little more than I should, and people get very angry at me.

MR. LARSON: That's remarkable. I'm reminded that one of the other people that I interviewed with, Dr. White, who is now the head of the National Academy of Engineering… DR. WEINBERG: Oh yes, Bob White.

MR. LARSON: …and he spent a whole year after he graduated from college as a newspaper reporter. He said that was one of the most valuable experiences of his life because he learned how to articulate and write things so that people could understand. So this is interesting with regard to your experience in high school with the newspaper.

DR. WEINBERG: In high school, I was a very good student. I think I graduated third in a class of about 700 students and I took, no, I didn't take biology, but I took all of the other sciences that were available then and all the mathematics. I must confess that I didn't understand physics when I studied physics in high school. I've often wondered why that was and I guess I decided that it wasn't entirely my fault, although I guess it really indicated that I wasn't and I have never regarded myself as a, really talented in science. What I know in science and the few things I've accomplished in science I've always felt have always come hard to me. I've always had to work harder than other people, but I do feel, to some degree that I must mitigate my lack of success in science by the fact that at that time, we didn't really have a person who understood physics teaching physics.

I look back now and the fellow, who was teaching physics, at the same time, he was teaching high school physics, was taking the elementary college course in physics at night. He was about one paragraph ahead of the class. So I never could quite understand what the thing was quite about. I passed the physics class all right, with a good grade, but it wasn't nearly as good, I would get a 98s and so on in chemistry.

I did great in chemistry. The fellow that taught chemistry was a good chemist, well he understood chemistry, not so in physics. I guess I in later years often contrasted that experience which I had in the…

[Phone rings] DR. WEINBERG: Excuse me. [Break in video]

DR. WEINBERG: …as very poor science instruction that was available in the Chicago high school, well this was Roosevelt High School at the time with a remarkable science and mathematics instruction than some of my mentors like Eugene Wigner had in Hungary and Budapest.

Eugene Wigner has often said to me that he attended in Budapest the high school, which at the time was probably the best high school in the world. The science and mathematics teachers there were doing research in science and mathematics and he often contributes his, of course he's profoundly and tremendously talented, innately, but also often attributes his success in science to the marvelous, marvelous underpinning that he received as a youngster in this Lutheran high school in Budapest.

MR. LARSON: Incidentally, I believe there were several other famous men that attended high school...

DR. WEINBERG: At that high school there was [Leo] Szilard, [John] Von Neumann, and Wigner, and they went to school together at that Lutheran high school in Budapest and they taught each other, but they also had these marvelous teachers. One mathematics teacher in particular who was able enough to recognize Von Neumann as a great genius and helped him along.

I guess Teller came along a little bit later.

MR. LARSON: That's right. That's a remarkable story. Such a concentration of genius in one small area in one brief period of time.

DR. WEINBERG: Yes. Well as I think about it, I guess I would say that I learned a good deal in high school, didn't learn very much science actually, learned some chemistry, a little bit of physics, a fair amount of mathematics. I do remember trigonometry, but at that time, we never heard of a derivative or calculus.

MR. LARSON: Yes, well that was standard, higher algebra and trigonometry, was as far as you would go in high school.

DR. WEINBERG: Right, right. I actually skipped several grades through high school. so when I graduated high school I had just turned 16. Jacob Weinberg would lose his job in the recession and Alvin would be penniless and must support himself through college with scholarships and work).

Sometimes I think that that was a big disadvantage as far as I was concerned, because then when I went on to the University of Chicago, I was really too young so that I never felt comfortable socially at the University of Chicago. All the time I was there.

MR. LARSON: Being 16 that meant that you were perhaps, at least, one to two years younger than the others.

DR. WEINBERG: Yeah, I imagine that so many of the people you have interviewed had that experience that they went through the elementary school and the high school quicker than most so they came and had this disadvantage when they went to college. They were you know, a little bit out of it socially.

MR. LARSON: That's right.

DR. WEINBERG: Well…

MR. LARSON: Apparently it wasn't too much of a disadvantage, except socially as you say at that time.

DR. WEINBERG: I never felt terribly happy at college I guess, probably for that reason.

Well then the Depression hit just as I graduated from high school which was 1931, and I entered the University of Chicago.

I did not get a scholarship my first year at the University of Chicago. They had entrance examinations. I took the entrance examination in physics and I did not understand physics very well, so I didn't do well enough on the physics examination to get a scholarship. I did get scholarships after one year at the University of Chicago, else I wouldn't be able to stay at the university because my father by that time was out of a job and well it was pretty rough.

We'd find places where you could get a nice meal for 10 cents.

MR. LARSON: Well, that was universal; you managed to get along…

DR. WEINBERG: Yes.

MR. LARSON: …under these very stringent circumstances.

DR. WEINBERG: Then I came to the University of Chicago when the so-called New Plan of Robert Hutchins was instituted. I must say that was the most powerful, the best educational experience that anybody could have possibly have had.

MR. LARSON: How do you characterize that in a few words?

DR. WEINBERG: The general idea was that you were exposed to all branches of knowledge. So you took a one year course in the biological sciences, I enjoyed it tremendously. I'd never had any biological sciences. You took a one year course in the social sciences, a one year course in humanities, and a one year course in the physical sciences, because I had opted for a chemistry major, it wasn't necessary for me to take the physical science course because I took other courses, but the other three in biological, social, and the humanities, I did take the courses and

they were just extraordinary, very tough courses. I had to work very hard at them. I had to read everything, but I think that they gave me a better preparation than almost anybody could have, well as good a preparation as anybody else at the University of Chicago.

Our class was really quite an extraordinary class. My class mates, some came later, some came about that same time, there was Paul Samuelson, who got the Nobel Prize in economics, then there was Herb Simon…

MR. LARSON: Oh yes.

DR. WEINBERG: …he was one of my classmates. It was a very active and edifying intellectual environment that we had there.

Well…

MR. LARSON: Presumably the professors were good enough to do this properly.

DR. WEINBERG: Oh yes. The difference in the university and the high school is enormous. I mean everybody, all of the university professors knew what they were talking about. No question that they knew more than you did.

But also the students were so good and that was a very edifying although sometimes sobering experience. You come to college and you're at the top of your class and then you find others who were at the top of their class. Then it's not so easy to be at the top of the class. Well I was planning at that time to major in chemistry although I wasn't quite sure what I wanted to do, possibly be a chemistry teacher, possibly at high school and college.

Turned out that and I never quite understood that totally, although I did very well in the elementary chemistry, when I came to organic chemistry I was told that I wasn't very handy in the laboratory.

MR. LARSON: Oh yes.

DR. WEINBERG: Now I have often thought about that and often wondered myself if I, should I have accepted that or should I not have accepted that. Had I not accepted that I think I probably could have become handy in laboratory, but the professor, his name was Gladfeld, I remember, he said, "Well, I think you ought to do something other than chemistry."

So I thought a while and decided that maybe in physics I would do better

Although I got very good grades, I got A's in all the courses, but somehow, I didn't make much of an impression as a laboratory chemist.

MR. LARSON: In laboratory organic chemistry, you have to have superb teachers who have intuitive feel for techniques to impart, otherwise it's very difficult.

DR. WEINBERG: I guess so, although the other people would get 80 percent yields in their preparations, I would get 10 percent yields or something like that. Was it because I was too impatient? I don't know.

I know my father always, he always had wanted to be an engineer, but he never did make it being an engineer, but he always took delight in doing things with his hands and making things work and so on.

So as I say, had I pursued it, I think I could have managed it, but I'll never know. So I switched to physics

End of 1st 30 minutes of video tape on Alvin

TRANSCRIPT of 2nd 30 minutes of video tape on Alvin Weinberg's Life

Overlap: *I know my father always, he always had wanted to be an engineer, but he never did make it being an engineer, but he always took delight in doing things with his hands and making things work and so on. So as I say, had I pursued it, I think I could have managed it, but I'll never know. So I switched to physics*

I found physics hard, not easy, but I did very well in it. Large part I suppose was because I worked hard at it and at the same time, I took lots of mathematics. I really had a double major in mathematics and in physics. I graduated, I guess I was at the top of the graduating class, or well at that time, they had these comprehensive examinations and you had to take, what was it?

Six comprehensive examinations in the general courses and then two comprehensive examinations, or one very major comprehensive examination in your major, which was physics. I got A as a top grade in all of the examinations, except physics. Physics I got a C. I was very depressed. I thought, gee, there is something wrong. Then there was one of my fellow students, he got I don't know, a D or something. So he complained to the management and so they decided that they would look at the examinations again and it turned out that they had made an error in grading the examinations. So the upshot was that I got an A in it. So I got straight A's in everything.

By this time I did have, I was given a scholarship because I was very poor and also, I became an NYA student. You remember the National Youth Administration had these jobs. The job… MR.

LARSON: That was certainly a great help to the students.

DR. WEINBERG: Oh yeah, the job I had was to analyze the literature, German literature in a classics library, what that meant was that I would go through these old volumes of textual criticism of ancient Greek texts. It was all written in German, German journals. And I would make an abstract of each one of these and that would go in the card file. It was called analyzing the journals. So I, in a curious sort of way, I learned about Greek and Roman literature this way. I hated the job and yet I guess I learned something at the job, but I suppose it characterized much of what I did. I would always sort of get involved in things other than what I was suppose to be doing.

Well, so I graduated, (B.S. in Physics) I guess I graduated with honors I think that's what they called it.

I decided by then that I would go into physics and by that time I also became friendly with professor Carl Eckart, who later became one of the foremost oceanographers, theoretical oceanographers and head of the Scripps Institute [of Oceanography] and he of course had a great influence on my, on my future career. I worked with him on a problem in theoretical physics on,

well, it was a quantum mechanical, the Hamiltonian of the carbon dioxide molecule, which again it's sort of funny that it proves again that anything you do in the past, later on it will be helpful to you, no matter what it is. It's sort of funny that this was in 1935, 1936 and here it is almost 50 years later and I've been pretty much involved in the whole question of the greenhouse effect, which is caused by carbon dioxide.

The carbon dioxide greenhouse effect is caused by the absorption of the carbon dioxide molecule in these three different bands, which of course correspond to the three different fundamental vibrations of carbon dioxide and then I go back 50 years and remember that that is what I had worked on 50 years ago. So it all sort of fits together in a strange and curious sort of way.

MR. LARSON: Let's see. You were really exposed to quantum mechanics at that time. It was just really getting into the universities about then.

DR. WEINBERG: 1935. Yes. 1935.

MR. LARSON: Of course it had a great development in the '20's but I guess it didn't quite get into the university teaching until the 1930's.

DR. WEINBERG: The book we used was one of the first books. There were two books that we used. One by Hal Hepburn and the other by Linus Pauling, well Pauling and Wilson, E. Bright Wilson who worked at the technical library with Pauling. That's where I really learned quantum mechanics and Carl Eckart was my teacher and he was my professor.

My career took a rather curious turn because I got interested, in fact I was enchanted I suppose by a strange Russian who was a Rockefeller's fellow at Chicago and then became professor. His name was Nicholas Rashevsky, and Rashevsky was the one who was proposing to create a theoretical structure, a mathematical, theoretical structure for biology…

[Phone rings] DR. WEINBERG: Excuse me. [Break in video]

DR. WEINBERG: these ideas for creating mathematical theoretical structure in biology and I was simply enchanted by all this. So I along with some of my theoretically inclined friends in the physics department at Chicago decided that we would throw our lot in with him. So I became a mathematical biophysicist. I helped Rashevsky start the field of mathematical biophysics along with other people of course. That meant that along with my physics degree I had to have a degree in biology. So I went back and took courses in experimental physiology and botany and oh, I must have taken four or five courses in various aspects of physiology.

Actually did experiments on dogs and I rather enjoyed it. I spent the years I guess from 1936 until about '41, '42, as a mathematical biophysicist.

Some of the things I did then looking back on it now were pretty naïve, but some of the things I'm still not ashamed of.

MR. LARSON: Yes, well of course you've been applying mathematics to a very complex biological system. It really strains your resources.

DR. WEINBERG: Yes, of course at that time the whole enterprise was not regarded as being terribly, which I say, terribly serious. They thought it was a contradiction in terms to have mathematical biology, but Rashevsky was a man of infinite optimism, infinite imagination. He was very industrious and he kept the pot bubbling.

He started his own journal that was sort of a house organ called the Bulletin of Mathematical Biophysics and our little group would publish in the Bulletin of Mathematical Biophysics. I was involved in two aspects of the work. One was the problem with periodicities in biological systems and the other was the problem of nerve conduction, nerve excitation, nerve conduction.

As I look back on what myself was able to do, I was rather naïve, I guess of some of the ideas that were in these early papers on nerve conduction have to some degree survived and even are referred to occasionally, although the theory has been superseded by the remarkable work done by Hodgkins Huxley for which they got the Nobel Prize in 1952.

But as far as the other work was concerned, my doctorial work was based on analysis of certain periodicities in biological systems, I didn't realize until very much later that we were nibbling at that considerations that underlay the work of [Viscount Ilya] Prigogine. Prigogine who was the founder really, one of the founders of non-equilibrium thermodynamics and it was he who formulated problems of the same character as the ones we did, but he carried them very much further and I was amazed, though I had not followed Prigogine's work, I was only dimly aware of it, I was amazed about 10 years ago when I was at a meeting in Romania of all places, the European Physical Society to hear one of Prigogine's disciples give a talk and he started with a set of equations which were for all the world identical to the equations that I had considered 35 years earlier when I was working with Rashevsky.

So in a sense what I had done there then, well I didn't think all that much of it, actually was in the same direction as this work that Prigogine finally brought to fruition. Of course Prigogine won the Nobel Prize, oh, a half a dozen years ago for his work that he had done.

So I was involved then as a biophysicist working on problems that had to do with the diffusion of materials in and out of cells.

MR. LARSON: Oh yes. So this must have laid the foundation for your work in reactor theory.

DR. WEINBERG: That's exactly correct because then what happened was, well, 1939 came along and yes, I heard about fission again we were a bit disappointed because again one of my colleagues Gail Young who later came to the Oak Ridge National Laboratory had been talking about the fissioning along with Rashevsky the fissioning of cells and mathematically the problem was identical to the problem of the fissioning of the uranium nucleus.

MR. LARSON: Oh yes.

DR. WEINBERG: But at that time those two communities were intellectually completely separate. So there is no one who knew about the fissioning of cells and also knew about the separations of the Bohr liquid drop model. Had they done so it's conceivable that Gail Young may have anticipated the discovery of the fission of uranium, but that's after the fact it looks easier than before the fact, of course.

But the work that I did with Rashevsky was done also in collaboration with Carl Eckart. He followed my work very closely and so when, well shortly before the war broke out, I think this was in late 1941, shortly before the war when the US was involved. At the time I was a research associate working for Rashevsky I was asked by Carl Eckart if I would join him for six months half time to work on this very farfetched possibility of making nuclear energy. I should explain that by 1940, I had decided that mathematical biology could only go so far. To make further progress one would have to do experimental work and so I had made arrangements to work with Kenneth S. Cole, KS Cole, who was in my view the foremost biophysicist in neurophysiology and I received an NRC fellowship to work with Cole, but then the war came along just as I was about to take the fellowship. My life would have been totally different had I taken that fellowship. I would have been a neurophysiologist and had fun with nerves.

But instead I came to work with Carl Eckart and he said the diffusion of neutrons and the diffusion of cells are not too different a problem, so why don't you just help work on the diffusion of neutrons. So I began work part time but by the time of Pearl Harbor, I had begun, well shortly after Pearl Harbor, I worked full time, I think I joined the work full time, although I had been working part time, I think it was January 1942. I had been working three or four months with Carl Eckart before that on problems involved with neutron diffusion. Then Carl Eckart announced that he was going to leave to work on underwater sound at the laboratory in La Jolla, in San Diego. That was a great disappointment to me because I wondered how anybody could be as bright as Carl Eckart, as competent as Carl Eckart.

Eckart said, "Don't worry. Eugene Wigner is going to come." Of course I had heard about Eugene Wigner as this great formidable physicist, and then I will never forget the first time I met this famous man at that time, the work on the chain reaction was established in Chicago under Compton's edict and Wigner was in Princeton and he would commute between Chicago and Princeton. During his stay, his short five or six day stays he would have a succession of young people who were working on the problems and he would meet them at all hours of the day or

night and I remember the very first time I met him. I was in the mathematics building, it was called Eckart Hall in Chicago and I with great fear and trepidation showed him what I was doing. I was working on a problem of the multiplication of beryllium due to neutrons and I guess I never have gotten over my awe of Eugene Wigner in the '50's, 45 years that have elapsed since that time. I never really met anyone with that extraordinary mathematical and physical power that he displayed. I'd never met anyone like that. I always thought that Carl Eckart was the brightest physicist I ever met and here I saw someone that was even brighter. It was unbelievable to me to have, well I guess it had a tremendous effect on my ego. How could anyone do anything that this guy would consider was at all worthwhile? So that's how I first met Eugene Wigner.

Of course he's had more influence on me as many other scientists have had enormous influence because I gradually became his assistant in two respects. On the one hand his assistant in charge of the nuclear design of the chain reactors but also I guess he got to like me as a person somehow and would somehow depend on me to help him keep all of the prima donnas who were working with him happy. Well they were young prima donnas, but they were young never the less. I would often intercede to sort of smooth things out. He would depend on me for this. He would ask me for advice for things of that sort.

MR. LARSON: So essentially, you had to plunge right into the analysis and design of the nuclear reactors.

DR. WEINBERG: Even though I didn't know anything about nuclear physics, so it was really a quick learn on my part. All I knew was something about classical diffusion theory and I was great on Bessel's functions which turned out to be kind of useful. But he put me in charge then, well after showing me how you make the calculation on, for the multiplication constant. He put me in charge of the multiplication constant. He must realize that in those days before the first chain reaction had been established it was a real question whether the multiplication constant for ordinary uranium and graphite could be made chain reacting at all. I was the one who had to keep track of all the experiments that Fermi was doing, analyze them and then convert them into a recipe and estimate for what the Hanford reactor itself would look like. So that really was my main job at the University of Chicago Metallurgical Laboratory. I did, well I remember one thing that I did which I suppose persuaded Wigner that I was able to do something as he was not quite sure how much I could do at that time. He gave me the problem of computing the flow of neutrons through empty channels.

See if you have control rods in a big reactor, then the rods are empty channels and neutrons would stream through these channels and it was a bit of a calculation how much of that streaming would be. I was able to make that calculation and I think he was visibly relieved that one of his younger people was able to make the calculation. Ordinarily, he would do all the calculations himself and I remember after he saw the result that I got, he looked at it and said, "Oh yes, yes, of course. That must be the result." I was very relieved that I had gotten somehow the correct result and then I remember shortly thereafter I went to see Fermi and he said, "Oh

yes, I computed that independently," and he showed me how he computed it in about one line, where it took me about four pages to make the computation. Well…

MR. LARSON: Well, in other words you have to be more or less in daily contact with the experimental results of the multiplication experiments…

DR. WEINBERG: Yes. Yes these were the so called exponential experiments and these were done successively, approximating more and more the actual Hanford reactor and at each stage, I was supposed to analyze those results and see what they implied as far as the actual production reaction was concerned.

In the course of this work, I was asked to do the nuclear design for a pilot plant that was going to be built in Oak Ridge and that of course was the X-10 reactor and that was something that was sort of done on the side. It was not a big deal by that time, I think [inaudible]. So, the chain reaction was then completed on December 2, 1942, just about three weeks later the design that Wigner and his group had carried through for the original plutonium producing reactor was completed. It was the famous CE-407 was the number [inaudible] engineering design of water cooled 250 megawatt water cooled graphite moderated reactor. That was the basic design for the Hanford reactor, the basic design which was taken over by DuPont and built into the plutonium producing reactors at Hanford.

MR. LARSON: Was there some controversy with regard to the coolant at first that you had to resolve?

DR. WEINBERG: When I first joined the project there was a big controversy because the engineers wanted to cool the reactor with helium and Fermi was inclined toward helium. Wigner said you would never get helium to work in this short time schedule because the temperatures were too high and material problems would be intractable in such short time. He was right. So single handedly he was able to turn the entire project around. I have often wondered why he was able to do it and I've often said that the reason he was able to do it was because of, he was the only person or almost the only person in the whole project who combined a great skill as a nuclear physicist with a great skill as an engineer.

Wigner was of course a chemical engineer with training and he was the only one who commanded both of those duties. So he was able to see both the engineering and physics aspects and make the compromises in multiplication that were necessary to go for water cooling.

MR. LARSON: In retrospect, if it had gone the helium route it might have delayed…

DR. WEINBERG: It would have taken much longer. It's doubtful the plutonium project would have been built on time. It was a great decision that Wigner made. And the DuPont people saw it and they came in at first in favor of heavy water reactors and gas cooled and then they came

around to the water cooled graphite reactors. Well, so, in the meantime and alongside the work that was aimed simply at the Hanford reactors I conducted research along with Wigner of course on the other possible ways of making chain reactions and we studied all sorts of ways. One of the ways that we studied and I did this in collaboration with Robert Christy who later was one of the inventors of the enclosed bomb.

MR. LARSON: Oh yes.

DR. WEINBERG: …at Los Alamos, but he was at Chicago at the time. And we did calculations on the use of water as a moderator and as a coolant. I guess that is how I first got interested in the possibility of water both as a moderator and as a coolant. Well then after the Hanford reactors were built, well we had this period in which they were being built, we had all sorts of problems that would arise, one for example well I remember meeting in Compton's office with Fermi and Wigner around Christmas of 1943.

By then we had word that the Germans were working on this. So Wigner went up to the blackboard and showed that the Germans might have the bomb by Christmas of 1944.

Wrote it down how long it would take to do this that and the other, of course he was implicitly making the assumption that everybody on the German project was as smart as Eugene Wigner and that of course was not correct.

MR. LARSON: Well, they had Heisenberg who was very smart…

DR. WEINBERG: And he wasn't an engineer. He didn't have much aptitude or interest in this type of heavy engineering Eugene took great delight in actually. He didn't think it quite possible for this war, whereas Szilard, Wigner, more than any others on the project really thought it was possible, and of course Ernest Lawrence thought that it was possible. Well, so one of the difficulties that they encountered was when we discovered that plutonium 240 had a huge spontaneous fission yield and there for the plutonium that was made at Hanford might not work.

MR. LARSON: That must have been a devastating finding.

DR. WEINBERG: Yes, it was terrible. It occurred rather late. I think it was early in 1944 and people were thinking is it possible to take the plutonium out of the Hanford reactors and convert it to U-233. (the word ***THORIUM*** is never spoken) It was at this time that the idea of small compact water reactors was thought of. It was Wigner that suggested it and these reactors were in configuration not very different from reactors that have since been built with water moderation.

Well, I continued to help out in the improvements in the design while we worked on the disposition of the control rods at Hanford and the Hanford project was finally on its way and we

were able to start thinking about longer range aspects of nuclear power. We did this at the so called New Piles Committee, which met about ten times in late ’44 and early ’45.

At these meetings people would offer ideas for new kinds of reactors. About this time, also I had been contacted by the Navy and they began showing some interest in submarine reactors and I believe this was the first time I suggested to them a way to do the nuclear Navy was a pressurized water reactor. This was still during the war.

MR. LARSON: That was before the war ended.

DR. WEINBERG: Yes, before the war ended, yes.

MR. LARSON:’45.

DR. WEINBERG: I think it was Admiral Mills who was involved with it.

Well, about this time, shortly before the war ended, plans were being made for what to do after the war and Wigner got the idea of moving the group to Oak Ridge and building a great laboratory, a nuclear energy laboratory in Oak Ridge.

End of 2nd 30 minutes of video tape on Alvin

TRANSCRIPT of 3rd 30 minutes of video tape on Alvin Weinberg's Life

DR. WEINBERG: In light of this idea, I moved down to Oak Ridge. Now Oak Ridge at this time was doing experiments on light water reactor lattices, largely at my suggestion because I had been interested in light water and we were quite amazed that light water with ordinary uranium almost was chain reactant. Had it been chain reacting, of course, our faces would have been very red because why did we have to go to all the trouble of getting graphite, if you could do it with light water. You couldn't quite do it with light water.

MR. LARSON: It was .98 or something like that.

DR. WEINBERG: That's right.

MR. LARSON: Not quite 1.0.

DR. WEINBERG: Yes. Not quite. So I use to commute down to Oak Ridge when I was first down in Oak Ridge since the graphite reactor was the one I had done the nuclear design for. I was quite close to it. So that's how I came to Oak Ridge in May of 1945, shortly before the war ended.

Then of course started my whole episode of my whole experience in Oak Ridge.

MR. LARSON: Incidentally, just back up one bit as far as history is concerned. **I had heard about that possibility of having to go the U-233 route, but I don't think it's very adequately covered in the history.**

DR. WEINBERG: No, it isn't. It was an episode that lasted about a month or so.

MR. LARSON: Yes.

DR. WEINBERG: But that was where Wigner came up with this idea of a plate like water moderated reactor as a **thorium** converter.

MR. LARSON: So I'm glad to get that because I have been unable to find… I've talk with some people.

DR. WEINBERG: Do they remember it?

MR. LARSON: Yes, but I think only one or two and others denied that they had ever heard of it.

DR. WEINBERG: Oh yes. That happened.

MR. LARSON: So I'm very glad to get that little point of history clarified.

DR. WEINBERG: Well, at Oak Ridge, Harry Brown in the Chemistry Division there was interested in a small homogeneous reactor. Wigner had always thought that homogeneous reactors were the way to go for breeder reactors and when I came down to Oak Ridge, I said well, that's really what you should be going after. I was working in the Physics Division at the time, and then when Wigner came down as the research director and this was in 1946.

The Laboratory was still run by Monsanto. We realized that you couldn't really do the homogeneous reactor without a great deal of experimental work and instead what you had to do was build a High Flux Reactor for them to do the experiments, the chemical experiments that were necessary to perform in order to get the information for a real homogeneous reactor.

So design began on a 10,000 kilowatt heavy water moderator, light water cooled reactor using enriched uranium. Wigner came down as research director about that time and he pointed out that you have enough water in the coolant to moderate the neutrons, you really didn't need the heavy water, so why don't you just push the heavy water out and push the fuel elements together.

In which case you would have the advantage not only of a very high slow neutron flux, but a very fast flux also, so that's how the MTR (***Molten Thorium Reactor***) was conceived, the cold heavy water reactor with the heavy water pushed out and the fuel elements pushed together.

MR. LARSON: Oh yes. You had at that time enough enriched uranium to be able to do…

DR. WEINBERG: We did have enough enriched uranium to do it. Well the development of the MTR occurred simultaneously with Rickover's coming to Oak Ridge. I became really quite friendly with Rickover. He spent better than a year and that's where he learned about nuclear power.

MR. LARSON: Was that about 1947?

DR. WEINBERG: It was 1947, yes. And it was I who urged John Rickover that the way to make a nuclear powered submarine was with a high pressure water reactor because the year earlier, well I had been thinking about this for several years by this time.

In 1946, one of my colleagues, a mathematician, Forrest Murray, and I had written a paper called, or a memorandum called, Pressurized Water as a Coolant and Moderator. We gave the possibilities for what later became the pressurized water reactor, just a short memorandum, about three or four pages long and I had made some calculations of what the thermo hydraulics would be and it looked like it would be a feasible thing to do.

So, when Rickover came on the scene, we told him that was the way to make his submarine. First he was very reluctant to believe in it, but then one of his young lieutenants, very bright lieutenants, Naval lieutenants, looked at the matter, and sure enough there was Eli Roth and Lou Rhodes who later became very well known…

MR. LARSON: Oh yes.

DR. WEINBERG: And they decided there was something to it and so gradually Rickover got the message. Now president at the laboratory at the time was Harold Etherington, who had come down to head what was called the Daniels Pile, it was a gas cooled reactor and Harold Etherington saw the point. Sam Untermeyer was there and this was a time when zirconium was shown to be corrosion resistant by Sam Untermeyer and also that the [inaudible] was the reason zirconium caused the neutrons to be absorbed in the zirconium.

People figured out how to get [inaudible] out. So this was indeed the way to make a submarine reactor and that really is how the submarine reactor got started. I've always been unhappy that one of the key actors in this whole pressurized water reactor for submarines has never really been given adequate credit and that was Harold Etherington.

MR. LARSON: Oh yes.

DR. WEINBERG: I don't know if you have ever met him.

MR. LARSON: Oh yes. I distinctly remember meeting him.

DR. WEINBERG: He had [inaudible]. He came down along with many of the other people to this Oak Ridge [inaudible] technology.

MR. LARSON: As I remember he was such a competent engineer.

DR. WEINBERG: Oh tremendous.

MR. LARSON: He had a grasp of all of the facets of the whole thing.

DR. WEINBERG: Yes, extremely able. He was the one who made the original decisions on how the things should be laid out. The idea of having the pressurized, the canned router pump was actually invented by Sam Untermeyer. MR. LARSON: Oh is that right? I didn't know that. DR. WEINBERG: Yeah, and Sam, at the time, was Eugene Wigner's assistant for engineering at the Laboratory.

So the MTR was done about the same time as the submarine reactor. The MTR was originally an Oak Ridge project, but in 1948, word came from on high that Oak Ridge was going to be out of the reactor business.

So there was a big fuss that went on for a long time there. Although that was the decision on high, it was obviously not a very consistent decision because they had GE in the reactor business and Argonne was in the reactor business and so it never was quite implemented that way.

MR. LARSON: Fortunately.

DR. WEINBERG: Well I don't know, Clarence. I look back on it and I suppose if I had to do my life all over again Clarence, I would have spent far more of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory's resources really solving the waste disposal problem because we look at where we are now and we ask what is the big problem?

One of them is reactor safety and the other is waste disposal problem and you know as well as I do we could have stashed those nuclear wastes permanently 20 years ago, 25 years ago.

MR. LARSON: And in retrospect, if it had been done early and it been implemented early…

DR. WEINBERG: It's insoluble. People would say look at all the waste that we are producing in our society, the one that we really are doing right is nuclear waste.

MR. LARSON: And if it had been implemented 10 years earlier would have been a full [inaudible].

DR. WEINBERG: And if I had any regrets it would be that.

Well, so, about that time Monsanto left and the University of Chicago was suppose to come back in, but they had trouble finding a director. I think they went through 15 or so names and nobody wanted to be the director of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. It was the most curious thing.

Then Union Carbide came in, still nobody wanted to be the director of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Finally, one day Clark Center came to me, well actually to Nelson Rutger.

MR. LARSON: Oh yes.

DR. WEINBERG: Nelson Rutger when Carbide finally came in he was designated as the director and they said we'll give you three choices, you can be the associate director, research director, or [inaudible] director, which do you want?

I said, I'll be the associate director. So there was Nelson Rutger as the director and I became the associate director of the laboratory.

So that lasted for a while and then if we go off the record for a minute… [Break in video]

DR. WEINBERG: You remember that?

MR. LARSON: Oh yes.

DR. WEINBERG: I don't know if you knew that I said that to Clark.

MR. LARSON: Well essentially I gathered it.

DR. WEINBERG: So, well so, we then had us a major effort of the Laboratory to attempt to develop a breeder reactor, although the **MTR** was done as a joint project with Argonne and ORNL, but ORNL had the guts of it, the nuclear part, nuclear island I guess you call it now, and Argonne had all the rest.

I guess the **MTR** must be regarded as having a tremendous influence on the whole of reactor design. Well much of, the general design that you lift the stuff up from the top, which seems like an obvious thing now, but that was shown to work on the **MTR** and the **MTR** was the first really high powered enriched uranium reactor.

MR. LARSON: So it really was the prototype for the submarine reactor and then later of course, our whole pressurized water industry.

DR. WEINBERG: Well, in a way although there the connection was a little more tenuous because the pressurized water reactors use low enrichment uranium.

Of course, Karl Cohen was the one who really pushed that although all of us realize that you can do it that way with low enrichment. Then of course there was that period in which the Oak Ridge National Laboratory was heavily back in the reactor business trying to make homogeneous reactors work and then we were told by Larry Halsted who was the head of reactor development that well, you can if you want to work on homogeneous reactors, you also have to work on the aircraft reactor.

Most of us did not really think that the aircraft reactor really could work, but we did feel that there was some interesting technology there that someday could be applied to other aspects of reactor development, and power development.

I guess we were very fortunate to have gotten R.C. Bryant, Rave Bryant, a very brilliant chemical engineer to take over the aircraft project and we pursued this possibility of making the aircraft reactors with **molten salts.**

Interesting, the **molten salts** some thought were an invention that came after the war. Actually Eugene Wigner had thought of using **molten salts** during the war.

MR. LARSON: Oh, actually that early?

DR. WEINBERG: Yes, but not seriously. He thought of almost every combination that I've talked about.

Well, the Laboratory did operate two high temperature molten salt reactors, these reactors, I suppose you would have to say it was a miracle that they could operate at all, rather than they operated well.

The second reactor operated very well, that was the molten salt reactor experiment, which was a 70 megawatt reactor.

Well, let me go back… We did operate two homogeneous reactors, but as it turned out the chemical stability of the system was not really sufficient. It was really chemically unstable.

End of 3nd 20 minutes of video tape on Alvin

TRANSCRIPT of 4th & Last - 20 minutes of video tape on Dr. Weinberg's Life

DR. WEINBERG: So we finally gave up on the homogeneous reactor but every now and then people keep coming back to the idea because it's such an attractive idea in principle, but in practice, it turned out to be really quite difficult.

Although the chemical engineers at the time, at some time God smiles on chemical engineers when doing things that later would be regarded as crazy, but they get away with it. Of course when you think of the containment of the first homogeneous reactor it makes your hair stand on end.

It didn't have any real containment like [inaudible] pressure and we have many millions of impurities and a thousand pounds per square inch.

MR. LARSON: That was one of the problems and why you needed the high pressure.

DR. WEINBERG: Yeah the high pressure, and I suppose, what would you say, the high temperature is probably easier than the high pressure. Neither is simple. Well so then, as an outgrowth of the nuclear airplane, Rave Bryant always conceived a nuclear airplane which he always thought it would be a dodo, it wouldn't fly.

There would be a spin off which would be a molten salt based thermal breeder. H.G. MacPherson, who had been the director of research I guess, at Carbide at the time, was leaving Carbide and he decided to come to Oak Ridge.

He hadn't been there in 1948, and when he came to my office to talk about things I said, look there is this hot idea about using molten salts or thermal breeders, don't you think you would be just the person to do it? Which he was because graphite became so essential, he became very excited about it.

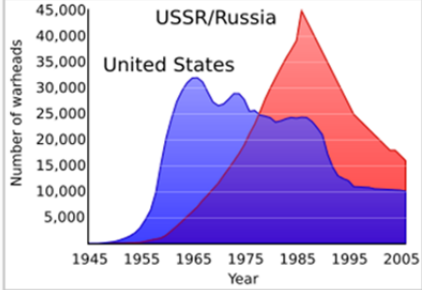
That was one of the best decisions I made I think, despite the fact that the project was eventually terminated.

I still think that well eventually people will come back to this way of trying reactors.

MR. LARSON: Of course, it had great advantage in that it was lower pressure…

Disarmament

Main article: Nuclear disarmament



The USSR and USA nuclear weapon stockpiles throughout the cold war until 2005, with a precipitous drop in total numbers following the end of the cold war in 1991.

DR. WEINBERG: Lower pressure, but high temperature.

MR. LARSON: And by dropping the temperature from the aircraft requirements, you alleviated some of the materials.

DR. WEINBERG: Right. Well, so where did we stand then? By this time it was the mid-1960's.

The pressurized water reactor had gone to be sort of a commercial device.

The Laboratory became a large powerful scientific institution, which was involved in all sorts of things.

The most prestigious Biology Division under the leadership of Alexander Hollaender, had a very powerful chemical technology group under Floyd Cullers direction, perhaps one of the most important contributions from the Oak Ridge National Laboratory was for many years a source of isotopes, radio isotopes for scientific production.

I didn't really have very much to do with the isotope production; I suppose I have to say I didn't have that much to do with the work in chemical technology or in biology.

I took sort of interest in all these things and we'd have these information meetings each year and I would attend these and try to act fairly intelligent and try to make sure that management was interested in what they were doing, because I often felt in a big research organization one of the problems that people might have is a feeling of anonymity, that nobody really much cares whether they are there or not there.

So I tried hard to maintain that and I'm pleased that my successors at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory have seen fit to continue these information meetings at the laboratory.

MR. LARSON: I think those information meetings have been probably also a source of dissemination throughout the country and the world.

DR. WEINBERG: Right.

MR. LARSON: And certainly had enhanced their reputation as an institution.

DR. WEINBERG: Well, I guess I have to say that as I look at the major successes at the Laboratory, it's difficult for me to say what the most important success was. Perhaps the two most important successes were production of radio isotopes and I suppose the other important success was that the Laboratory really set the, well established the standard designs for most of the research reactors throughout the world.

MR. LARSON: Oh yes.

DR. WEINBERG: If you look at all the research reactors in the world 90 percent of them are really copies of what we first did at Oak Ridge. Well that seems like a small thing nowadays, but at that time, the very first time it was done, it wasn't a small thing really, but a big thing. Many of us suffered plenty that first time that the MTR started and then it stopped earlier than we thought and then we had to figure out why it was stopping and so on.

All these things that look easy are really quite hard at first, but then of course we had many, many spin offs.

The Biology Division has been a marvelous spin off. The materials developments, for example, the spin offs from the nuclear aircraft were these alloys which have been the basis for a huge industry now.

The Cabbot Company has become very rich as a result of the commercializing of an alloy that was developed during the AFP program.

MR. LARSON: Yes, the so called NR-8, I think.

DR. WEINBERG: Which I think is alcohol [inaudible].

MR. LARSON: But yes, and then also I believe that the chemical reprocessing methods which are still used today…

DR. WEINBERG: The standard chemical [inaudible].

MR. LARSON: …all developed at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

DR. WEINBERG: Most of the progress of today, waste disposal came from the Laboratory. I have to say that I am disappointed that we did not succeed in really convincing the public that waste disposal was a fully practical thing.

The research reactor, the High Flux Isotope Reactor is still the most powerful research reactor in the world in many respects was built at Oak Ridge. Then the many accelerators, well Oak Ridge was where heavy ion physics got started by Alexander Zucker and you can point to many things like that.

Though one would have to say that the Laboratory partly because its mandate wasn't specifically power reactors was always a bit peripheral I guess to the mainstream of reactor development which was quickly taken over by industry. The Laboratory was very much involved of course with the safety reactor.

MR. LARSON: Well, it would be a continuation of hundreds of different problems at the Laboratory and was valued to establishing the technology of the power reactor.

DR. WEINBERG: Right, so that pretty much summarizes my career as the director of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

I guess I should say that at the same time I had this position at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory I sort of had other careers going on the side, because I was asked to serve on the President's Science Advisory Committee for three years, from 1959 to 1962.

I guess during that one summer that I was working on this report of information I got to know your father pretty well, Jane, because he was working on information also in a different respect at the other end of the hall. Every now and then we'd get together and chat. He was rather enthusiastic about his scheme. The way I get, I didn't take it quite as seriously as he did, I don't know how you felt about it at the time.

MRS. LARSON: Which scheme was this?

MR. LARSON: Information, dear.

DR. WEINBERG: Remember he did that scheme for the…

MRS. LARSON: Oh for the library, the Library of Medicine. Yes.

DR. WEINBERG: Well…

MRS. LARSON: I think he was stepping into a very difficult area.

DR. WEINBERG: That's right.

MR. LARSON: Into an area that still has not been solved.

DR. WEINBERG: Right, right.

So as part of that career, I got interested in this whole question of science policy and how do you establish priorities in science. I wrote a number of papers which appeared in this little journal called Criteria for Scientific Choice, and that started sort of a growth industry in the science policy.

I don't know if I ask myself, well what really did you contribute in much of that stuff? Mostly I contributed as much as anything, the language which is not unimportant.

MR. LARSON: No, that's very important.

DR. WEINBERG: The word technological fix for example…

MR. LARSON: Yes, that's right.

DR. WEINBERG: Or the word big science, that was something I cooked up. I would cook up these words and then they would sort of fit and people would use them. I would start people on writing learned papers on what was meant by these things. I'm amused here 20 years later that I've come back to that sort of philosophic discussion.

The other career that I got launched on was in scientific information and I was chairman of this committee that wrote this paper on scientific information. It was called "Science Government and Information". It's still a rather standard work in information. Well, then I spent after I left the Laboratory, and if I look back on it I left at really just the right time.

I don't think I could have quite tolerated the present way in which the Laboratory's relation to the Department of Energy has worked out.

As I look back on it, well, I had a certain amount of freedom, not as much as perhaps I would like, but generally I think the Atomic Energy Commission was very supportive of the Laboratory.

For a while I don't think the Department of Energy has been quite that supportive, but I don't really know that.

So I spent a year in the Office of Energy Research and Development which was in the White House and then became a part of the Federal Energy Administration and we were thinking deep thoughts about energy at that time.

We thought about such things as what do you do when nuclear energy falters now.

We helped set up the Solar Energy Research Institute. That was an idea that came out of that office. I suppose the most important thing we did was we engineered, or helped engineer the transition from the Atomic Energy Commission to the…

MR. LARSON: ERDA, Energy Research and Development Administration.

DR. WEINBERG: Right and then at that time, I established the Institute for Energy Analysis which was suggested to me really by Phil Baker, former chairman of the Board of Bell Labs.

He was very enthusiastic about it, so we got it going and it has been going for ten years now and we have done, well, had a number of fairly good ideas about what to do about the energy problem fundamentally and broadly. I guess there were two main thrusts to describe our position

at the Institute for Energy Analysis as being somewhat right of center as compared to the position of most of the energy think tanks, which I regard as left of center.

Now the right-left axis isn't the usual communist-capitalist. It's rather centralized versus decentralized, nuclear versus non-nuclear, electrical versus non-electrical, and the left thinks that the energy should be non-electrical, non-nuclear and non-central.

The Right thinks it should be electrical, centralized and nuclear.

MR. LARSON: Yes.

DR. WEINBERG: I think that though nuclear energy is in a bad state now then the market is showing us a different answer. We are continuing to move into electricity, we are continuing to find virtues in centralized electricity and I think that despite the [inaudible] experience, nuclear has got to get out of this.

MR. LARSON: Yes, well it's a matter of time and overcoming public perceptions and a lot of complicated economic factors that involve… which incidentally there are solutions for these things. It's agonizing.

DR. WEINBERG: We don't know everything. One of the points now is that these nuclear plants can last 100 years rather than 40. We build these big concrete devices and they can well last for 100 years. If it lasts for 100 years then we have already paid for it. Operating costs are very low and it produces that cheap electricity that you have now. So when electricity goes through a high, it eventually goes through a low again and that has to be factored into all of this.

MR. LARSON: Yes. As soon as 20 years are up the capital costs go down drastically.

DR. WEINBERG: Like Norris Dam, we paid for it, so we get the electricity for five mil per kilowatt hour at Norris Dam.

MR. LARSON: So, things you can see can change around and that's what I was going to lead into. I remember you always use to make a lot of predictions, scientific and reactors and a lot of other things. In fact, you were very bold in making several $1 bets, or $5 bets as to what would take place one year, three years, or five years, and so I was wondering if you could dip into your crystal ball and what are some of the directions you feel…

DR. WEINBERG: Well, let me say…

MR. LARSON: …that things will take place.

DR. WEINBERG: …generally, I tended to bet optimistically on the state of the world and pessimistically on the achievements of technology because I think the achievement of nuclear

power and then the space achievements have spoiled people into believing that everything is simple.

In particular, my view is pessimistic on fusion. Now I may be shown to be totally wrong on this, but it just seems to me a very difficult technology, far more difficult than reactors really and probably far more expensive. I guess I continue therefore to be pessimistic about solar energy. Not that I don't think we should be working on it, we should be working on it. I don't really see a clear resolution on the storage problem. So, [inaudible] maybe it will turn out to be.

MR. LARSON: And the sheer problem with space required.

DR. WEINBERG: And the problem with space, then of course some of the ideas are crazy, I mean the solar satellite is really quite stupid because all you're solving there is a storage problem because the sun is always shinning up there and there are a half dozen ways of solving the storage problem on earth that are cheaper than that and are still expensive to compete with nuclear power.

Now the problems that we are having with nuclear power now are very real but I cannot believe that they are anything but transitory because you look at other countries and they don't have these same problems. France doesn't have these same problems. Are we more stupid than France? Russians don't have these problems. The Swiss don't have these same problems.

MR. LARSON: So, you would be optimistic, well due to the fact that we apparently can solve as far as technological fixes to the problem. It looks like it's very possible. In fact, these other countries have demonstrated…

DR. WEINBERG: Right.

MR. LARSON: So what remains to be is public perception which will pass of course.

DR. WEINBERG: Right. So I see as far as the energy future is concerned, Clarence, in the future, is going to be a very heavily electrical energy future. And on this I disagree in the deepest way with energy revolutionaries like Barry Commoner and Emory Lovins with whom I often argue. I think they are just wrong as the day is long. They mistake decentralization of the energy production with decentralization in reduced electricity is exquisitely capable of decentralizing end use.

MR. LARSON: Oh yes.

DR. WEINBERG: And that is more important than decentralizing the mode of production which is awkward, expensive, time consuming. No way.

MR. LARSON: And the economics just can't possibly…

DR. WEINBERG: I don't see how it can work. I don't see how it can. Well, we've gone I don't know, a long time, I don't know if this is all what you wanted.

MR. LARSON: If you have I think there is…

DR. WEINBERG: Are there other things you want me to talk about?

MR. LARSON: Well, there is only one thing you've done, of course a tremendous amount of thinking with regard to the directions the world should take so far as coming to grips with the nuclear threats to the world...

DR. WEINBERG: Well…

MR. LARSON: …including proliferation.

DR. WEINBERG: …if you would like I can talk a few minutes about…

MR. LARSON: If you could talk on that…

DR. WEINBERG: Let me just say two things. One, I think that the connection between nuclear power and proliferation is very much exaggerated. And I think that there are additional things that can be done. For example, I think that a take back scheme ought to be instituted, where you take the spent fuel back and this is not much of a hardship because it's turned out that because the price of the breeder has gone up and the price of uranium has gone up also, the time when we would need the breeder has been pushed into the future and therefore the incentive for doing reprocessing isn't as great as if we used these things. So I don't know, we have 20, 30 years to do other things and I think the most sensible thing to do is have the United States say either take title to all its fuel and simply lease it so it comes back or require that all the spent fuel come back to the United States. Use essentially the same scheme that the Soviet Union is using, where they insist on taking all the fuel back.

MR. LARSON: And that seems to be 100 percent successful…

DR. WEINBERG: Yes. One hundred percent successful and it solves for these other countries the problem of waste disposal.

MR. LARSON: Which is one of the things that is mutually satisfactory to both countries.

DR. WEINBERG: And then with respect to the proliferation of nuclear weapons which is by far the most important problem that the world is facing. I should go back a moment and say that Eugene Wigner came back to the Oak Ridge National Laboratory; I guess it was the early '60's to institute a program on civil defense. I became very influenced by his thinking and have been

racking my brain for 20 years or more for how do you deal with the arms race, the arms confrontation and is there some configuration other than mutually insured destruction.

About 18 years ago I gave a speech called “Let Us Prepare for Peace”, which I said true disarmament, total disarmament, does not come from a posture of strong defense because you wouldn’t trust them if you knew they had a weapon. But people were not ready to listen then, but here it is in 1984, President Reagan has made his famous Star Wars speech on March 23, 1983, I think the whole issue is being reopened and I think there are some possibilities now that are getting very serious attention. The one that, a young colleague of mine, Jack Parsons is proposing that we are very enthusiastic about we are hoping will be taken serious is this thing called the Defense Protective Build Down.

This is an idea where by you deploy defensive weapons initially within the ABM treaty. The United States deploys defensive weapons which protect its first strike weapons, the MXs, but because they are now protected, they are less vulnerable to a strike from the Soviets, and therefore you don’t need as many of them to have the same second strike capability and therefore at the same time you deploy your defense you can without reducing your second strike capability reduce the number of offensive weapons. That is you compensate, you reduce your offensive first strike weapons by an amount that compensates for the amount of defense that you put up which can prevent the first strike from the other guy from wiping you out.

MR. LARSON: Well, that’s a practical step by step…

DR. WEINBERG: Right. I have been trying to promote this in articles recently published for foreign policy along these lines, creating a fair amount of discussion. At least it’s a new idea and this remarkable book called Weapons and Hope suggests that weapons and ideas of this genre are right for serious consideration. So some of us are seriously considering devoting a good deal of our time and attention to exactly this question.

MR. LARSON: It really is not totally inconsistent with the so called Star Wars…

DR. WEINBERG: No, it’s very much in that line. I think that Defense Secretary Weinberger I don’t think was justified in promising total defense with any degree to Star Wars. I don’t think [inaudible]

MR. LARSON: Of course it is, there is a little bit of an analogy there, but the bullet proof vests for police men are not 100 percent but they certainly, they help save a large number of lives.

DR. WEINBERG: So I don’t know, maybe that will change the terms of the discussion.

I look forward to it being pretty exciting and you know I’m only going on 70 years old, Clarence, so I’m just ready to get going on this. (Laughter)

MR. LARSON: Well, fine. This is wonderful. I'm sure there will be a lot of discussion on this in the future.

DR. WEINBERG: Let's hear a little bit of the sound…

MR. LARSON: This has been marvelous and

I think that this concludes…

End of 4th Segment - 20 minutes of video tape on Alvin

[End of Interview]

Chapter 05: Transcript 2003 ORNL Interview – Weinberg, Age 88

http://cdm16107.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15388coll1/id/165

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY ORAL HISTORY PRESENTATION PROGRAM OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE AN INTERVIEW WITH ALVIN WEINBERG FOR THE OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY ORAL HISTORY PROJECT INTERVIEWED BY STEPHEN H. STOW AND MARILYN Z. MCLAUGHLIN (ASSISTANT) OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE MARCH 31, 2003 TRANSCRIPT BY COMPUTER PROMPTING AND CAPTIONING, INC. 2 STOW:

Today, we're talking with Dr. Alvin Weinberg. Alvin came to the Laboratory in the early 1940s and became director of the Physics Division, research director of the Laboratory in the late 1940s, and Laboratory director from 1955 to 1973. As we look back over the entire suite of individuals who've spent their careers at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, he is perhaps the most famous and most admired individual because of his ability to communicate well and his tremendous insights on science, politics, information science, scientific administration, and the entire area of nuclear technology. So, we'll enjoy a good discussion with Alvin today.

WEINBERG: You asked how I happened to make a transition from biophysics to nuclear energy. In brief, biophysics involves mainly diffusion processes, which are described by either transport or diffusion equations. The scale of diffusion is very small because cells are each about a micron in size. So, the mathematical apparatus for nuclear energy theory was analogous to the mathematical apparatus for biophysics; therefore, the transition was not very hard. It's just that a neutron travels about this distance, whereas a cellular component travels about an angstrom or so.

STOW: But the principles and mathematics are the same.

WEINBERG: The same.

STOW: So, the transition really was not a difficult one for you.

WEINBERG: True, although I knew nothing really about nuclear physics.

STOW: Who did know anything about nuclear physics?

WEINBERG: Well, Eugene Wigner and Enrico Fermi did.

STOW: Speaking of Fermi, you were not there on December 2nd in 1942 when [the world's first man-made nuclear chain reaction was sustained at the uranium pile on the squash court at Stagg Field at the University of Chicago].…

WEINBERG: That's because the admission badges were given out numerically and my number was too high. So, I missed being among the group who witnessed the very first chain reaction. But I went bowling with Wally Zinn and, I think, Fermi that evening went bowling. That was

before the pile was critical and I was invited to see the pile the following day by Walter Zinn, who was Fermi's chief assistant and later director of Argonne National Laboratory.

STOW: When you visited the pile on December 3, did you have any concept of what was going to happen in the way of nuclear energy?

STOW: Oh yes, oh yes, oh yes, because we were much under the influence of Leo Szilard, who was the inventor in a way of the chain reaction. He had a patent taken out in 1933. He thought that the library would have a book called Public Faces by Harold Nicolson. This was a story of what will happen when the hydrogen bomb is invented. And so we realized that this was something very serious, but in recent months, I suppose, with the world in a situation as complicated as it is now, I sometimes ask myself, "Were we early pioneers all that correct in inventing the nuclear bomb?" And I describe that as a no-brainer because we knew that Hitler [authorized the development of an atomic bomb], and if it had to be done, then it was much better that the democracies do it than Hitler.

STOW: If we had not done it, somebody else would have.

WEINBERG: It would have been somebody else -- in particular, the Germans.

STOW: Speaking of Hitler and that program – you know we found out in 1945 that the Germans really did not have a nuclear bomb development program. Did that come as a surprise?

WEINBERG: No, that's not quite accurate. They had decided that the capability of Germany at that time during the war was just not up to what they realized had to be a large industrial project. I was one of the first people to read the captured German documents, where the reference to atomic bombs was rather slight. That was a question that people have reconsidered in view of all the fuss about Werner Heisenberg [head of the German atomic bomb project] and Niels Bohr [Danish physicist who worked on the Manhattan Project as a member of a British team] and their meeting in Denmark. And when you read the transcript of what Heisenberg said on the day after the bomb was dropped, you realize he was talking to his colleagues who had been incarcerated and farmed out.

STOW: In England.

WEINBERG: Yes. He simply had not thought enough about how to make a bomb to be able to give a plausible explanation until the following day when he had a chance to think it over.

STOW: Did you find it surprising that the Germans had not made more advances in nuclear technology?

WEINBERG: Yes and no. One of the reasons they didn't make more advances was that the people they had on the job [were not] the best. The thought that Heisenberg goofed in his first presentation on how a bomb works strongly suggests to me that he did not take it seriously. You asked why they didn't take it more seriously. Because the people they had were not driven the way Leo Szilard was driven, the way Eugene Wigner was driven, the way Edward Teller was driven, the way Ernest Lawrence was driven. And, they were better physicists in this instance.

STOW: But the German government had no organized effort to really….

WEINBERG: Well, that's not quite right. They certainly didn't have anything as centralized as the Manhattan Project, but they had Heisenberg's group. They had Bothe's group. They had one or two other groups. I believe there was too much fairly friendly competition between the groups. Maybe that explained why they didn't do it.

STOW: Well, at least in this country, we had a successful program.

WEINBERG: And, that's because there were people who believed that the whole thing was feasible. Wigner in his memoirs writes that when Szilard came to him in 1933 or '35, I guess, and suggested you could get nuclear energy by a chain reaction, Wigner said he thought long and hard about whether there was a law of nature, like the law of conservation, that prevents a chain reaction. He decided that there was no such law, and that it wasn't like building a perpetual motion machine.

STOW: Yes.

WEINBERG: Therefore, Wigner gave a talk at General Electric in 1938 or thereabouts, in which he said that within five years, we will figure out how to do nuclear energy. He had no basis, he said, for suggesting five years.

STOW: And, it was later in that same year of 1938 that fission was discovered.

WEINBERG: That's right. That's right.

STOW: Speaking of Wigner, when did you first meet him?

WEINBERG: I first met Wigner in either January or February of 1942 when he was in the process of moving his work at Princeton to Chicago. And, at that time I was working on a problem that Carl Eckert, who was my first advisor and boss on the Manhattan Project, had set for me. And so in the evening, I went up to his office in Eckert Hall in Chicago, and we discussed what I was doing, and I was immediately struck by what a powerful mathematician he was. I had known good mathematicians and Carl Eckert was an excellent mathematician, excellent theoretical physicist, and one of the great oceanographers, actually. But Wigner was, if it's possible, one step over.

STOW: Over Eckert.

WEINBERG: Over Eckert, but that doesn't diminish Eckert's contribution. He was a great man.

STOW: Put Eugene Wigner aside for a moment, Alvin. Other than Eugene Wigner, what other scientists or engineers had the greatest influence on you and your career?

WEINBERG: Well, Wigner certainly had great influence. Carl Eckert had great influence. In my biophysics days, which occupied about three or four years of my life, Professor Nicholas Rashevsky, the founder of what we called mathematical biophysics, had considerable influence on me.

STOW: When you came to Oak Ridge you had been here to visit, of course, during the early '40s, and then you moved here in, I think, May of 1945.

WEINBERG: That's right.

STOW: Did you have any concept at that point that you would spend your entire life and your career here in this God forsaken? …

WEINBERG: Well, vaguely, I had this idea. I realized that nuclear energy was going to be very important. I did have a choice to make right at the end of the war of either going back to Chicago and resuming my career as a biophysicist or staying in Oak Ridge. In this respect I was influenced by Eugene Wigner. And, Wigner, while he was still at Chicago, had outlined a plan for what became the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Before that it was called Clinton Laboratories and was a pilot plant for the production of plutonium in an air-cooled natural uranium reactor [called the Graphite Reactor]. This pilot plant is still a national historic monument.

STOW: It is. After the war the Laboratory had the Oak Ridge School of Reactor Technology, or ORSORT, right?

WEINBERG: Right.

STOW: Can you explain how ORSORT got started?

WEINBERG: This was Wigner's idea. When he came down here to be the research director of the Laboratory in 1946 or 1947, he realized that the knowledge that had been amassed at Chicago on chain reactors really had to be spread among the engineering community in the United States. So, we established what we called the Oak Ridge School of Reactor Technology, or ORSORT, popularly known as the Clinch College of Nuclear Knowledge. Clinch is the name of the river town there. [The students at ORSORT] were many of the people who became leaders in nuclear energy, the most prominent of whom was none other than H G. Rickover, a Navy captain at that time. Admiral Rickover was later known as the father of the nuclear navy.

STOW: And what part did Rickover play in the decision to use pressurized-water reactors in ships and submarines?

WEINBERG: Well, at first he was skeptical. He had the General Electric Company at the same time working on a liquid-metal-cooled-reactor. He was skeptical [about my suggestion that he consider a pressurized-water reactor]. He said the thermal efficiency is too low if you base the [reactor coolant] on pressurized water. I used to call him Rick, so I said, "Rick, for goodness sakes, [thermal efficiency] is the last thing you want to worry about on a submarine. The main things you want to [have] are reliability, simplicity, and small size." A pressurized-water reactor [meets all those criteria].

STOW: What was Rickover like as a man?

WEINBERG: Terrible!

STOW: His reputation precedes him.

WEINBERG: He used rudeness as a very effective method [to get things done by the people working for him]. But he and I got along quite well. I think he had a good deal of respect for me. And in a way, I had great respect for him. Well, he certainly wasn't much of an engineer, really.

STOW: Well, he had quite a reputation, to say the least. Part of your career, especially the latter part, has been built upon communicating science to the public, to the layperson, and to politicians. Can you think back on how you got interested in this kind of communication?

WEINBERG: Well, I got involved, I guess, at the very beginning when younger scientists formed an association called at the time the Federation of Atomic Scientists. We'd go out and make speeches on what the new [nuclear] era was about. I went down to Louisiana, and we commuted from one small college to another and told everybody what was going on. And then I testified before the incipient U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. I guess that's how I got in the habit of talking to groups like that. I don't think that I'm primarily a public relations guy, but I kind of do that.

STOW: I didn't mean to imply that necessarily, but the Federation of Atomic Scientists was formed immediately after the war in '46 or thereabouts.

WEINBERG: Right.

STOW: As the creation of the Atomic Energy Commission was being debated.

WEINBERG: Right. The great success of the Federation was to crush the LeMay Johnson Bill, which would have retained the military as the arm of the government [responsible for the 6 development of] nuclear energy. Fortunately, Congress passed the McMahon Bill, which is the basic law of atomic energy now.

STOW: Let's jump to 1948. That was a tumultuous year in the history of Oak Ridge National Lab.

WEINBERG: Yes.

STOW: There were a couple things that went on. First, they couldn't find a Laboratory director for the longest time.

WEINBERG: That's right.

STOW: And secondly, a decision was made that all reactor work would go to Argonne.

WEINBERG: That's absolutely correct.

STOW: Reflect back on your thoughts and your feelings at that time.

WEINBERG: Well, with respect to the centralization of [research on] reactors, I just didn't believe that that was possible. The idea put forward by the general advisory committee, of which [J. Robert] Oppenheimer was the chairman, was that all reactor work would be concentrated at

Argonne [National Laboratory near Chicago]. [The reactor experts and other researchers were] were supposed to leave here, and Oak Ridge was supposed to be the place where [staff] did unfashionable things like waste disposal, chemical processing, and so on. As I look back on that whole period, I ask myself, "Well it wouldn't have been so bad if Oak Ridge became primarily the waste-disposal site." ***But, wonderful ideas about different reactors were being bandied about here, and it was a goal that was too enticing to overlook.*** And so, I did all I could to keep Oak Ridge in the reactor business.

STOW: I think that was the same year that we had a Materials Test Reactor mock-up here.

WEINBERG: That's right.

STOW: You proposed that we install uranium fuel plates in the mock-up, and I think you got accused of trying to make sure that reactor technology was maintained at Oak Ridge.

WEINBERG: That's right. Well, I don't remember being accused of that, but in a way, that was something that did happen. And let me go back to the first part of your question about directorship. Eugene Wigner left Oak Ridge in 1947 to go back to Princeton, and I tried to persuade him that he really ought to commit to being the permanent director of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, which was the new name of Clinton Laboratories by that time, and he just wouldn't. Very politely he said, "No." And then, there was a rush to find a new director, and I think they went through half a dozen names of rather prominent people. But nobody wanted to come down to Oak Ridge and throw their lot in with a bunch of young would-be scientists or new Ph.D.'s, because they didn't think that Oak Ridge had a future. Well, I had nothing to lose, really, when in desperation, they came to me and asked, "Wouldn't you like to be either the director or the research director?" And I said, "Well, why not, I'm young." I was only thirty at the time, but I wanted to take a crack at it. I decided to [choose the position of] research director because I thought, mistakenly, that I'd have time to do other things in addition to being the director. That's how I became research director at that time.

STOW: That was very young in your career as you point out. What were your feelings about transitioning from research to administration?

WEINBERG: Well, I never really felt that I was in administration wholly. I felt that I was supposed to inject -- I guess, this is a little grandiloquent -- whatever scientific and engineering instincts I had into what was going on at the Laboratory. And, that involved administration, to be sure. But, it also involved more than that. I guess a way to put it is that, when Wigner was research director for a year, he had a style. And, the style consisted of his becoming very acquainted with the details of what everybody was doing. I modeled myself after Wigner in this respect.

STOW: I think you developed a reputation for having taken the Laboratory from a nuclear laboratory to a very balanced laboratory.

WEINBERG: That came much later.

STOW: It came in the ’60s, didn’t it?

WEINBERG: Yes. That was when the center of gravity of reactor development shifted to the nuclear navy and the vendors --General Electric, Westinghouse, Babcock and Wilcox, and Combustion Engineering – that designed and built nuclear reactors.

STOW: You also developed a reputation of attending information meetings for the different research divisions and sitting on the front row…

WEINBERG: That’s right.

STOW: And asking very penetrating questions.

WEINBERG: Well, I don’t know if they were very penetrating. They did strike fear into some of the younger speakers. But that was my purpose, really -- to give people the feeling that what they did was important to the management, and they better be sure that what they did was done well.

STOW: As we’ve interviewed people it’s been evident that there have been many research reactors built here at the Lab, starting with the Graphite Reactor and ending with the High Flux Isotope Reactor. There were more than a dozen reactors.

WEINBERG: Yes.

STOW: As you reflect back on all of these different reactors, is it accurate to say that one of them made the greatest contribution to technology?

WEINBERG: The greatest contribution to reactor technology really was the Materials Test Reactor.

STOW: MTR.

WEINBERG: The MTR’s prototype – the Low Intensity Test Reactor -- and its subsequent platetype, water-moderated reactors were the first water-moderated reactors. In a certain sense, they 8 anticipated the nuclear navy. In fact, the [reactor type in the submarines of the] nuclear navy is basically a pressurized version of the MTR.

STOW: What about our involvement with a reactor for nuclear-powered aircraft? How did we get involved in that?

WEINBERG: Well, nuclear-powered aircraft is really as good an oxymoron as I’ve ever heard of, because -- in order to have a manned airplane -- you had to pile on an awful lot of shielding. And, heavy shielding [makes it difficult for an airplane to get off the ground and stay in the air]. At that time, we were so hungry to do reactor work -- and this was an ultimate reactor -- that we gladly pitched in and did what we could. Now, the nuclear airplane was canceled by John F. Kennedy --after a billion dollars was spent -- and those were the days when a billion dollars was real money. This project got me into very hot water because I wasn’t sufficiently enthusiastic about the aim of the Air Force to make a nuclear airplane. But, as I think back on it, the

reputation of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in high-temperature materials really stemmed from and grew out of the interest in the nuclear airplane [and the work we did on the project].

STOW: You anticipated my next questions. I was going to say the U.S. never did create a nuclear-powered aircraft, but the Laboratory benefited considerably from that approach.

WEINBERG: And, the science and technology of metallurgy and high-temperature materials profited greatly from the Aircraft Nuclear Propulsion project.

STOW: It did. You mentioned President Kennedy. You got involved with the Eisenhower administration also with regard to desalination of seawater?

WEINBERG: This was not while Eisenhower was president. This was after his presidency.

STOW: Oh, I see.

WEINBERG: The general idea was that after the Six-Day War in the Middle East, many people had this idea: "***Gee, [scarcity of] water is really what's at the root of the [Israeli-Arab]* problem.** And so, if we can create technical ways of making more water, then that will have a soothing effect on the politics. And so, Louis Strauss, who was the first chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and a confidant of Ike, proposed that we build nuclear reactors in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank [of Israel] and use them for desalting water [from the ocean to produce drinking water and water suitable for irrigating crops]. And Howard Baker took up this proposal. He was then a young senator in the Senate, and he had the Senate pass a resolution promoting nuclear desalination in the Middle East. Actually, the State Department was enjoined by Congress to support such an effort. We did have a considerable effort at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in those days on what we called the agri-industrial complexes for the Middle East. We were the only place in the world at the time where Israeli engineers and Egyptian engineers worked together.

STOW: So, you actually advised Eisenhower after his tenure was passed.

WEINBERG: Well, not really Eisenhower.

STOW: Not directly, but…

WEINBERG: It was Louis Strauss and Howard Baker whom I advised. And, Ike was very taken by it, but the economics wasn't there at the time.

STOW: You've had the honor in your career of actually advising U.S. Presidents, such as Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Richard Nixon, on several occasions.

WEINBERG: **I was on the President's Science Advisory Committee during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.**

STOW: Well, how about during Nixon's terms in office?

WEINBERG: Then I had a role during the Nixon administration. **After Nixon fired all of his science advisors, he asked me to come to Washington.** Well, it was actually Bill Simon who asked me to come to Washington to head a small office in the White House that would serve as a kind of substitute science advisor. I did that for about a year.

STOW: That was in 1974, I think.:

WEINBERG: That's right. [It was after I left the Lab.]

STOW: And, [the White House called it] the Office of Energy R&D, as I recall.

WEINBERG: That's right.

STOW: You describe in your book that 1974 was the worst year of your life.

WEINBERG: Well, I was lonesome.

STOW: Your wife had died.

WEINBERG: Yes, she had died a little while before. I just couldn't mesh with the Washington milieu very well.

STOW: Was there anything you learned that year from dealing with the challenges that helped you deal with issues later on in your career?

WEINBERG: Well, I guess the main thing I got to understand was that in Washington everything is politics.

STOW: Yes.

WEINBERG: And, it's not so much what you know, as who you know. I guess I'd have to say that.

STOW: I guess that's been true all along and will continue to be.

WEINBERG: Well, that's right.

STOW: 1973 was your last year as director of the Laboratory.

WEINBERG: That's right.

STOW: Can you describe to us the circumstances that led to your leaving the directorship?

WEINBERG: Well, my ideas about nuclear energy were orthogonal, I guess I'd say, to the mainstream of ideas. This meant that I was at odds with the people in the AEC Reactor Division, particularly the division director, Milt Shaw.

STOW: Milton Shaw.

WEINBERG: But there were others, too, such as the general manager. I think they just didn't think that I was doing what they thought I should be doing. And so, my very good friend, John

Swartout, who was my deputy director before he left to become a vice president of Union Carbide, took me aside one day and said, "Alvin, your time is up." I had realized that this was going to happen, so it wasn't all that big a deal for me. And sometimes I think my best work, certainly my best philosophical insights, have been concocted after I left the Laboratory.

STOW: At the Institute for Energy Analysis at Oak Ridge Associated Universities?

WEINBERG: Yes, that's right. The Institute for Energy Analysis was an idea of Bill Baker, who was sort of the ray of eminence of science in the Nixon administration. He said, "Alvin, we need a think tank devoted to energy and how about you doing it?" And, that's what happened.

STOW: You founded or set up the Institute for Energy Analysis at ORAU?

WEINBERG: That's right.

STOW: And had contacted a number of different national laboratories.

WEINBERG: That's right. And, I was invited to go to several of them, but I decided that I liked Oak Ridge and I liked ORAU.

STOW: But you never got an invitation from ORNL to house the IEA, did you?

WEINBERG: No, I don't think so. But I can understand that. Also, had I stayed at ORNL then there would be a question of divided loyalties on the part of the people.

STOW: Let's look back for a second briefly at the 1960s. That was a time when we felt that nuclear energy was really on the forefront of the future.

WEINBERG: That's right.

STOW: And we grossly underestimated the cost of nuclear energy.

WEINBERG: That's correct.

STOW: Why did we so grossly underestimate it?

WEINBERG: **Because we were young and we were optimistic, and GE and Westinghouse misled us by offering lost leaders. They were lost leaders.**

STOW: Yes.

WEINBERG: **They quoted their pressurized and boiling water reactors at about one hundred dollars per kilowatt on a fixed price. And this was very much a lost leader because the price of the 11 reactor gradually escalated until it finally reached something like five thousand dollars per kilowatt, for example.**

STOW: You coined the term "big science."

WEINBERG: Right.

STOW: And "technological fix."

WEINBERG: Right.

STOW: Can you explain how those terms came to be?

WEINBERG: Well, "big science" came to be because I wrote an article a long time ago that was published in Science magazine. I called the article, "The Impact of Large-Scale Research on Science," and I had to have a name for large-scale research. So I decided to call it "big science,"and that's how this term came about. And, it caught on. As far as "technological fix" is concerned, I am first and foremost a technologist, because I was intrigued by the idea illustrated by the Lab's effort on desalting -- that a technological advance can have big social consequences. And so, I coined the word "technological fix." It turned out later that I learned that the idea of the technological fix was not original with Alvin Weinberg. There was a fellow by the name of Dick Meyer, a professor of everything at University of California, who had written a book about this.

STOW: You also coined the term "**Faustian bargain.**"

WEINBERG: Well, that term simply came about when I wrote an article titled, "Social Implications of Nuclear Energy," in which I stated that nuclear energy is special, as we see now. In my articles on nuclear proliferation, waste disposal, and radioactivity, I always quoted ***Enrico Fermi, who in 1944 told us***, "Look, this is a great new energy source that we're creating, but there is no a priori reason to believe that the public will accept a new energy source that's encumbered by huge amounts of radioactivity and that has a possibility of proliferation" [spreading hazardous nuclear material to terrorist groups and nations]. I will never forget that. In a certain sense, if I examine what my career has been all about, it's been to prove that Fermi was unduly pessimistic because, as you know, nuclear energy does account for something like 20 percent of the world's electricity now.

STOW: True.

WEINBERG: And, that's pretty good. I realized further -- and this is turning out to be a very important element in the whole picture, but one that I will not be around to enjoy -- that nuclear reactors in the United States are turning out to last much longer than they were supposed to.
STOW: That's true.

WEINBERG: When I was born, my life expectancy was about sixty-odd years.

STOW: Yes.

WEINBERG: I will be in my eighty-eighth year, and that means I've outlived my life expectancy. In the same way, the nuclear reactors in the United States are turning out at least to be outliving their licensing period, and so you then ask, "Well, when will that stop?" Chairman Richard 12 Meserve of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission estimates that all the reactors in the United States -- that's about 100 reactors -- will apply for re-licensing in twenty more years. Then you ask what's going to happen at the end of those twenty years? Why won't they just continue to be re-licensed, re-licensed, re-licensed, and, if you have a reactor that has already been paid for, then the power from the reactor will, in fact, be very, very cheap.

STOW: It will already be at that point.

WEINBERG: That's right. So, the old ideas voiced by Louis Strauss that nuclear energy will be too cheap to meter could actually happen in the next generation or the generation after that. I wrote a paper, which I believe, is as important a paper as I've ever written titled, "Immortal Reactors and Intergenerational Justice." The idea was that some philosophers had gotten together and asked, "What right does this generation have to force on future generations for all time the disadvantages of nuclear energy?" And, what I wrote is that they earn that right, because in the far future -- twenty, forty, sixty, eighty, one-hundred years from now -- nuclear energy clearly will be the cheapest energy there is. In this way, we compensate the future generations for their promise to be careful.

STOW: What about solar energy? What role do you think it will play?

WEINBERG: It will play a marginal role, unless society changes very significantly. Although, I guess in a way, one of the things I did while I was in Washington was to propose that the government create a national laboratory devoted to solar energy.

STOW: SERI. WEINBERG: It was called the Solar Energy Research Institute, or SERI, yes.

STOW: And now it's known as the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, or NREL, right?

WEINBERG: Yes.

STOW: As you look back over your career, Alvin, can you put your finger on a single accomplishment that you are most proud of – something that you've been involved with or have spearheaded? There are so many there that I wouldn't know where to start.

WEINBERG: Well, I suppose the contributions I made to reactor science and technology would be my main technical achievement. That research contribution, of course, is summarized in the book Eugene Wigner and I wrote titled The Physical Theory of Neutron Chain Reactors. This book, for a long time, was the standard work on the theory of neutron chain reactions. One or two copies a year are still being sold because the book was written before big computers became available.

STOW: And now everything's computerized.

WEINBERG: Yes, everything's computerized. But that's not what I, in my own mind, consider to be the most original thing that I ever did. It was rather obvious. The most original thing that I did was to point out that the philosophy of science is deficient in that it is concerned primarily with epistemology, which is how do we know that something is true, and with logic. But ethics, in the fundamental sense, is not covered in the philosophy of science. And yet, there is a need for a 13 value system within science that is sometimes called the philosophy, not of science, but of scientific administration.

STOW: Administration.

WEINBERG: The basic problem that the administrator has at every level is not simply to accomplish the science that he's doing **but also to decide which science to do**. And, I had proposed, at a suggestion of my assistant Eugene Guth, that Jon von Neumann's aphorism about mathematics is important to the extent that a given mathematical enterprise involves many of the fields adjacent to it. I decided that that same principle was relevant as far as empirical science was concerned. Therefore, I wrote a series of papers and sort of started a cottage industry on **what I called criteria of scientific choice**. And, I established a set of criteria. I won't go into them now. But, I was very pleased that these criteria, which [dealt with] purely philosophic questions, were taken over by the National Science Foundation. And so, when the National Science Foundation asked a scientist to justify his request for funds, they asked him a series of questions that were modeled more or less after my "criteria of scientific choice."

STOW: Using your criteria.

WEINBERG: Yes, that's what I really am proud of.

STOW: And, this came along in later years while you were with IEA and even afterward. Is that correct?

WEINBERG: **No, it was actually before then in 1967. I was still director of the Laboratory. I published a little book called Reflections on Big Science.**

STOW: This work that you did on the criteria for science is one of your shining points as you look back on your career. What's your greatest regret? What would you like to have accomplished that you didn't?

WEINBERG: Well, I'd like to have been a great scientist -- something I'm not. It's just that I don't have the right genes to be a great scientist, in the sense that Wigner was a great scientist.

STOW: Few people are.

WEINBERG: Well, that's right, but that doesn't mean that we don't aspire to be that sort of person.

STOW: Now, we're in the year 2003, and the Laboratory has been here for 60 years.

WEINBERG: Yes, I'm proud of that.

STOW: Well, in the year 2043, there's going to be somebody interviewing people about Oak Ridge National Laboratory, and your name's going to come up as a director of the Laboratory. How do you want to be remembered 40 years hence in the hundredth anniversary of the Laboratory?

WEINBERG: Well, I want to be remembered as a person who felt that the national laboratory – a new invention -- had a place in the scientific firmament and that keeping people honest and on their toes in a big research enterprise is something that a director of a laboratory always has to be aware of and must do.

STOW: Okay, thank you very much.

WEINBERG: Well, my time with you is somewhat foreshortened, but I tried to talk fast.

STOW: Appreciate that. We touched on a lot of important things .

Chapter 06: Alissa Rosenbaum and Fay Weinberg Gossip about little brother, Alvin

Some of my cousins told me your little brother, Alvin, got into trouble at school before it let out for summer. It was over something he wrote as editor of the junior high school newspaper. I would like to know for my journal. Maybe I can use… someday in a story."

Fay shook her head and shrugged her shoulders all-the-while smiling with embarrassment. "Papa was actually proud of little brother though mama was not. Papa had always wanted to be some kind of engineer, maybe a car builder or mechanic. He likes working on engines with his hands. He hopes we might consider being engineers one day. Anyway, papa put his arm around my brother and sighed,

'This is not the first time, and unlikely not the last time, you might write, or say a little more than you should have; and people might get very angry; but I will always be proud of you, and your sister, if you are always standing up to tell the truth, whatever it is! Don't ever let anyone force you to not say what you believe in your heart to be true."

This was one of the rare moments Alisa was not gabbing as she scribbled Fay's comments into her journal. The two began walking again in the direction of the silent movie house. "You still have not told me what he wrote to get all the bees riled up and buzzing?"

"Keep in mind", Fay said in her little brother's defense, he has already skipped a couple of grades. He just finished 7th grade and he is still not yet 12.

"Well, the woman principle of his school, had an assembly of all the students. She gave them a stirring lecture on why the girls there should not use so much lipstick and rouge.

To the principle's shock and horror, in the next editorial, little brother wrote an article called "*Watch the War Paint"*.

—almost as rare as platinum and gold within the earth's crust.

Since disappearing back in 1926, when Fay's little brother was just turning 12, ***Alissa*** and ***Fay*** would occasionally, and secretly, exchange notes to rekindle the excitement and memory of their last night together. Never knowing exactly where Alisa was within America at any specific point in time, Fay never considered contacting Alissa directly on her own. She would wait for a letter from Alissa. If a reply was expected, there would be a return address written down. Fay knew that meant she had at least a couple of weeks to reply if she wished. Fay always looked forward

to replying.

As promised, specific names and locations were not mentioned. Alissa always enjoyed detective stories and wanted to have some intrigue between the two of them. There were many letter exchanges between 1926 and 1928. It had slowed down between 1928 and 1930 as both continued on with their day-to-day busy lives. Fay had asked her family to forward any mail from her friend Alisa.

Between 1930 and 1942 there had been no correspondence and then a letter arrived. In ***Alissa's*** note she asked a couple of questions and finished by asking if her little brother had turned into a lazy bum or a hero!

No, little brother did not turn into a lazy bum. Time will tell if he becomes a hero.

Yes, the recession was hard on everyone here similar to your description at your location.

Papa was thrown out of a work during the recession. He and mama had to find whatever work was available to put food on the table. It was a struggle but as you have said we are all here to be challenged.

I think you will not be surprised at what I tell you about little brother. In 1931, at 16, he took a number of college entrance examinations at the local university. He received many of the highest test scores. Because of this, even though he had no money, little brother received scholarships that covered his tuition, books and board those first four years.

He qualified for National Youth Administration work too. Through the NYA he secured some college jobs to earn eating money over those college years. Little brother was good at finding places where he could get a nice meal for 10 cents. That way he could send excess money home to the family to help out when possible.

Because, like myself, he speaks and writes in five languages fluently, little brother earned food money over those early years by reading and analyzing German literature in the college classics library. He complained to me that he must go through these old volumes of textual criticism of ancient Greek and Roman texts, all written in German. Little brother would make an abstract in English of each one of these and that would go in the card file. It was called "*analyzing the journals*". Little brother didn't like it, but he did confide in me that, like the piano lessons mother made us both take as children, he knows he appreciates the texture of life more. In reflection these tasks benefitted little brother by allowing him to touch the great minds of many Greek and Roman authors from history.

He had two outstanding classmates that he said were more brilliant then himself. I find that difficult to believe though I have heard it repeated that little brother and his two friends were possibly the smartest three students to ever graduate the university, in 1935.

Not being a '*lazy bum'* little brother had multiple majors; initially—physics and mathematics, but later, to help out an additional physics professor involved with biology, he achieved a third major in biophysics.

Little brother received his master's in physics in 1936; his PhD in biophysics in 1939—all at same university.

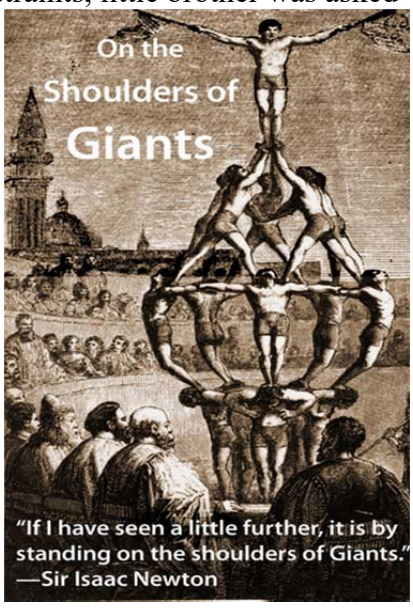
Always attempting to earn a little additional spending money, little brother was hired as a mathematics tutor by some parents for their daughter in college. He ended up marrying her in 1940. They continue to be very much in love.

Little brother has enjoyed all the professors he has worked with over the years at the university. He initially did have plans to leave the university and get involved with a biophysicist on the East Coast. Little brother had a grant in hand and was ready to get on a train and spend the rest of his life in medicine…but then the war broke out after Pearl Harbor.

One of little brother's former professors asked for his unique talents in mathematics and biophysics to help out on a serious university project. Little brother put on hold any plans he had for travel and decided to remain at the university to see this project through.

Little brother seems more excited about the physicists he is presently working with for the last six months. The task he is working on seems secondary to great men and women he is working with.

Though my brother did not get into any specifics, he related a fascinating incident that he said reminded him how much more he has to learn and develop as a physicist. One of his new brilliant senior colleagues asked a favor of him. Due to time constraints, little brother was asked to attempt a mathematical calculation that no one else had dared to even attempt. Little brother worked out the mathematics on four sheets of paper and had derived the correct solution in less than four hours. The senior scientist was very pleased he could now rely on someone else for these calculations.



Little brother mentioned his achievement to another of the brilliant senior physicists he was now working with. To little brother's astonishment, this particular physicist, pulled out a blank sheet of paper, his slide rule, ran some calculations on one or two written lines. He verified little brother's findings and told him he did an excellent job. Little brother said he stood there in amazement of this man's intelligence. It took this

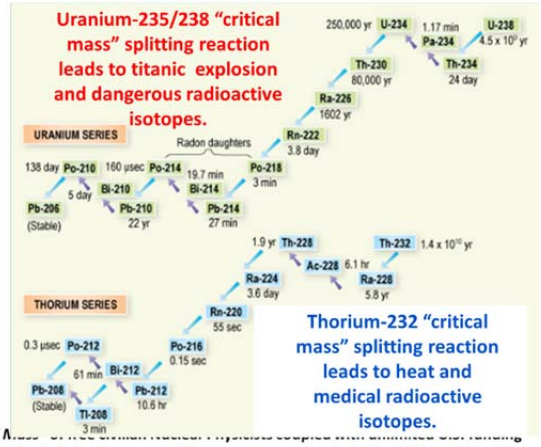
master physicist less than five minutes to achieve the same results.

Little brother said, though he is still only 27, each day he is reminded of Sir Isaac Newton comments when he wrote, *"If I have seen a little further, it is by standing on the shoulders of living Giants!"*

Your American Little Sister

Born in Chicago, Alvin Weinberg was not only blessed with both brilliance and common-sense, he could fluently articulate his ideas and concepts in five different languages. He was the second youngest physicist to work on the Manhattan Project during World War II. Dr. Alvin M. Weinberg had been the successful director of Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) for 17 years (1955-1972). Alvin had successfully fended off Congressman Chester Holifield's attempt to close ORNL down in 1948 and lift ORNL into a 'golden age' of research and outstanding national achievements with numerous Noble Prize winners. There has yet to be another American born scientist to rival Alvin Weinberg's capabilities as he met with Congressman Chet Holifield, Chairman of the U.S. House Joint Committee on Atomic Energy on the fateful day in late 1972. At only 57, Alvin Weinberg was the last of the Manhattan Project physicist giants still working with the national laboratories.

Summer, 1942: The ***Manhattan Project*** is formed, and General Groves is put in charge by the U.S. government. Arthur Compton brought the scientists working under his supervision at Columbia University and Princeton University to the University of Chicago, where he organized the Metallurgical Laboratory in early 1942 to study plutonium and reactors using graphite as a neutron moderato

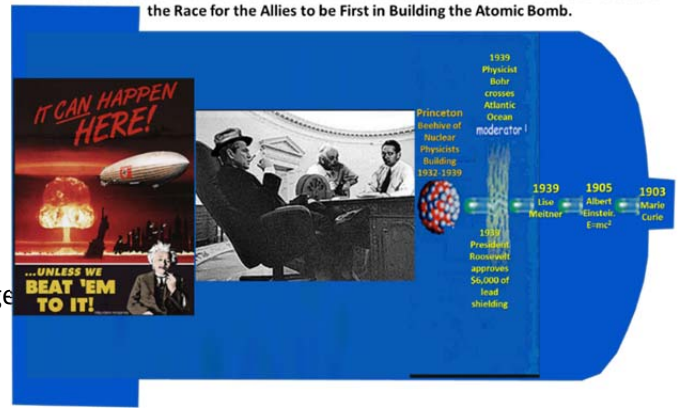


U.S. research was initially disappointed to discover the abundant element, Thorium 232, found abundantly throughout the planet; only generates titanic amounts of heat when critical levels of mass were brought together. It split relatively easy, too.

What ashamed—Thorium had to be set aside.

Fortunately for the war effort, scientist determined one of the Uranium isotopes, upon fission, would likely yield the

The "*Critical M*... and attempts to minimize Government Bureaucracy and Controls Would Prove Critical in the Race for the Allies to be First in Building the Atomic Bomb.



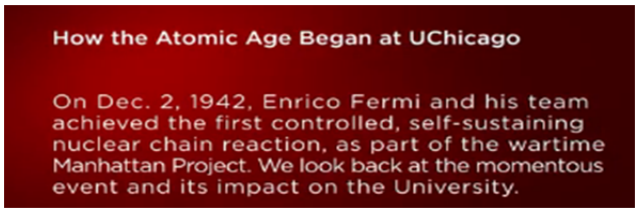
powerful, explosive result they sought. Natural uranium consists of 99.3% uranium-238 and 0.7% uranium-235; only the latter is fissile. December 1942. Fermi, and a group of top scientists, succeeds in producing a nuclear fission chain reaction of U235 in a basement of the University of Chicago.

The question was now how could we separate the two isotopes from each other? Any U238 contamination defeats the effectiveness of the bomb. Various methods were considered for uranium enrichment, most of which was carried out at Oak Ridge. All efforts yielded only a couple of grams of pure U235. The nuclear scientists determined they needed 20 to 40 pounds of the rarer U235 for weapons grade bomb material. Conventional means would take 70,000 years to capture enough bomb material. They now had less than three years!

Professor Lawrence's solution was America needed to build giant electromagnets powerful enough to separate the almost identical uranium-235 from its more plentiful isotope, U-238. It was calculated the project would require around 600,000,000 ounces of copper windings to produce enough weapons grade enriched uranium by July 1945. Unfortunately, all the copper in the country was already consumed by war ships, submarines and airplanes. What other metal could conduct electricity as good if not better than copper? The solution was found at Fort Knot. Unknown to the world, all 600 million ounces of silver, found within the vaults of Fort Knot was removed in 1942, melted down and turned into silver windings for the largest electromagnetic machines in the world. The U.S. government would eventually return all $7 billion of silver to Fort Knot in 1948 once enough copper was again available to continue the enriching process.

Although the University of Chicago already was renowned in physics and chemistry before World War II, scientists who worked on the Manhattan Project helped those departments attain new research prominence following the war.

Numerous University of Chicago scientists who were part of the war effort won Nobel Prizes for scholarly work in the postwar period. These include Owen Chamberlain, Glenn Seaborg and Eugene P. Wigner.



One of Wigner's close associates on the project, ***Alvin Weinberg***, first suggests, from his own calculations, the possible use of

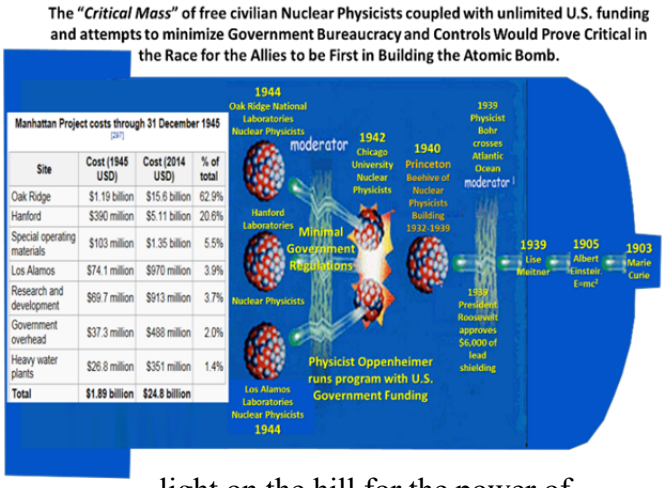
simple water as both a reactor moderator and coolant. This could speed up the war effort against the Germans.

Fermi, one of the most important scientists of the 20th century, became an inspiring teacher at University of Chicago.

*A meeting was held in the University of Chicago office of Arthur Compton around Christmas of 1943 where Fermi, Wigner, and **Weinberg** were reviewing recent advancements. By then they had heard word that the Germans were also working on an atomic weapon. Wigner went up to the blackboard and wrote it down how long it would take to do this that and the other, implicitly making the assumption that everybody on the German side was a capably as the American side—how the Germans might have the bomb by Christmas of 1944.*

…

Alvin Weinberg, and his mentor, Eugene P. Wigner, begin considering what they might do with atomic power after the war eventually winds down? Free minds created this weapon to protect Capitalism from Statism. Though the bomb had not yet been completed, tested and used against our totalitarian enemy, individual free minds were already looking beyond the war, contemplating how capitalism could use atomic energy in the post war years to power mankind's free enterprise in the future.



Allies' Top-Secret project builds momentum with the massive construction of nuclear facilities across the America.

Oak Ridge becomes the symbolic shining light on the hill for the power of independent, free minds to preserve capitalism through innovational technological advancements that allows mankind to achieve its loftiest goals in the 20th century.

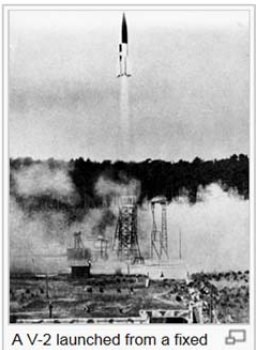
Oak Ridge National Laboratory,


Clinton Laboratories, X-10 site, including the Graphite Reactor, under construction in October 1943.

In early 1942, the Army Corps of Engineers designated a 59,000-acre (146,000-hectare) swatch of land between Black Oak Ridge to the north and the Clinch River to the south as a federal reserve to serve as one of three sites nationwide for the development of the atomic bomb. Built between February and November 1943 for $12 million and employing only 1513 people during the war, X-10 was much smaller than K-25 and Y-12. During the war, X-10 was called Clinton Laboratories, named after the nearby county seat of rural Anderson County; in 1948, Clinton Laboratories became Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

The Hanford Engineer Works (HEW) broke ground in March 1943 and immediately launched a massive and technically challenging construction project. Nearly 50,000 workers lived in a construction camp near the old Hanford town site,

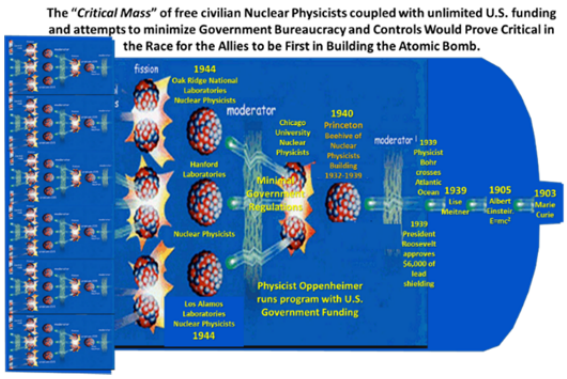
Los Alamos Laboratory: General Leslie Groves wanted a central laboratory at an isolated location for safety, and to keep the scientists away from the populace. It should be at least 200 miles from international boundaries and west of the Mississippi. During the Manhattan Project, Los Alamos hosted thousands of employees, including many Nobel Prize-winning scientists. University of California president Robert Sproul did not know what the purpose of the laboratory was and thought it might be producing a "death ray


A V-2 launched from a fixed site in summer 1943

Alvin Weinberg has been traveling from between Chicago to the Clinton Laboratories in Oak Ridge, Tennessee numerous of times with his mentor, Eugene P. Wigner between 1943 and 1945. With much deliberation, Alvin recently accepted relocation with his family to become the head the nuclear design of the Graphite Reactor. The "X-10 pile," the world's first continuously operating reactor, produced recoverable amounts of plutonium, paving the way for production of this fuel at Hanford to power the atomic bomb that ended World War II. Alvin is one of only a handful of people in the world who knows why the Japanese war machine's days are numbered. He is the youngest key member of the Manhattan Project by several decades.

During the aftermath of World War II in Europe, the American, Soviet and British governments all gained access to the V-2's technical designs as well as the actual German scientists responsible for creating the rockets, via Operation Paperclip, Operation Osoaviakhim and Operation Backfire respectively.

It was the progenitor of all modern rockets, including those used by the United States and Soviet Union's space programs.



(*Ayn Rand used a death sound ray in her book.* ***Project X)***

Project X is an invention of the scientists at the state science institute, requiring tons of Rearden Metal. Basically, it is a "death ray", and is capable of destroying anything with a sonic pulse. The scientists claim that the project will be used to preserve peace and squash rebellion. It is destroyed towards the end of the book and emits a pulse of sound that destroys everything in the surrounding area, including Cuff Meigs and Dr. Stadler, as well as the Taggart Bridge. The invention is publicly introduced as the "Thompson Harmonizer".).


The Knoxville News-Sentinel EXTRA

Oak Ridge Has Over 425 Buildings

ATOMIC SUPER-BOMB, MADE AT OAK RIDGE, STRIKES JAPAN

Story of Secret Officially Told

Two Views of Giant Oak Ridge Production Plant

The investigation of molten salt reactors began in the late 1940's as part of the U.S. Aircraft Nuclear Propulsion (ANP) Program. I think it was early in 1944 and people were thinking is it possible to take the plutonium out of the Hanford reactors and convert it to U-233. (THORIUM) It was at this time that the idea of small compact water reactors was thought of. It was Wigner that suggested it and these reactors were in configuration not very

Scientists who worked on the first nuclear chain reaction gather on Dec. 2, 1946, the fourth anniversary of the experiment, on the steps of the Eckhardt Laboratory building. (Enrico Fermi stands in the left of the front row). (Photo courtesy of Argonne National Laboratory)

different from reactors that have since been built with water moderation.

First time Weinberg suggests pressurized water reactors for navy ships.

1946: Weinberg named director of Physics Division (when he meets Ayn Rand).

Captain Rickover began formulating these ideas after he was assigned in 1946 to study atomic energy in Oak Ridge, Tenn., a site of the Manhattan Project to develop the atomic bomb in World War II.

1947: John F. Kennedy Wins 1947 Young Man of the Year Award from the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce.

In 1946-47, when Wigner was research director at Clinton Laboratories, Weinberg developed his administrative skills, first as the physics division director and then as ORNL's research director in 1948, replacing Wigner. Weinberg is credited with saving the Laboratory from shut-down, convincing the federal government that ORNL had reactor development capabilities vital to the nation. In 1955 he was named ORNL director.

ATOMIC BOMB USED ON JAPAN

"Scientific Gamble Won"

RESULT OF YEARS OF RESEARCH

The Most Deadly Weapon

The first atomic bomb has been dropped on Japan. It is 2,000 times more powerful than the R.A.F.'s ten-tonner, which was previously the most powerful bomb in use. Thus British and American scientists have achieved what the Germans were unable to do and have won the "greatest scientific gamble in history."

President Truman, in announcing this yesterday, said that the researches went on all through the war. President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill agreed that they should be carried on in the United States so as not to be hampered by bombing.

The Potsdam ultimatum to Japan was issued just before the bomb was used, the President said, in order to give the Japanese people a chance to escape "utter destruction."

Mr. Stimson, the War Secretary, says that the discoveries will be turned to peace-time advantages and that in time still greater discoveries will follow from the experiments.

1948: Weinberg named director of Physics Division (when he meets Ayn Rand again).

1950: Wins 1950 Young Man of the Year Award from the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce (Age 35). ***Link to Kennedy.***

1949: In 1949 he accomplished what became a classic example of maneuvering against red tape. The Atomic Energy Commission was persuaded to create a Reactor Development Division and within it a Naval Reactors Branch. To head the branch, it came up with Captain Rickover.

Wearing both hats, the captain sometimes wrote letters to himself asking for certain things; he would then answer the letters in the affirmative. Thus, there was virtually always agreement between the Navy and the Atomic Energy Commission. Career Is Threatened

Paul Haubenreich: Anyway, if you don't register you can take notes. Anyway, there were 40 of us at Oak Ridge who constituted the student body of the Oak Ridge School of Reactor Technology [ORSORT] and we were enrolled in a program to last twelve months. I don't know why that's

interesting but — oh yeah, twenty of the forty were new graduates like me, twenty were from the Navy and Milt Shaw had been working for [Admiral Hyman] Rickover and the Navy, we had people from the Electric Boat Company that were overseeing the Nautilus reactor submarine, and from General Electric, Westinghouse, all these people. Twenty of them and twenty recent graduates. Shaw and I were among the forty students in the Reactor Technology. He was a little older and had had the experience with the Navy and I was first-out-of-school and the twenty who were new graduates had the option at the end of their year of ORSORT…they were free agents. Because of the job's situation and all, each of us got several offers and I was the only one of the twenty that opted to stay at ORNL [Oak Ridge National Laboratory] and a couple of others straggled back later but Shaw went back to Washington and I stayed at ORNL on the Aqueous Homogeneous Reactor Experiment and then with…in

1954: A protégé of Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, Mr. Shaw was the project leader for the Nautilus, the first nuclear submarine, which was launched in 1954, and the Enterprise,

Subsequently, the Aircraft Reactor Experiment (ARE) was built at Oak Ridge and in 1954 it was operated successfully for nine days at power levels up to 2.5 MWt and fuel outlet temperatures up to 1580ºF (1133 K). The ARE fuel was a mixture of NaF, ZrF4, and UF4. The moderator was beryllium oxide and the piping and vessel were constructed of Inconel.

1956: In 1956, ORNL began to study molten salt reactors for application as central station converters and breeders. These studies concluded that graphite moderated, thermal spectrum reactors operating on a thorium-uranium cycle were most attractive for economic power production. Based on the technology at that time, it was thought that a two-fluid reactor in which the fertile and fissile salts were kept separate was required in order to have a breeder system. The single-fluid reactor, while not a breeder, appeared simpler in design and also seemed to have the potential for low power costs.

1957: The reactor reached criticality on December 2, 1957: The Shippingport reactor was really a naval aircraft carrier reactor that had Shaw had developed. When President Eisenhower proposed his Atoms for Peace project, Rickover donated a spare aircraft carrier reactor that had been built for experimental purposes. The reactor was hooked up to a turbine and a generator, and thus became the nations first "civilian" nuclear power plant. Of course, Rickover's boys continued to run experiments on it.

1957 H.G. MacPherson returns to Oak Ridge National Laboratories, to work on molten Salt reactors

1960: the first nuclear aircraft carrier,

WEINBERG: That's right.

STOW: Did you have any concept at that point that you would spend your entire life and your career here in this God forsaken? …

1972: Congressman Chester Holifield fires Alvin Weinberg from Oak Ridge National Laboratory from refusing to support pressurized light water reactors over GALT reactors.

Based on recently updated numbers of a Light Water Reactor (LWR) Vs. a Molten Salt Thorium Reactor (MSTR), over a 60-year operating lifetime, both plants producing 60 gigawatt-years of power—the total cost for the uranium plant is $4.9 billion, at a rate of $81.6 million per gigawatt-year. The total cost for the thorium plant is $490 million, at a rate of $8.16 million per gigawatt-year. Thorium power makes nuclear power ten times cheaper than it used to be, right off the bat. Thorium reactors would make nuclear reactors more decentralized. Because of no risk of proliferation or meltdown, MSTRs can be made of almost any size. A 500 ton, 100MW STAR-sized thorium reactor could fit in a large industrial room, require little maintenance, and only cost $25 million. A hypothetical 5 ton, truck-sized 1 MW thorium reactor might run for only $250,000 but would generate enough electricity for 1,000 people for the duration of its operating lifetime, using only 44 pounds of thorium fuel per year, running almost automatically, and requiring safety checks as infrequently as once a year. Whereas enriched uranium fuels presently cost $750 per pound, Thorium would only be $23 per pound. This truly amazing nuclear chemical technology breakthrough was first conceived around 1948? In 1953, ORNL's chemical reactor division built its first 150 kW chemical reactor. It ran successfully for 100 hours before being shut down. In 1965, ORNL successfully built a 7,500-kW chemical reactor. It operated successfully through December 31, 1969 before being ordered shut down by Congressman Chet Holifield.

WEINBERG: Well, vaguely, I had this idea. I realized that nuclear energy was going to be very important. I did have a choice to make right at the end of the war of either going back to Chicago and resuming my career as a biophysicist or staying in Oak Ridge. In this respect I was influenced by Eugene Wigner. And, Wigner, while he was still at Chicago, had outlined a plan for what became the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Before that it was called Clinton, Laboratories and was a pilot plant for the production of plutonium in an air-

cooled natural uranium reactor [called the Graphite Reactor]. This pilot plant is still a national historic monument.

STOW: It is. After the war the Laboratory had the Oak Ridge School of Reactor Technology, or ORSORT, right?

WEINBERG: Right.

STOW: Can you explain how ORSORT got started?

WEINBERG: This was Wigner's idea. When he came down here to be the research director of the Laboratory in 1946 or 1947, he realized that the knowledge that had been amassed at Chicago on chain reactors really had to be spread among the engineering community in the United States. So, we established what we called the Oak Ridge School of Reactor Technology, or ORSORT, popularly known as the Clinch College of Nuclear Knowledge. Clinch is the name of the river town there. [The students at ORSORT] were many of the people who became leaders in nuclear energy, the most prominent of whom was none other than H G. Rickover, a Navy captain at that time. Admiral Rickover was later known as the father of the nuclear navy.

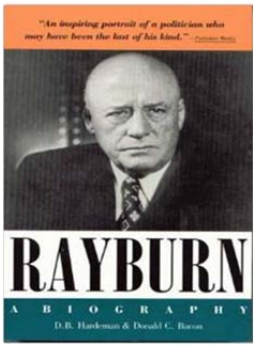
STOW: And what part did Rickover play in the decision to use pressurized-water reactors in ships and submarines?

Married June 14, 1940

Sons David and Richard

Chapter 07: Big Oil's Original Plan

The Big Oil original plan began in 1913, two years after being forced to break-up by the American public. With its vast wealth and power, Big Oil continued securing local political power in major oil states including Texas and California. They then sent these home-grown politicians to infiltrate Congress, the Courts, and eventually the Executive office to initiate the biggest merger on the planet—Big Oil and the U.S. Government (similar to its ally, the British Empire with its colonial oil companies).



Two of Big Oil's first half century strategic successes involved Texas recruit, Sam Rayburn and California's Edwin Pauley.[219] Sam Rayburn guided the most important legislation of the 20th century through Congress—from the New Deal to the New Frontier—and served under eight presidents during his remarkable 49-year congressional career. The Texas Democrat served as Speaker of the House of Representatives for a historic 17 years.

Edward Pauley becomes one of the most powerful Big Oil/Government/ Wall Street executives in the world. Pauley secures the rights to Saudi Arabian oil in 1933. World War II was ultimately a battle for controlling major oil deposits across the planet.[220]

Near the end of the war, in a coup d'état,[221] Pauley would pick a new U.S. president in 1944[222] 4; direct U.S./Middle East energy policy and eventually determine how to exploit $5.8 trillion in nuclear weapons for the Military Industrial Complex while imploding the nuclear energy industry as a competitor to Big Oil.

If it had not been so secretive, there would have been private jokes that only Edwin Pauley had the power and clout to lift the sons of two tailors to the highest political positions in America. A handful of people were aware of Senator Truman's situation in 1944. No one was aware of the puppet master's first tailor's son, elevated to a future powerful political position, occurred by 1942. A poorly educated Holifield, surrounded by carefully picked advisors to rely on, would be Pauley's greatest asset over the ensuing three decades.
By the late-1950's, Pauley's initial help secured Holifield three critical chairmanships that made him most powerful politician in Washington D.C. Later Holifield would also become California's Legislative Dean[223] and coordinated 40 democratic and republican congressmen

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[219] *"Harry S. Truman Library & Museum"*, Oral History Interview with Edwin W. Pauley, Link: http://www.trumanlibrary.org/oralhist/pauleye.htm

[220] *"The Prize- The Epic Quest for Oil, Money & Power"*, Daniel Yergin, 2010, (Part 4 of 8)—***Thirst for Oil***

[221] *"John F. Kennedy VS. The Empire"* Anton Chitkin, Aug 30, 2013

[222] *"Sam Rayburn- A Biography"* Alfred Steinberg, 1975, page 216-217

[223] *"CHET HOLIFIELD, Master Legislator & Nuclear Statesman" 1996, "**A Haberdasher Presses into Politics**"*

concerning state issues in Congress. Just as it was for President Roosevelt and Truman, Edwin Pauley, as Holifield's long-time Los Angles benefactor, could call in for a special favor now and then—no questions asked. He merely had to go to Holifield's advisors.

From 1944 to 1956, Prescott Bush was a member of the Yale Corporation, the principal governing body of Yale University. He was on the board of directors of CBS, having been introduced to chairman William S. Paley around 1932 by his close friend and colleague W. Averell Harriman, who became a major Democratic Party power-broker.[224]

[224] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prescott_Bush (under business career).

Chapter 08: The Empty Suited Haberdasher

Political Networking at Local and National Levels

Both Ayn Rand and her husband worked full-time in volunteer positions for the 1940 presidential campaign of Republican Wendell Willkie. This work led to Rand's first public speaking experiences, including fielding the sometimes hostile questions from New York City audiences who had just viewed pro-Willkie newsreels, an experience she greatly enjoyed.[225]

> *Although she rejected the labels "conservative" and "libertarian", Rand has had continuing influence on right-wing politics and libertarianism. Jim Powell, a senior fellow at the Cato Institute, considers Rand one of the three most important women (along with Rose Wilder Lane and Isabel Paterson) of modern American libertarianism, and David Nolan, one of the founders of the Libertarian Party, stated that "without Ayn Rand, the libertarian movement would not exist". In his history of the libertarian movement, journalist Brian Doherty described her as "the most influential libertarian of the twentieth century to the public at large", and biographer Jennifer Burns referred to her as "the ultimate gateway drug to life on the right".*[226]
>
> *A.R. extended her involvement with free-market and anti-communist activism while working in Hollywood. She became involved with the Motion Picture Alliance for the Preservation of American Ideals, a Hollywood anti-Communist group, and wrote articles on the group's behalf. She also joined the anti-Communist American Writers Association.*[227]

A.R. had crossed paths with one particular Los Angeles Congressman, from the newly formed, District 19, a number of times at Hollywood parties and gatherings over the years. She quickly perceived him as an empty suit and political looter. He was one of the many political vultures muscling in on the nuclear power scene to enhance central planning for Washington D.C. His name was Chester Holifield. Over time, when A.R. learned how much power Holifield had achieved in D.C., he slowly evolved into her "Head of State" Mr. Thompson.[228]

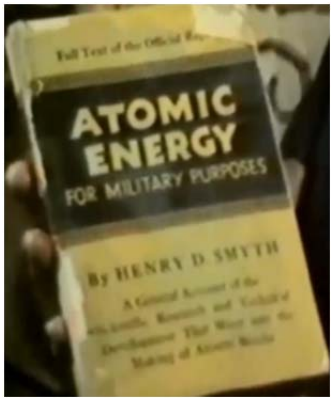
While all-powerful, Los Angeles oil mogul, Edwin Pauley, selected and positioned Senator Truman to become the 33rd U.S. President in 1944[229], upon Franklin Roosevelt's imminent

Fig. 21. President Harry S. Truman, who took office in April 1945. When he became president, Truman did not even know of the existence of the Manhattan Project. (Photo: Ed Westcott, courtesy of DOE Photography)

[225] ***Wikipedia, link: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ayn_Rand***
[226] ***Wikipedia, link: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ayn_Rand***
[227] ***Wikipedia, link: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ayn_Rand***
[228] ***"Journals of Ayn Rand"***, Edited by David Harriman, Chapter 11, ***"The Mind on Strike"***, page 406-407. *Historians speculated from Rand's notes that she might have modeled Mr. Thomson, on President Harry S. Truman, and that she deliberately decided not to call him "President of the United States" as this title has "honorable connotations" which the character does not deserve.*
[229] ***Harry S. Truman, Library & Museum***,: **Interview with Edwin W. Pauley,** link: http://www.trumanlibrary.org/oralhist/pauley.htm; Vice President, selection of, 14-35, 41-43

death, Pauley had already secretly positioned Holifield, in 1942, to become America's unknown "Head of State" for decades to come (between 1946 and 1974). Through strategic moves in Congress, Pauley's money and favors greased the way for Holifield to eventually gain control of "total" government spending—and investigations of any politician or official that spent even a single government dollar—including the President of the United States! Though President Truman did not have a college education, he had a commendable military career. The same could not be said for Congressman Holifield. He left his formal education at age 14 (approximately 8th grade). Though he dressed well, having been a haberdasher like Truman, was he indeed an empty suit? Generally, the term is used to describe someone who is not particularly good at their job. Holifield was very good at his job for the "puppet-master"—he just was not good for America.

Holifield had poor command of the English language, a short attention span, and he had to rely heavily on the advisors that California Big Oil magnate, Edwin Pauley, surrounded him with through 3rd parties. At Congressional hearings, his advisors would have to occasionally nudge or kick him under the table to stop his interruptions of his own witnesses on technical matters[230]. Pauley's staffers on Holifield's team attempted to keep Holifield's exposure to the general public limited and as non-technical as possible.



Public stunts were executed with the media to make Holifield appear highly intelligent and stately early in his Congressional career. In late 1945, Holifield was given the book, "*Atomic Energy Manual for the Military Purposes*", and told to read it.[231] Soon after, the media *just happened* to survey Congress to learn who had read this highly scientific book. Only Holifield from the House and Rhodes Scholar William Fulbright from the Senate had made the time and effort to read the document[232]. In a 1983 interview, an eighty-year-old Holifield admitted that though he did indeed read the words in the book, he did not understand any of it.

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230 *"**CHET HOLIFIELD, Master Legislator & Nuclear Statesman**" 1996,* R. Dyke & R. Gannon*, "**The Pitfalls of Politics**"* Page 96.

231 ***Harry S. Truman, Library & Museum***,: **Interview with Edwin W. Pauley,** link: http://www.trumanlibrary.org/oralhist/pauleye.htm; Manhattan Project, 68-70. In 1940, Pauley (age 37) serves as a member of the University of California, Board of Regents, a position he keeps for 30 years. Pauley is the paymaster of all the West Coast scientists involved with the Manhattan Project during WWII. He also has connections with many of the companies supplying materials for construction of the Atomic Bomb. With his strong scientific education and background, Pauley has a number of years to assess the benefits (nuclear weapons grade material to Big Oil's offspring, the Military Industrial Complex) and threats to the oil industry associated with energy produced by nuclear power. He even advised President Roosevelt to have Robert Oppenheimer removed as project manager from the Manhattan project in 1945; 71-76.

232 ***CHET HOLIFIELD, Master Legislator & Nuclear Statesman**" 1996,* R. Dyke & R. Gannon, *"**Mr. Atom Goes Critical**" Page 23.*

Soon after, a second orchestrated event had Edwin Pauley's two haberdashers (President Truman & Congressman Holifield) teaming together to battle the May-Johnson bill that would allow the military to continue its control over atomic energy after World War II—Congress was to have no role. Pauley wanted Holifield to be eventually in position to control atomic energy from a congressional chairmanship position. Therefore, Holifield went forward to argue that the military would not—could not emphasize civilian research fairly for America—Congress would. Scientific creativity should not be under the boot of military minds and discipline.

On August 1, the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, "demilitarized"[233] the atom and Congress got full control. These incidents achieved Edwin Pauley's two objectives. Holifield's handlers desire for the general public and fellow members of Congress to perceive Holifield as more than just an empty suit with a poor command of the English language. These staged events allowed Big Oil to get Holifield (and a few other politicians, like Lyndon Johnson, sympathetic to the oil industry) assigned to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (JC-AE) upon its creation in 1946. It was comprised of 9 House and 9 Senate members. The President would control the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) under the executive branch. It was anticipated that by the late 1950s, both Chester Holifield and Lyndon Johnson would be positioned to gain control of all aspects of the U.S. government and atomic energy.

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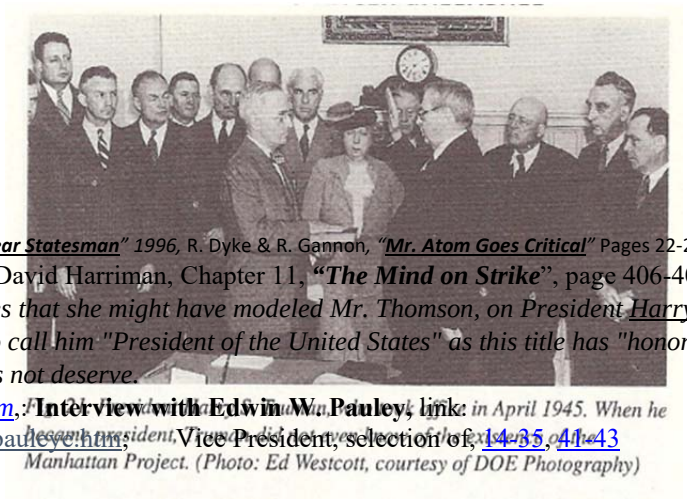
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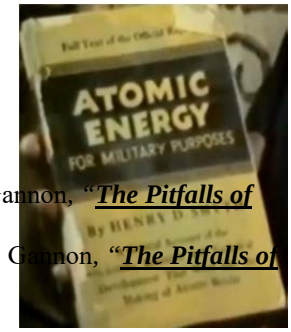


[236] *"CHET HOLIFIELD, Master Legislator & Nuclear Statesman" 1996*, R. Dyke & R. Gannon, ***"The Pitfalls of Politics"*** Page 96.
[237] ***"CHET HOLIFIELD, Master Legislator & Nuclear Statesman"*** *1996*, R. Dyke & R. Gannon, ***"The Pitfalls of Politics"*** Page 96.
[238] ***Harry S. Truman, Library & Museum***,: **Interview with Edwin W. Pauley,** link: http://www.trumanlibrary.org/oralhist/pauleye.htm; Manhattan Project, 68-70. In 1940, Pauley (age 37) serves as a member of the University of California, Board of Regents, a position he keeps for 30 years. Pauley is the paymaster of all the West Coast scientists involved with the Manhattan Project during WWII. He also has connections with many of the companies supplying materials for construction of the Atomic Bomb. With his strong scientific education and background, Pauley has a number of years to assess the benefits (nuclear weapons grade material to Big Oil's offspring, the Military Industrial Complex) and threats to the oil industry associated with energy produced by nuclear power. He even advised President Roosevelt to have Robert Oppenheimer removed as project manager from the Manhattan project in 1945; 71-76.

who had read this highly scientific book. Only Holifield, from the House, and Rhodes Scholar winner, William Fulbright, from the Senate, had made the time and effort to read the document[239]. In a 1983 interview, an eighty-year-old Holifield admitted that though he did indeed read the words in the book, he did not understand any of it.

Soon after, a second orchestrated event had Edwin Pauley's two haberdashers (President Truman & Congressman Holifield) teaming together to battle the May-Johnson bill that would allow the military to continue its control over atomic energy after World War II—Congress was to have no role. Pauley wanted Holifield to be eventually in position to control atomic energy from a congressional chairmanship position. Therefore, Holifield went forward to argue that the military would not—could not emphasize civilian research fairly—Congress would. Scientific creativity should not be under the boot of military minds and discipline.

On August 1, the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, "demilitarized"[240] the atom and Congress got full control. These incidents achieved Edwin Pauley's two objectives. Holifield's handlers desire for the general public and fellow members of Congress to perceive Holifield as more than just an empty suit. These staged events allowed Big Oil to get Holifield (and a few other politicians, like Lyndon Johnson, empathic to the oil industry) assigned to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (JC-AE) upon its creation in 1946. It was comprised of 9 House and 9 Senate members. The President would control the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) under the executive branch. It was anticipated that by the late 1950s, both Chester Holifield and Lyndon Johnson would be positioned to gain control all aspects of the U.S. government and atomic energy.

[239] ***CHET HOLIFIELD, Master Legislator & Nuclear Statesman*** *" 1996,* R. Dyke & R. Gannon, *"****Mr. Atom Goes Critical****" Page 23.*
[240] ***"CHET HOLIFIELD, Master Legislator & Nuclear Statesman*** *" 1996,* R. Dyke & R. Gannon, *"****Mr. Atom Goes Critical****"* Pages 22-29.

Chapter 09: Kid Atlas—Voorhis, Shrugs Off Congressional Run in 1948

Press Release: December 1948— "Kid Atlas" announcement that he was shrugging off any consideration of re-entering the world of politics – Democratic Congressman Jerry Voorhis will not attempt to recapture his seat from 1st term Congressman Richard Nixon in 1948.

Jerry Voorhis wrote years later, after other candidates better understood that he had become the first victim of dishonest campaign tactics of future historians would call "Dirty Tricks" in a relentless march towards the White House.

Voorhis wrote –I may have been the first victim of the Nixon-Chotiner formula for political success, but I will not be the last due as has been seen by other present and future candidates. It May, therefore, be thought that "sour grapes" have prompted this being written. But such is not the case. Of course, the first shock on election night was hard to take. It meant that ten years of earnest effort and a record generally judged at least-good were of less consequence in deciding the outcome of an election than some cleverly turned phrases.

> But as events developed, my defeat was, from a purely personal point of view, almost a blessing. It gave me three months of unharried time to finish writing by book. "*Confessions of a Congressman"*. And at the end of that short period of unemployment, I was selected for the very job I had most wanted. The job is that of Executive Director of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. It gave me opportunity to work at building "grass roots" economic and social organizations and enterprises—a satisfying and rewarding task.
>
> As time passed, I came to feel that perhaps Mr. Nixon and Mr. Chotiner had done me a personal favor in 1946.
>
> For now, I am going to observe a self-imposed rule not to make any public reference to Richard Nixon. If, down the road, his style of politics, ever takes him to the White House, I might no longer in good conscience remain silence.
>
> I remember a comment made in 1954 by the *Sacramento Bee* on a speech of Mr. Nixon's:
>
> "There was little policy and no principle in Nixon's words, but there was displayed infinite adaptability and caution, qualities which may carry the young man far if all there is to American politics is smart jockeying for power and preferment."
>
> I hoped then, as I still hope, that the Bee was not prophetic in its observation. But as time passed, as Mr. Nixon's tactics did not change, as he advanced to the presidency by the use of those very tactics, and as I observed the devious and often dangerous practices of his administration, my hope turned to dear that the Bee may have been right in its somber prediction.
>
> Looking across this land and beyond it I am concerned I see a deterioration in the quality of our country's life that is frightening indeed. I believe I know the reason why this is so. General Omar Bradley, one of the country's finest soldiers stated it better that I can do when he said:

> We have grasped the mystery of the atom and rejected the Sermon on the Mount. The world has achieved brilliance without wisdom, power without conscience. Ours is a world of nuclear giants and ethical infants. We know more about war than we know about peace, more about killing and we know about living.

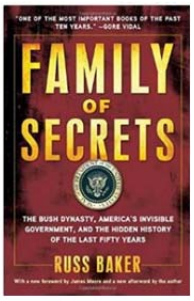
It is time we began to do, individually and as a nation, what is right, simply because it is right—and leave the issue to a Greater Power than this world contains. But that, I fear, we shall not do without clear, good moral leadership and inspiration from a president of our country.[241]

[241] "*The Strange Case of Richard Milhous Nixon*", Voorhis, Jerry (1972), Paul S. Eriksson, Inc., drawn from his book Preface.

Chapter 10: The Mind on Strike Gains Bulk

Pandora's Box briefly cracked open before her eyes when Edward Pauley's name casually popped up in conversation concerning how individual scientists were paid on the Manhattan Project during the war. Edwin Pauley, as a member of the University of California, Board of Regents, was the paymaster of all the West Coast scientists that were also college faculty members[242].

Ayn Rand had met Edwin Pauley (see image to right), a giant of a man, who stood almost two feet taller, at a number of Hollywood events over the last twenty years. Even though Rand was active in supporting Republicans and Pauley was high up in the Democratic Party, they were naturally drawn closely together in conversation due to their mutual distain of Communism.



Pauley was a highly intelligent, articulate, and well-dressed man. Not quick to anger, Pauley reminded her of a chess master in a room filled with checker players. He always seemed to be five moves ahead of everyone else around him making him a good strategist for the U.S. government. Rand knew from her political networking that Edwin Pauley was heavily involved directly with President Roosevelt and the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) during WWII. The OSS and U.S. oil industry had forged a close partnership around the world.[243] Over the years, local newspaper gossip columns had inferred Pauley, an international traveler, ran around with a lot of spies—spooks and G-men. He purposely remained under the radar screen and rarely was photograph with any politician he worked closely with locally.[244] As a key President Roosvelt appointee, Pauley helped the OSS and the oil industry find much of the WWII gold and oil properties that would be divided up by the victors as reparations and compensation for losses during the war.[245]

Ayn recalled mentioning to Edwin Pauley, how he reminded her of another man she had meet—only the other man ran in Republican circles and social gatherings she had attended in New York, Washington, and just last November, here in Los Angeles. Though likely ten years older than

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[242] ***Harry S. Truman, Library & Museum: Interview with Edwin W. Pauley*****,** link: http://www.trumanlibrary.org/oralhist/pauleye.htm; The Robert Oppenheimer firing from the Manhattan Project. Section 70

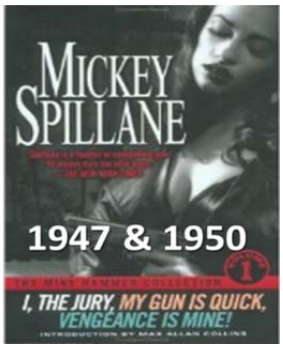
[243] "***Family of Secrets***", Russ Baker, Bloomsbury Publishing USA, May, 2010, Heavily detailed and supported throughout entire book.

[244] In the 906 page, Pulitzer Prize winning book, ***"The Prize—The Epic Quest for Oil, Money and Power",*** 1991, Daniel Yergin, Edwin Pauley's name is spoken of only once (Page 388)…"*Then, in February, 1946, the Anglo-American Petroleum Agreement ran into a new problem. Its chief sponsor, Harold Ickes, got into a bitter scrap with Harry Truman over the President's proposed appointment of Edwin Pauley, a California oil man, as Undersecretary of the Navy. President Truman would look forward, with great delight, accept Ickes' resignation."* Pauley was the stealthy giant of the last century that successfully remained unseen until his interview for the Truman Library. The UCLA gymnasiums his named after him. He truly worked an OSS motto: "No names…no paper trail…no fingerprints."

[245] "***Follow the Yellow Brick Road: From Harvard to Enron",*** *Linda Minor, 2002, Part III. Link:* http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/HL0204/S00105.htm

Edwin Pauley, Prescott Bush was only slightly shorter than the giant standing before her. Rand had asked Pauley if he was acquainted with Prescott Bush? With a raised eyebrow and a slow smile surfacing to his lips, he replied that they had been known to crossed paths. He said no more on the topic.

Around the time A.R. was working on her manuscript, she enjoyed experiencing the writing style of Mickey Spillane within his detective novels. She admired how Mickey got readers to pay attention and turn the page. In 1947, there was "*I, The Jury*!" By the end of the book, Rand realize she had been given all the clues to have solved the mystery herself.[246] After reading Spillane's second book, "My Gun is Quick!" and his third book, "Vengeance Is Mine!" both published in 1950, she came to expect such clues. Each of the more than ninety times Rand wrote the phrase, "Who is John Galt?" in her epic book, was it more than an expression of helplessness and despair at the current state of the novel's fictionalized world—what if it also served as a key to a parallel non-fiction story buried inside this epic saga.



A.R. knew, that just like her novel, with Dagney rediscovering the special motor, even if it took decades, the Molten Salt Thorium Reactor too would be eventually rediscovered. Thereafter, there would be a thorough investigation of the inventor. Alvin Weinberg, with a well-documented background, would be carefully investigated and written about in news stories. Uncanny similarities between Weinberg and John Galt would become obvious to any devoted reader. Thereafter, A.R. left numerous clues to a parallel non-fiction saga within the "journals and letters"[247] she left behind to support all the clues found within "Atlas Shrugged", itself. Readers would discover Chapter One takes place in 1951 and parallels real events A.R. drew much of her inspiration from.

A Few Examples include:[248]

- Born 1915: John Galt (*physicist, writer, speaker, inventor);* Alvin Weinberg (physicist, writer, speaker, inventor)
- A.R. writes in her first chapter, "He did not know why he suddenly thought of the oak tree…the great Oak tree stood on a hill….in a lonely spot… his shock came…looking into the black hole of the trunk. It was an immense betrayal—the more terrible because he could not grasp what it was that had been betrayed."[249]

[246] "***Letters of Ayn Rand***", Michael S. Berliner, 1995, page 591, 600
[247] "**Journals of Ayn Rand**", David Harriman, 1999; "***Letters of Ayn Rand***", Michael S. Berliner, 1995
[248] "***Part I—Who Was John Galt***", Condor, June 20, 2014, PowerPoint Presentation to Atlas Shrugged Society, Bedford, NH.
[249] "***Atlas Shrugged***" Ayn Rand, 1957, 35th Anniversary Edition, Page 4

- In 1948 looters and parasites (controlled by Big Oil elite) attempt to destroy Oak Ridge National Laboratory, (ORNL) located in an isolated area of Tennessee, by gutting out its core business—uprooting their nuclear reactor research. Alvin never realized the Power-That-Be "Elites" feared disruptive nuclear innovation by Weinberg. A.R. could follow this relentless attack while working on her manuscript well into the late 50s.
- John Galt turned his back on 20th Century Motor Company (and the general public was not aware of his technological energy breakthrough, a motor the runs on ambient static electricity for seven years—until rediscovered by Dagney).
- ORNL employees, and the public were led to believe Alvin Weinberg turned his back on Oak Ridge National Laboratory[250] (and the general public would not be aware of his technological energy breakthrough, the Molten Salt Thorium Reactor-MSTR—until rediscovered by Kirk Sorenson, 28 years later)[251].
- Born 1917: Dagney Taggart (saving Capitalism & Railroad Industry); John F. Kennedy (saving Capitalism & Space Industry)
- Looters, politicians and parasites produce legislation to attempt prevention of Rearden Metal, 1950s.
- Looters, politicians and parasites produce legislation to attempt prevention of MSTR development in the 1950s.
- Dagney Taggart eventually teams up with John Galt to attempting to defeat the elite looters of America.
- Senator Kennedy first visits ORNL in 1950s. President Kennedy eventually teams up with Alvin Weinberg, now his scientific advisor, to battle elite looters of the Empire.[252] JFK believes GALT is the key to saving America's capitalism and launching inter-planetary travel for the world unification ***without nuclear weapons proliferation thanks to Thorium replacing Uranium as the fuel stock***.


John F. Kennedy
Vs. the Empire
by Anton Chaitkin

- Dagney, an expert on motors, immediately recognizes the unique motor in a junk pile. She wants to find the inventor of this remarkable "motor" and believes it is the key to saving the America and the railroad industry.
- A.R. is a self-educated expert on atomic energy. Her greatest fear is nuclear destruction of mankind within a single generation.[253] The Molten Salt Thermal Reactor concept by Weinberg first occurred in 1948. You cannot make nuclear weapons grade material from

[250] "***The First Nuclear ERA—The Life and Times of a Technological Fixer***", Alvin M. Weinberg, American Institute of Physics, 1994, pp. 199-200

[251] NASA scientist, Dr. Kirk Sorensen, rediscovers the Molten Salt Thorium Reactor, in 2000, while seeking future power supply solutions for colonies on the Moon and eventually Mars.

[252] ***John F. Kennedy Vs. the Empire***; Anton Chatkin Link to October, 2013 article and 45 minute video interview:

[253] **Journals of Ayn Rand**", David Harriman, 1999, Chapter 9, "***Top Secret***" pages 316

Thorium. This excited JFK (and A.R.). The first 150 kW chemical reactor was built in 1953. It ran successfully in an Oak Ridge National Laboratory for 100 hours before being shut down. A 7,500-kW chemical Thorium was successfully run in the 1960s for five years. Alvin Weinberg believed this technology might very well change mankind's future for the better as did his champion, President Kennedy. Cheap, clean, renewable energy that does not lead to proliferation of atomic weapons! JFK spoke of this even three weeks prior to his assassination.

- Never once does A.R. mention any nuclear technology[254] (the hottest topic of the 1940s and 1950s) in her book. Remember, A.R. is one of the most knowledgeable people on the planet concerning this topic. The silence is deafening!

She began organizing an outline for the new manuscript she had delayed for two years, titled "*The Mind on Strike*". Even though Ayn Rand was now a leading expert on atomic energy and its capabilities, she dares not mention "atoms or Manhattan Project" in any future reference in her book development—too risky and confrontational for what she wanted to achieve in the long-term. If the elite looters catch on to her game plan to eventually expose them, the Elites might use MGM to sue here for intellectual property thief to bog her down in the courts. She immediately knows what they might be capable of.

Both Rand and her husband worked full-time in volunteer positions for the 1940 presidential campaign of Republican Wendell Willkie. This work led to Rand's first public speaking experiences, including fielding the sometimes hostile questions from New York City audiences who had just viewed pro-Willkie newsreels, an experience she greatly enjoyed.[255]

Poor Robert, just look at what happened to him! A frontal attack about these outrageous 'extractive' activities among powerful "elites" would not succeed. Ayn Rand, as she continued into her second year on the new book, realized she could not go to the Republicans either and tell them of her growing concerns of Big Oil interests being too close to the young nuclear industry controlled by the U.S. government.

Rand extended her involvement with free-market and anti-communist activism while working in Hollywood. She became involved with the Motion Picture Alliance for the Preservation of American Ideals, a Hollywood anti-Communist group, and wrote articles on the group's behalf. She also joined the anti-Communist American Writers Associations.[256]

In 1947, during the Second Red Scare, Rand testified as a "friendly witness" before the United States House Un-American Activities

[254] ***Atlas Shrugged/Technology***; Link: http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Atlas_Shrugged/Technology
[255] ***Wikipedia, link: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ayn_Rand***
[256] ***Wikipedia, link: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ayn_Rand***

Committee. Her testimony described the disparity between her personal experiences in the Soviet Union and the portrayal of it in the 1944 film "*Song of Russia*". Rand argued that the film grossly misrepresented conditions in the Soviet Union, portraying life there as being much better and happier than it actually was. She wanted to also criticize the lauded 1946 film "*The Best Years of Our Lives*" for what she interpreted as its negative presentation of the business world, but she was not allowed to testify about it. When asked after the hearings about her feelings on the effectiveness of the investigations, Rand described the process as "futile".[257]

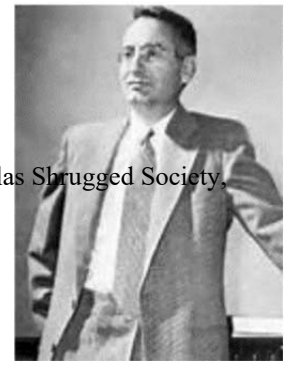
In these sessions Rand networked with a lot of Republicans including Congressman Nixon. About the time she thought she might be able to "spill the beans" about Big Oil's heavy involvement in the nuclear industry she discovered Congressman Nixon was a puppet creation of Big Oil's Prescott Bush (seen in image to right). Senator Bush had taken Nixon under his wing and had helped him to get into California politics by 1946. Prescott Bush, due to their strong ties to the OSS,[258] would have possibly been a mentor to puppet-master Edwin Pauley. That was frightening to consider!

Senator Prescott Bush (Connecticut) and Congressman Richard Nixon (California) 1946 – *Family of Secrets*

Ayn Rand realized she was not only boxed in by both the Democratic and Republican parties—she could not go to the main stream media either. Bush and Pauley would have the same powerful friends in the media markets. It appeared through generations of networking, elite families associated with Big Oil, the media and U.S. governments were working too closely together for her to consider risking her career. They would vilify her as they have other accusers. She would be labeled a conspiracy nut. She would be exiled to the tabloids. Rand realized she would get nothing accomplished except getting herself blackballed or killed—and likely also possibly destroy the lives of the people she networked with on a daily basis.

Similar to the Greek historian, Herodotus, who spent the balance of his life, carefully and methodically laying out the history of the Greco-Persian Wars, Rand wondered if she might discover some course of action that might do a similar service in modern times. She must find a means of warning the masses while not gaining the focused attention of elites she wanted to eventually expose. She would have to mull on that strategy with her husband, Frank.

Rand had decided she would substitute fictitious technologies, such as electrostatic free electricity for nuclear power. She would change the names[259] of all the innocent Manhattan Project scientists that would inspire many of her characters, along with a few guilty politicians associated with her research on the Atomic screenplay. Viable characters are terrible things to



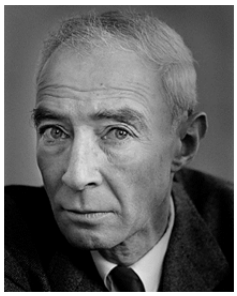
[257] ***Wikipedia, link: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ayn_Rand***
[258] "*Family of Secrets*", Russ Baker, Bloomsbury Publishing USA, May, 2010, Page xxx
[259] "*Part I—Who Was John Galt*", Condor, June 20, 2014, PowerPoint Presentation to Atlas Shrugged Society, Bedford, NH

waste and many of these Manhattan Project individuals are so memorable!

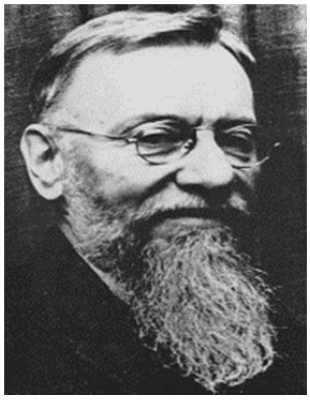
She knew immediately who her John Galt hero must be, it would be Alvin Weinberg (see image to right). Weinberg was the second youngest physicist to work on the Manhattan Project and the youngest man ever to run Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Weinberg was considered one of the greatest scientific speakers and publishers in the United States beginning in the late 1940s. He had the "Midas Touch" when it came to helping graduate professors, classmates and colleagues alike in winning Nobel prizes, in small part due some mathematical models and insights he provided them in their research over the years. Weinberg was the father of nuclear power. He developed both the Light Water Reactor and later, the Molten Salt Thorium Reactor—the latter being the true breakthrough energy technology for man's future that Rand would have been intrigued with.

With a dry smile, recalling the Hollywood party she attended earlier in the year, a certain District 19, Congressman, Chester Holifield, (see image to right) would be the perfect inspiration for her looting "Head of State"—Mr. Thompson. Holifield was unimaginative and indistinguishable within a crowd. He is the product of the looters' system: afraid of change, indecisive, and greedy. Chester Holifield's had a "weeping chair" in his office should individuals, he has wronged, which to complain—not that he would change his mind.[260] He clearly was unable to think outside of the system he had been programmed with. Mr. Thompson, the Head of the State, was a man who possessed the quality of never being noticed by the American public. For almost thirty years Holifield controlled all spending and spending audits within Washington D.C. He was the most powerful man the public had never heard of. There isn't even a significant biography of Holifield.

Then there was Oppenheimer, she thought sadly. Robert actually would inspire, to some degree, two different characters in her manuscript. Oppenheimer is eleven years older than Alvin Weinberg and master minded the atomic bomb. Hank Rearden is eleven years[261] older than John Galt and he master minded Rearden Metals. Both Oppenheimer and Rearden each have a younger brother by 8 years—Frank and Philip respectfully. Frank is a musician and communist party member who later became a physicist and joined the Manhattan Project. Younger Frank's involvement in the Communist party eventually gave rise to suspicion about Robert Oppenheimer that led to his undoing and blackballing! Ayn Rand concluded Rearden's younger brother would present similar challenges to Hank.



[260] *"CHET HOLIFIELD, Master Legislator & Nuclear Statesman"* R. Dyke & R. Gannon, *1996, Page 243-46, 262, 289,296*
[261] *Atlas Shrugged* (chronology) based on Galt birthday, July 4, 1980 as oppose to April 20, 1915. See Link: http://www.conservapedia.com/Atlas_Shrugged_(chronology)

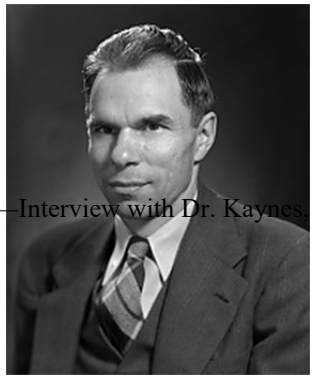


Alvin had several outstanding graduate professors including Nicolar Rashevshy, (see image to right) who was sixteen years older. Stadler would be 16 years older than John Galt, but his first name will be Robert, in dedication to poor troubled Oppenheimer, she thought.

He reported to the great Eugene Wigner (see image to right), who was 13 years his senior. Weinberg followed Wigner to Oak Ridge National Laboratory and published scientific books and articles together. Eugene helped inspire Thus a William Hastings will be John Galt's mentor at 20th Century Motors. He too will be 13 years older than Galt and helped inspire Galt into developing a breakthrough energy technology.

Richard Phillips Feynman was born on May 11, 1918 was the youngest physicist on the Manhattan Project. Richard was three years younger than Weinberg. A colorful and "live large" Don Quixote of science, Feynman could always think outside the box and lived a western style of life. *"Feynman would beat tom-toms right in the laboratory—the more noise, the harder he was thinking."*[262] Feynman helped determine how much energy could be squeezed out of a uranium fission bomb. Thus, was born, Ellis Wyatt, head of Wyatt Oil. This western cowboy almost single-handedly revived the economy of Colorado by discovering a new process for squeezing out more energy from what were thought to be exhausted oil wells. He is three years younger than John Galt!

Glenn Seaborg was born in 1912 (was three years older than Weinberg). He had a younger sister named Jeanette (see picture to lower



[262] "*Journals of Ayn Rand*", David Harriman, 1999, Chapter 9, "***Top Secret***" pages 332—Interview with Dr. Kaynes who worked with "screwball".

right). Glenn was lucky enough to stand in for a friend during a research project when the friend was called out of town on government radar business. On February 23, 1941, Glenn confirmed what his friend suspected, the new element, plutonium, had been created. Because of this accident of fate, Glenn inherited a share of the 1951 Nobel physics prize with this researcher friend. Upon splitting a few more atoms, including Thorium (U233), Glenn would use this fame to get involved in the Manhattan project (1942-45). In 1946 he served as Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) advisor, presidential advisor in 50s.

Seaborg, AEC historian, Richard Hewlett*[263] noted in an interview,

> "In fact, he [Glenn] might be the epitome of the elitist attitude—that Daddy knows best." Glenn believed Nobel Prize winners knew more than good physicists, and thus know more than the general public.

Pauley, Holifield, Truman, Kennedy and later, President Johnson, could bend Glenn Seaborg's will to their way of thinking fairly easy on many nuclear energy activities. President Johnson had bouts with depression routinely in his life, usually accompanied by heavy drinking, volcanic outbursts followed by dark moods, and long periods of ill health.[264] Glenn had written the following:

> (Right: Seaborg with LBJ.) Kennedy's successor, Lyndon Johnson, was the most powerful and persuasive personality I ever met. He towered over others physically and emotionally, his exuberant presence filling the room. When he gave you his full attention, you felt surrounded.
>
> A man of action, Johnson generally gave you one shot to explain your side before making up his mind. One evening I was exercising at a men's club where the custom was to swim naked. An excited attendant told me the president was on the phone. I quickly found myself marshaling all my arguments against a proposal he was considering. I felt foolish, standing exposed and dripping and arguing with the president, but I knew he might not wait for me to get a towel before moving that matter off his desk and getting on to the next one. *(Left: Cartoon of Seaborg taking call from LBJ.)* [265]

[263] **"***The Cult of the Atom—The Secret Papers of the Atomic Energy Commission***",** Daniel Ford, 1982, Brookhaven; Edward Mason, Page 76.
[264] "*The Man Who Killed Kennedy—The Case Against LBJ***"**, Roger Stone & Mike Colaphietro, 2013, page 15
[265] http://www2.lbl.gov/Publications/Seaborg/bio.htm

Holifield continually played on Seaborg's large ego. Only a 'few' wise and elite individuals need to ever know the truth about atomic energy matters—such as nuclear safety, or thousands of AEC radiation experimentation on segments of the American population without their knowledge or permission.[266] Why inform the uneducated masses on these critical issues that are likely beyond their understanding? All that might result is an angry, confused mob of hooligans.

Glenn was a dreamer that attempted to design castles in the clouds but did not have the fundamental engineering skills to ever lay the first brick. Throughout his years with the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) there were ongoing battles between the scientists and

[266] "*Unethical human experimentation in the United States*", http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unethical_human_experimentation_in_the_United_States