

Hillenkoetter or W.B. Smith decided that there was a need to have a copy of the authorization with a signature. Smith would almost certainly have been consulted with regard to any highly classified briefing for President Eisenhower, as noted above.

As noted earlier, Truman's signature is similar but not identical to that on an October 1, 1947, memo from Truman to Bush. To some people, this proves that the whole thing is a fraud, especially when coupled with a very preliminary but wrong opinion that the typeface on the Truman Forrestal memo is that of a 1960's vintage Smith Corona typewriter which did not come into use until the 1960s. Obviously, it could not be an original document!! However, closer examination indicates that both typewriters are of the proper vintage as will be reported by Moore. One way to fake such a document obviously is to get a piece of White House stationery, xerox the letterhead, type on it, and then xerox onto it a signature from a genuine memo. This could be done in three steps: type something, xerox that onto the stationery, and then xerox the signature onto it as well. These are possibilities, but surely if a forger had access to one pre-1947 typewriter he would have used it for the entire memo.

Limitations

Despite the amount of time, effort, and money spent on this investigation, it is by necessity incomplete. The primary reason is the great difficulty in obtaining documents known to exist but still classified, coupled with the fact that so much documentation for the Truman-Eisenhower era is still classified.

(1) Copies of the four briefings by CIA Director Walter Bedell Smith for President Elect Eisenhower during the period November 4, 1952, to January 9, 1953. These dealt with National Security and Defense matters and would make excellent comparison items for the MJ-12 Briefing paper. The CIA has been asked. They tend to respond years later.

(2) The briefings noted in the index of the Office of the Secretary of Defense for the President Elect and dated November 18, 1952. These have been requested for mandatory classification review, but have not yet been considered.

(3) Numerous NSC documents that might shed some light on the Cutler Twining memo were submitted for Mandatory Classification Review by the NSC in 1988 and 1989. Average response time for the NSC is about 2.5 years with some requiring as much as 6 years. These were selected on the basis of limited information on withdrawal sheets at the Eisenhower Library.

There exist many open leads on the recovery of the wreckage of a crashed flying saucer in New Mexico in July, 1947, most likely at least 2 such crashed vehicles. Tracking these down at this point in time is not inexpensive nor easy and getting people to go public with their information is much more difficult. Apparently the initial intimidation by government people was so strong that it is still effective. Some of the military people of interest were stationed at Alamogordo Army Air Force Base, at Holloman Air Force Base and at Kirtland AFB as well as at Wright Field in Ohio and