

all over the place. So at least this didn't rule the paper out. Obviously, if the paper had been manufactured in 1983 it could not have been a carbon copy of something typed in 1954. There is aging around the edge of the paper. There is no signature on the memo, nor even a "/s/" next to the name that's on the memo.

Robert Cutler was an interesting man judging by a book (Ref 9) about his life in government. He had been a general during the War, was very active in Ike's presidential campaign, and had served on the CIA's Psychological Strategy Board. He was a bachelor, banker from Boston, a man who worked very hard at his job, and who took it quite seriously. He was a man of many accomplishments, but a relatively low profile person by Washington standards anyway. Cutler in July, 1954, was a Special Assistant for National Security to Ike. He had been responsible for reviewing the actions and activities of the National Security Council, sat in on all its meetings, and technically was the liaison between the Security Council and Ike. He was a "paper pusher" supreme. He worked very closely with James Lay, the Executive Secretary of the National Security Council. The NSC put out all kinds of position papers, many of which went through numerous revisions, so they were responsible for keeping track of a load of classified material. Copies of a proposed change in a position paper would go to dozens of people and would come back with indications of what changes should be made. This was all synthesized by Lay and Cutler and presented on another round. They were busy people, and, they lived pretty much in anonymity. The National Security Council at that time, unlike later on in Oliver North's day, was not a high profile organization. It was a very important one, and Ike used it far more than Truman did. There were many more meetings, but much of what it did was considered privileged information to the President. That was its role, to serve the President, to provide him with guidance and advice.

When Moore read me the memo on the telephone (and then sent me a copy) he told me that he had asked Ed Reese to make a copy rather than waiting. Then he made me a copy of the copy he'd gotten from Reese. It should be stressed here that at the Archives normally one isn't even allowed to bring in one's own paper. There are lockers outside in which to leave your briefcase, notebooks, etc. They give you note paper inside, in general. The material is brought out in these archive boxes, it is reviewed one folder at a time, put back in the boxes, the boxes are carried away, then a new load is brought in. It is not an open-stack situation. The boxes at the National Archives are stored in vaults. Boxes with any classified material at the presidential libraries are also stored in vaults. Only approved people can go into the vaults. I had the privilege of visiting in a vault at the National Archives, escorted by Mr. Reese. We were trying to figure out what material was in which boxes of the files of the Joint Research and Development Board, an organization mentioned in a September 23, 1947, memo by General Nathan Twining as one to which information about Flying Discs should be sent.

A number of years ago I found out during one of my visits to