

reviewed only a small fraction of the evidence available, and have spoken to exactly NONE of the many witnesses to the 1947 Roswell crash. Indeed, Mr. Klass began making disparaging statements about the authenticity of the purported Eisenhower briefing documents even before he had been supplied a complete copy of them. Their so-called investigation has consisted of a few phone calls and a series of letters to government archives and presidential libraries."

Furthermore, Mr. Klass has stated publicly that he has made no effort whatsoever to attempt to authenticate the documents in question, but rather has proceeded from the beginning on the assumption that they were forgeries.

In Friedman's words, "There is no basis whatsoever for the claims by Klass and his associates that the Operation Majestic 12 (Eisenhower) documents are 'bogus' or 'clumsy counterfeits'. I am dismayed but not surprised by these irrational attempts to discredit these items before having properly examined them. Mr. Klass does a disservice to science, which he purportedly serves though he is not a scientist himself, and to journalism with his inadequate research and totally incomprehensible failure to deal with the relevant data at hand with regard to these matters. It is very easy to claim any documents are bogus. It is quite another matter to establish the validity of those claims."

Mr. Shandera commented that "In finding truth, one must remain open enough to diligently examine all available evidence and sources. Mr. Klass' pre-conceived conclusions make him subject to the grievous mistake of seeing only that evidence which, on the surface, seems to support his position-- a pitfall normally avoided by most serious researchers. Certainly, there is a great deal more work which needs to be done to uncover the truth of this matter; but at this point, evidentiary support for the authenticity of the documents in question far outweighs the objections which have been raised thus far. In the words of Herbert Spencer, "There is a principle...which cannot fail to keep man in everlasting ignorance-- That principle is condemnation before investigation."

One of the key points in the dispute over the authenticity of these documents is a 1954 memorandum from presidential assistant Genl. Robert Cutler to then Air Force Chief of Staff Genl Nathan Twining. This memo, which points out a slight change of plans in a briefing scheduled for two days later, was found in the National Archives in July of 1985 by Moore and Shandera.

According to Klass, his research indicates that this memo, which is an onionskin carbon copy of an original, is "phoney" for the following reasons:

- The memo is unsigned.
- Cutler was out of the country at the time the memo was generated, and thus could not have written it.
- It is a "typed original", and not a carbon at all.
- It does not bear a Top Secret registration number.
- It carries the classification "Top Secret Restricted Security Information", a terminology which, according to Klass, "did not come into use until more than a decade later."
- The typeface on the document was not the same as that on