

ROBERT G. TODD
2528 Belmont Avenue
Ardmore, PA 19003-2617

March 2, 1990

Mr. T. Scott Crain, Jr.
P.O. Box 11
Port Matilda, PA 16870

Dear Scott,

I received your February 26, 1990 letter yesterday.

As you know, the Blue Book file on the Kecksburg incident states that nothing was recovered during the search. This may indeed have been what really happened, statements by eyewitnesses notwithstanding. The Air Force's Foreign Technology Division (FTD) has already been contacted and they claim to have no record of any object that was recovered. If the Blue Book case file is accurate, it may represent the only record FTD had of the incident. Since the Blue Book files have been transferred to the National Archives, it would explain why FTD has no record.

If you have copies of the complete case file on Kecksburg, you know that one of the documents in the file appears to be a chronology listing the calls received by FTD regarding the incident. The chronology states, in part:

Mr. J. L. Bourassa, Chief Special Facilities Division, OEP, code Blue Grass, called and advised that Mr. C[deleted] had called him with this info. "My man [DELETED] has been given three pieces of aluminum type material near Lapier, Mich. Area." Mr. [DELETED] would like to be informed of latest developments.

The Blue Book records suppose that the "aluminum type material" was radar chaff.

The excerpt from the Blue Book records quoted above clearly indicate that the Office of Emergency Planning (OEP) was aware of the incident. OEP was later called the Office of Emergency Preparedness. Information furnished to me by the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library describes OEP as follows:

The Office of Emergency Preparedness was set up in the Executive Office of the President by an act of October 21, 1968 (82 Stat. 1194), as the successor to the Office of Emergency Planning, which in turn had been set up by an act of September 22, 1961 (75 Stat. 630), as the successor to a series of agencies on emergency management dating back to the Korean War period.

With regard to the present whereabouts of OEP records:

Additional records of OEP, 1961-1975, are in storage in the Washington National Records Center. Approximately 750 of the more than 2,000 cubic feet of records were transferred to the Center between 1968 and 1973. The records are allocated to Record Group 396.

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Some of the OEP records in storage apparently cover the 1965 time period. Any requests for copies of these records, however, would have to be made under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) since at least some of the OEP records remain classified. Furthermore, control of these records rests with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and not with the National Archives which runs the Washington National Records Center (WNRC).

If you intend to seek copies of any relevant OEP records that may still exist, I would recommend that you first attempt to obtain copies of the Standard Forms (SF) 135, "Transmittal of Government Records", which would provide a very general (if not downright vague) description of the OEP records transferred to WNRC. You could request copies of the SF-135s from the WNRC at the following address:

Director
Washington National Records Center
Washington, D.C. 20409

You could limit your request for SF-135s to those covering the records for 1965, or you could be on the safe side and include 1966, since the event occurred in December of 1965 and the records, if any, may have been carried in the then-current files into 1966. The SF-135s may not contain enough information to allow WNRC personnel to determine all records for 1965. Depending on how many pages of SF-135s there are, reproduction fees could be costly. Still, the SF-135s would assist you in limiting the scope of any requests you may wish to submit to FEMA for actual records that may exist on the Kecksburg incident. The reproduction fees would save you a lot more money on the search fees imposed by FEMA.

Any requests you submit to FEMA should be addressed to:

Chief
Records and Information Systems
Management Division
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Washington, D.C. 20472

You should be warned that there are no guarantees that any OEP records of this incident still exist. The OEP involvement documented in the Blue Book file seems to center around the radar chaff, with no mention of any object that may have impacted in Pennsylvania. Likewise, there is no guarantee that the SF-135s will greatly assist the effort. Basically, you pay your money and take your chances.

As noted above, FTD has already been contacted and they claim to have no record of any object recovered in Pennsylvania on that date. Again, if the Blue Book records are accurate, the FTD response is reliable.

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The only other agency that might have records would be Air Force Intelligence, but that's a long shot at best. The incident occurred so long ago that it seems doubtful to me that they would still have any records in their current files. You could ask them to search their retired files, but they would undoubtedly impose substantial search fees. The following is the FOIA contact point for the Air Force Intelligence Agency:

Freedom of Information Act Manager
HQ AFIA/IMD
Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060-5788

AFIA's response is predictable. They are going to say they have no records, meaning they have no records in their current files. If you want them to search their retired files, you're going to have to make a specific request asking them to do so. They should be able to furnish you with an estimate of the search time and search fees needed to fulfill your request. Again, I would expect the fees to be substantial. You might want to try anyway, just to get it on record. They won't charge you anything for providing the estimate.

Regarding the photograph(s) mentioned on the Blue Book index card, the Air Force no longer possesses the Blue Book files. They are now under the control of the National Archives. If the photo(s) still exist(s), copies can be requested from the National Archives:

National Archives
Washington, D.C. 20408

If an object actually was recovered, then other possibilities may apply.

I hope this has been of some help.

Incidentally, I'd really like to know when your and Grant's paper will be produced. Grant told me early last year that he would send me a copy when it is finished. Just recently he informed me that a preliminary report was finished around the middle of last year, but copies were sent to only a select few.

Sincerely,



ROBERT G. TODD
2528 Belmont Avenue
Ardmore, PA 19003-2617

March 4, 1990

Grant R. Cameron
649 Silverstone Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2U8
Canada

Dear Grant,

Henry Azadehdel telephoned me Friday night. I mentioned your recent letters and told Henry that your opinion is that Bill Moore did not author the MJ-12 documents. He was already aware of your position. I mentioned to him that you had written that you are familiar with all of the evidence in the documents that points to Bill Moore. Henry indicated that you are not aware of all of the evidence, and suggested that I send you the attached.

In your letter you suggested the possibility that it was made to appear as though Bill Moore prepared the MJ-12 documents. While, again, anything is possible, the relative likelihood that Moore was set up seems so extremely remote that it is barely worth considering. I found none of the unanswered questions you raised in your letter to be compelling. Even if no answers are currently available, the lack of those answers does not invalidate the evidence against Moore. If you expect a TV solution to this problem, where everything is tied up in one neat, little package, I don't believe it's going to happen. There are bound to be loose ends that only the perpetrators can clear up -- and they're not likely to go out of their way to hang themselves.

I have also attached Bill Moore's response to my "Smoking Gun" paper. As you can see, he does indeed have type identical in both size and style to that used in the classification markings applied to the alleged Eisenhower briefing paper. He, too, suggests the possibility that it was made to appear as if he manufactured the MJ-12 documents. If he is guilty -- and I am convinced he is -- his speculation is blatantly self-serving. Again, I believe that, under the worst possible scenario, Bill Moore is going to fall back on the claim that he was set up. I believe he will attempt to pin the blame on the government.

Convincing evidence exists linking Bill Moore to Tim Good's copy of the MJ-12 document. Evidence also exists linking Bill Moore with the "TOP SECRET" markings that appear on the hoaxed Truman-Forrestal memo. The weight of all of this evidence combined is such that I believe that if the evidence were presented to an impartial jury, they would vote to convict.

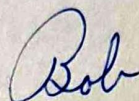
Two copies of the type samples Bill Moore sent with his letter are being furnished because he used a highlighting marker on the one sample and the darkness had to be lowered on the copier, which in turn made the remainder of his comments drop off the page. A second copy had to be made at normal darkness to show his other comments.

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Nobody is ignoring the unanswered questions. Nor do I believe anybody is out to hang an innocent man. The evidence clearly points to Moore. If indeed your paper glosses over this evidence, then you will open yourself up to strong criticism.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that appears to read "Bob". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Atchs

Another "Smoking Gun"?

by

Robert G. Todd

Another smoking gun has surfaced which furnishes physical evidence that seems to implicate Bill Moore as the author of the alleged Eisenhower briefing, as well as the Truman-Forrestal memo appended to the briefing.

Anybody who has ever been the recipient of mail from Bill Moore will recognize the rather distinctive return address on his envelopes (see Figures 2, 3, and 4). Because of the large size of the type used in Moore's rubber stamp, his return address appears sideways on the envelopes. Moreover, as evident in Figures 2 through 4, it appears that Bill Moore uses a rubber stamp assembled from a kit that uses movable, reusable type that allows him to make up any stamp he desires. This is indicated by several characteristics:

1. As Figures 2, 3, and 4 show, Moore used the same size and style of type for his Arizona address as he now uses in his California address.

2. In all occurrences of the letter "I" in "WILLIAM" and "OLIVE" (see Figures 3 and 4), the letter is slightly raised, a characteristic common to rubber stamps assembled from such kits.

3. Moore's return address has a rather sloppy, unprofessional look to it, again suggesting that he assembled the stamps from a kit. Either that, or he had custom rubber stamps made up for him, for both his Arizona and California addresses, by a firm that does consistently shoddy work.

4. A comparison of Figure 3, which is Moore's return address from the 1985 time period, with Figure 4, his return address from 1990, will show that the ZIP code portion of the address in the 1990 example is placed closer to the state abbreviation for California. Again, this suggests that the stamp was assembled from a kit of movable, reusable type.

Even more interesting -- and incriminating -- is the fact that the type style Bill Moore uses for his return address stamp is identical to the type style used for the classification markings ("TOP SECRET/MAJIC" and "EYES ONLY") that appear on the Eisenhower briefing document, although the size of the type is larger for the Eisenhower briefing. As evident from Moore's return addresses, however, he obviously has more than one type style, so there is every reason to believe that he may indeed have more than one size of the same type style.

In addition, the classification markings (see Figure 1) that appear on the Eisenhower briefing paper also appear to have been applied using a rubber stamp assembled from a kit employing movable, reusable type. Again, note the telltale raised letter "I" in the word "MAJIC".

No examples were found of Moore's return address that show type of the same size as that used for the classification markings on the Eisenhower briefing paper. This shouldn't come as any surprise because type that large has limited uses. For example, if Moore were to use a type size comparable to that used for the classification markings on the briefing document, his return address wouldn't fit on the envelope at all. As noted above, the type size he already uses apparently forces him to apply his address sideways. If it were any larger, he wouldn't be able to use the rubber stamp for his return address.

Even more interesting is the fact that the type used by Bill Moore in his return address is identical in both style and size to the type used in the "EYES ONLY" portion of the classification markings appearing on the Truman-Forrestal memo. Phil Klass has already proven that the signature on the Truman-Forrestal memo is a photocopy forgery.

While it must be acknowledged that there are perhaps many such rubber stamp kits in existence, it must also be considered a highly significant coincidence that the same person who is distributing the document also uses just such a kit that employs type identical in style to that used on the classification markings appearing on the Eisenhower briefing paper, and identical in both style and size to the "EYES ONLY" portion of the classification markings appearing on the Truman-Forrestal memo. Now it would appear we have evidence suggesting that Bill Moore, specifically, may be the author.

#####

January 23, 1990

Attachment,
Figures 1 through 9

TOP SECRET / MAJIC

004

EYES ONLY

* TOP SECRET *

EYES ONLY

COPY ONE OF ONE.

FIG. 1 -- Classification marking from
Eisenhower briefing paper,
top of page 4.

FULK W. L. MOORE
RATE PO BOX 189
PERMIT
NO. 02 DEWEY, AZ. 86327

FIG. 2 -- Moore's return address, circa
February 1984.

WILLIAM L. MOORE
PUBLICATIONS & RESEARCH
4219 W. OLIVE, SUITE 247
BURBANK, CA. 91505

FIG. 3 -- Moore's return address, circa
March 1985.

WILLIAM L. MOORE
PUBLICATIONS & RESEARCH
4219 W. OLIVE, SUITE 247
BURBANK, CA. 91505

FIG. 4 -- Moore's return address, circa
January 1990.



WILLIAM L. MOORE PUBLICATIONS & RESEARCH
ANTARES PUBLICATIONS; THE FAIR-WITNESS PROJECT, INC.; "FOCUS"
SPECIALIZING IN UFOs, NEW AGE, METAPHYSICAL & OCCULT RESEARCH
4219 WEST OLIVE AVE., SUITE #247, BURBANK, CALIFORNIA 91505

PHONE (213) 463-0542 (10 AM - 6 PM)

06 FEB. '90

Robert G. Todd
2528 Belmont Ave.
Ardmore, PA 19003

Dear Robert Todd:

Thank you for sending me a copy of "Another 'Smoking Gun'?" . It's an angle that, as far as I know, no one has looked at before, and a fascinating observation as well. My congratulations. I am presently working on a full report on the results of our documentary analysis efforts (behind schedule, as usual), and am making every effort to present all sides of the matter in as straight-forward, unbiased, objective a manner as possible. Fortunately, your paper arrived in time to allow me to work it into the larger picture-- for which I am grateful. (Imagine that!)

The only thing I object to in your approach is the rock throwing posture you have assumed even before you have gathered up all possible facts. For example:

- (1) Is the type involved part of a fixed stamp, or was it composed from movable, reusable type?
- (2) How common is that style of type in rubber stamps, and was it in use during the time period in question?
- (3) Would anyone in the government been likely to have used it?
- (4) Where did Bill Moore get the stamp he uses, and when?
- (5) How readily available was that type to the general public in mid-1984? (In other words, how easy would it have been in '84 for someone wishing to discredit Moore to have purchased a rubber stamp or had one specially made up using that same style of type?)

Answers to some of the above are easy. Others are going to take some research. Here's for starters:

(A) The type in my rubber stamp is the movable/reusable sort. cursory examination of the stampings on the alleged "Briefing Document" and the accompanying "Truman Memorandum" does indeed reveal certain characteristics suggestive of movable type as well, but I think it wise to do further research and seek other opinions before drawing a firm conclusion

(B) ?

(C) ?

(D) The rubber stamp kit I have is a versatile one which I

have had for a long, long time-- so long in fact that I no longer have the original box it came in. I keep the "spare pieces" in an old cigar box. I know I have had it since at least my college days, perhaps even high school; which means that it dates from mid-50s through mid-60s. If memory serves, I bought the thing in a Murphy's Five and Ten store in Pittsburgh. It was misplaced for a number of years during the '70s while I lived in Minnesota, and rediscovered in a box following my move to Arizona in 1979-- at which time I began using it again.

The set I have contains three different styles of type, all of which are displayed on one or the other of my return address stamps. As you have pointed out, two of these three styles seem to be similar if not identical to the ones used in the stampings on the MJ-12 documents. Whether this is significant or not, of course, depends upon the answers to questions 2 and 3 above. I do not have any other styles of type for that particular set; however I do have two other movable type rubber stamp kits, both with smaller type, which I use and which are incompatible with the set in question. One of these is employed in the "Bulk Rate Permit" stamp we use, and the other can be seen on my check deposit stamp. (Samples of all are enclosed.)

(E) Just after I moved to Arizona and had rediscovered this stamp kit in the process of unpacking, I happened to come across a similar set in an office supply store in Phoenix. Since I had plenty of movable type but could use another type holder, I inquired whether it was possible to purchase just a type holder alone without purchasing the rest of the set. It was, and I did. Unfortunately, I do not know if the type style in the set being sold was the same as the style I had or not since all I was interested in at the time was the holder.

All that can be concluded from this is that a similar movable type stamp kit was available as recently as ten years ago. That leaves as an open question the matter of availability of such a set with matching type either in the 1947-52 time frame, or in 1984. (Further research, however, is possible and I will undertake to do some.)

You have uncovered what would appear to be an important new approach to the question of these documents' authenticity. On the strength of that, I would like to propose that we consider putting aside whatever differences exist between us and see what more can be learned through cooperation. Once again, I invite you to come to L.A. and visit. Failing that, however, maybe we can agree to some sort of compromise. There is a chance I will be travelling to St. Louis in a couple of months. That's about half way between L.A. and Philly. How about meeting me there?

These documents present a very confusing and complicated situation. On the one hand, there is considerable evidence to suggest authenticity; while on the other, some very troubling inconsistencies have presented themselves, not the least of which are the mixed findings on the so-called "Truman Memorandum." The only thing I know for sure is that I didn't create those documents; and I don't believe Jaime Shandera, Stan Friedman, Rick

Doty, Phil Klass or Bob Todd did either. Given that, the truth must be one of the following:

Either: The documents are real;

Or: They are a clever mixture of real and phoney;

Or: The information in them is real, but the documents are all retyped;

Or: The documents are all phoney, but the information they contain is a combination of real information and disinformation;

Or: The whole thing is an elaborately contrived hoax.

No matter which of the above is true, the question of "motive" must be taken into account as well. The "why" is every bit as important as the "what" regardless of what the "what" turns out to be. Understanding the "big picture", of course, is an absolutely essential part of getting to the bottom of it all. There are some aspects of this that I simply will not put into writing or discuss on the phone at this time. That is why I have insisted on a face-to-face meeting as a condition of cooperation. Even though I do not have a particularly favorable impression of you as a person, I respect you as a researcher. Since the personality thing is largely a result of impressions gained through letters you've written and comments I've heard, I am prepared to put them out of the way and try to establish a clean slate. If you are willing to do the same, then let me hear from you. Seriously, L.A. is nice this time of year, and air fares are cheap. St. Louis is also an acceptable compromise, although I am not yet certain whether I will be making the trip there. If you wish to offer up some other alternative, I am prepared to consider same.



P.S. I would appreciate it if you would be kind enough to distribute copies of this letter to the same list you sent copies of "Another...Gun." The only ones I am sending copies (of both your piece and my reply) to are Stan, Tim Good, Jerry Clark and Walt Andrus. Thanx.

RECEIVED 9 FEB 1993

Style #1
Medium

WILLIAM MOORE
FBI LABORATORY
401 S.W. 1st St. #247
BURBANK, CA 91505

ALL
100-4
SAME
KIT
(X-A)

NOTE!
Style #1
Large
Style #5
(Large)

→ **WILLIAM MOORE**
FBI LABORATORY
→ 401 S.W. 1st St. #247
BURBANK, CA 91505

FBI LABORATORY NO. 33
BURBANK, CA 91505

KIT "B"

WILLIAM MOORE
FBI LABORATORY
100-40101
KIT "C"

STYLE #2
(MEDIUM)

→ WILLIAM L. MOORE
PUBLICATIONS & RESEARCH
4219 W. OLIVE, SUITE 247
BURBANK, CA. 91505

NOTE!

STYLE #1
(LARGE)



WILLIAM MOORE
PUBLICATIONS / RESEARCH
4219 W. OLIVE, STE. 247
BURBANK, CA 91505

STYLE #3
(SMALL)



ALL
FROM
SAME
KIT.
(KIT "A")

EULK RATE PERMIT NO. 33
BURBANK, CA. 91505

} KIT "B"

W. MOORE PUBLICATIONS
FOR DEPOSIT
162 4000558

} KIT "C"

ROBERT G. TODD
2528 Belmont Avenue
Ardmore, PA 19003-2617

April 9, 1989

Mr. T. Scott Crain, Jr.
P.O. Box 11
Port Matilda, PA 16870

Dear Scott,

Regarding Barry Greenwood's telephone number, it is (617) 438-5187.

As for Cooper's material, it would make for a very interesting sci-fi thriller. I think it would be a little unbelievable, since he seems to have everything in there but the kitchen sink. He has vampire aliens, secret deals struck between the U.S. Government and the aliens, the Kennedy assassination, even Nazi super weapons from World War II.

I have to tell you that I am more than a little leery of anybody who deliberately puts out false information, for whatever reason. First Cooper claimed to put out false information to test Bill Moore. Then he claimed to put out false information to confuse the government, specifically MJ-12, in the hope that they would spare his life long enough to allow somebody to "verify" his information. The transfer of the spook's techniques to civilian life doesn't sit well with me. As far as I know, we only have Cooper's word for it that he was actually assigned to Navy Intelligence.

Cooper still doesn't make it clear how he came to see the alleged documents. He was with Navy Intelligence, so he claims, but in what activities was he engaged to warrant his being let in on this incredible secret? Since the documents he claims to have seen concerned MJ-12, by whatever name, and aliens, it can be assumed that Cooper had some need at the time to see this information. He "explains" why the information was gathered by Navy Intelligence in the first place, but he doesn't explain how he came to see it, except to say that he saw it during his tour of duty.

Sure, it's possible that Cooper saw what he said he saw, but it doesn't seem very likely to me, and he's going to have to come up with a lot more than just his word to substantiate what he says. I certainly don't know if Cooper is telling the truth. If he is telling the truth, in my opinion, it would pretty much be a waste of time trying to get documentation under the FOIA. If these alleged MJ-12 clowns actually did participate in the assassination of President Kennedy, does anybody really think for a second that they would hesitate to lie in response to FOIA requests? If even half of what Cooper claims is true, I don't see how the government could confirm it publicly without risking insurrection. More importantly, I don't see how these facts could ever be confirmed through research, unless the government wants to confirm the facts. Even alleged inside sources wouldn't be of much help, unless they furnished compelling proof that what they say is true is true.

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April 9, 1989

Regarding Stan Friedman's effort, I really haven't heard how he is coming along in his research. I'm not sure how they intend to release any information Stan may locate. I read somewhere that contributors to the special fund will be sent a copy of the report before it's made available to the public. That doesn't sound as if they intend to release progress reports. As one of those who is skeptical of the whole MJ-12 affair, I may be among the last to find out what, if anything, Stan has learned. I didn't contribute to the fund, so I guess I'll have to wait like everybody else, unless I can get a bootleg copy somewhere.

Bob



EXHIBIT 9

July 13, 1987

Mr. Robert G. Todd
2528 Belmont Avenue
Ardmore, PA 19003

Dear Mr. Todd:

This is in response to your letter of June 30. Our reasons for questioning the authenticity of the July 14, 1954 memorandum from Robert Cutler to General Twining are as follows:

1. President Eisenhower's Appointment Books contain no entry for a special meeting on July 16, 1954 which might have included a briefing on MJ-12. Even when the President had "Off the Record" meetings, the Appointment Books contain entries indicating the times of the meetings and the participants.
2. The classification marking on this memorandum is one we have never seen on an Eisenhower Administration document. "Top Secret" and "Restricted" are two different levels of classification. There neither is, nor ever was, a classification level known as "Top Secret Restricted." The use of "Restricted" as a classification marking was discontinued in November 1953.
3. The Declassification Office of the National Security Council has informed us that it has no record of any declassification action having been taken on this memorandum or on any other documents on this alleged project.
4. No additional documentation on MJ-12 has been located at either the National Archives or the Eisenhower Library.
5. Finally, Robert Cutler, at the direction of President Eisenhower, was visiting overseas military installations on the day he supposedly

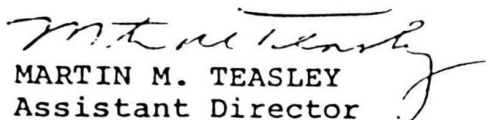
Mr. Robert G. Todd
July 13, 1987
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issued this memorandum--July 14, 1954. The Administration Series in Eisenhower's Papers as President contains Cutler's memorandum and report to the President upon his return from the trip. The memorandum is dated July 20, 1954 and refers to Cutler's visits to installations in Europe and North Africa between July 3 and July 15. Furthermore, Cutler's name does not appear on the roster for the regular NSC meeting of July 15. Also, within the NSC Staff Papers is a memorandum dated July 3, 1954 from Cutler to his two subordinates, James S. Lay and J. Patrick Coyne, explaining how they should handle NSC administrative matters during his absence; one would assume that if the memorandum to Twining were genuine, Lay or Coyne would have signed it.

We are enclosing, free of charge, copies of the July 14, 1954 purported memorandum from Cutler to Twining, the July 3, 1954 memorandum from Cutler to Lay and Coyne, and the July 20, 1954 memorandum from Cutler to the President.

If we can be of further assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely,


MARTIN M. TEASLEY
Assistant Director

Enclosures

ROBERT Q. TODD
2528 Belmont Avenue
Ardmore, PA 19003-2617

April 9, 1989

Mr. Grant R. Cameron
649 Silverstone Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2U8 CANADA

Dear GRant,

Many thanks for your letter of March 29, and the copy of the Smith memo. In my opinion, the Smith materials are the only documents that still have any credibility. Stan Friedman furnished me with a copy of the formerly Top Secret memo, and I sent a copy of that memo along with my FOIA request to DoD. As I recall, Steinman reproduced Smith's notes in his book, and I also quoted from those notes in my request to DoD. I haven't seen the rest of the material. They might prove useful should DoD respond by claiming they have no records. I only wish I had copies when I first submitted my request.

Attached for your information is a copy of a letter I received from Richard Doty. In the second paragraph of his letter, Doty says "You sent me a document that you yourself said was forged." For the record, I have sent Doty a total of three letters since 1983, including the two letters dated last month. At no time did I send Doty a copy of a document, forged or otherwise. I'll be interested to see if Doty supplies me with copies of the alleged document and the letter that had to accompany it. I have never spoken with Doty on the phone, nor have I ever met with him in person. The only way I could have said anything to him would have been by letter. If I sent him a document and said it was forged, I must have forwarded the document by letter. Since I never sent him such a document or letter, he won't be able to furnish copies. I'll be interested to see how he gets out of this. Perhaps he just won't answer my follow-up letter at all.

In your letter you asked me if I know anything about the legal action Doty allegedly plans to take against CAUS. I do not. In the attached letter, Doty claims that he has "won two legal actions against UFO researchers who made statements regarding [his] character." I have no information concerning these alleged legal actions, either. I do know that if such actions had been taken, that information would have circulated very rapidly in the UFO community.

As for his claims that he has been "exonerated by Government investigators regarding" a number of allegations, we only have Doty's word for that. AFOSI has declined to answer questions about Doty, claiming it would not be appropriate to discuss his career and the reasons he is now a former AFOSI special agent. It seems to me that they owe the public a full accounting of not only Doty's activities, but their efforts to stop him as well. I don't anticipate explanations from AFOSI anytime soon.

Likewise, the FBI has declined to confirm the existence of any investigative records they have on Doty, claiming, perhaps correctly, that such confirmation would violate Doty's personal privacy. Agencies are hindered in what they can

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release on individuals, even individuals of Doty's ilk. The Privacy Act prohibits agencies from releasing information that would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. I happen to believe that the release of such information can be justified, in this instance, by virtue of the fact that Doty has done a lot to undermine public trust in government. In my opinion, as far as Doty's UFO activities are concerned, he has given up all rights to his privacy. Singlehandedly, Doty has created a compelling public need for the release of information that might otherwise be a clear invasion of his personal privacy.

I also disagree strongly with Doty's characterizations of his statements to both Philip Klass and Peter Gersten as mere opinions. In both cases it seems very clear that Doty alleged that he had knowledge - gained through his government service - that I had manufactured information in the past and in fact had sent a forged document to the government.

Last night I received a telephone call from another researcher who says Doty now resides in Grants, New Mexico (part of his return address on his correspondence) and that his telephone number is in the book under "Rick Doty." The researcher also said that Doty is now a New Mexico State Patrolman, which is a chilling thought, especially if some poor citizen's freedom depends on Doty's veracity. It's shocking to think AFOSI would set Doty loose on an unsuspecting public.

In any case, regarding your paper, I promise to keep it to myself.



Atch

ROBERT G. TODD
2528 Belmont Avenue
Ardmore, PA 19003-2617

April 23, 1989

Dear Grant,

Thank you for the copies of the Canadian Embassy papers from Smith's files. The Department of Defense still hasn't furnished a substantive response to my request, nor have they given any indication as to when I might expect such a response. I have no way of knowing whether or not the delay holds any significance.

Following his telephone conversation with Doty, Philip Klass prepared a record of their conversation. Although Mr. Klass was kind enough to furnish a copy to me, he asked for my assurance that I not distribute it to anybody else, in much the same way you asked for my assurance that I would keep your paper to myself. I gave Mr. Klass my assurance, so I am not at liberty to furnish a copy of that record. You might contact Mr. Klass directly at the following address:

Philip J. Klass
404 "N" Street SW
Washington, D.C. 20024

Perhaps he would be willing to furnish you with a copy.

Regarding the Seattle researcher, Mr. Goudie was the first person who came to my mind. If he isn't the researcher to whom Doty referred, then I have absolutely no idea who it is. Under the circumstances, I'm not sure Doty's statement can be trusted, although I can think of no reason why Doty would feel the need to lie about the researcher.



ROBERT G. TODD
2528 BELMONT AVENUE
ARDMORE, PENNSYLVANIA 19003-2617

June 8, 1989

Mr. Grant R. Cameron
649 Silverstone Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2U8
CANADA

Dear Grant,

Thanks for your letter of May 31, 1989.

It has always been my understanding that the re-typed document was "the Aquarius document". For me, "the Aquarius document" has always meant the purported AFOSI teletype bearing the circular date stamp of "17 NOV 1980", although I am aware of at least one version of the document that does not bear the stamp (see UFO Crash at Aztec, pp. 302-304).

Likewise, until your letter arrived with the alternate explanation furnished by Mr. Hall, my understanding had always been that the "original" document had been stolen. I have no way of knowing which is true, if either. I don't see how the story that the document was stolen was viable. If the document was stolen, how could anybody re-type it?

If it is true that Bill Moore re-typed the AFOSI teletype because of a poor-quality "original," then I think it is inexcusable that he apparently took great pains to make the document appear as though it is an actual government document, rather than a re-typed version of the alleged original. More importantly, Doty allegedly was shown a copy of the AFOSI teletype and reportedly stated that information had been added to it. If true, the re-typed document isn't even a faithful representation of the alleged original.

And then there is the matter of Mr. Moore deleting information from some of the MJ-12 documents. Information can be omitted quite easily. Since we don't have a copy of the alleged original to compare to the re-typed copy, we have absolutely no way of knowing if Mr. Moore omitted information that appeared in the "original." The copy I received had blacked-out portions so typical of the documents released by Moore. Again, just how faithful a reproduction is it? I certainly have no way of knowing. My attempts to verify the contents of the document convinced me that, re-typed or not, it is a complete fake, irrespective of who faked it.

As for Lee Graham, with the exception of his claim of not being a ufologist, I am fairly sure the man is sincere. I question his interpretations of events, and statements people have made, and I certainly question his conclusions. I also believe his standards of proof are far less stringent than my own.

Mr. Grant R. Cameron
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June 8, 1989

By the way, with your letter of May 16, 1989, you sent me a copy of what appears to be an extract from the MUFON Symposium Proceedings of unknown date, which alludes to a "RAND Corporation Report EHO-41," dated 25 July 1951. The extract names an "Edward T. Doty" as the author of the report. The fact is that the report was written by a 1st Lieutenant John G. Albert and was submitted by Major Edward A. Doty. The document was prepared at Holloman AFB, and is an Air Force document, not a RAND document. Presumably, it is the same Edward A. Doty mentioned in the Project TWINKLE materials.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Bob".