

other Cutler memoranda obtained by Klass.

-The onionskin paper did not bear the "characteristic Eagle watermark" which Klass claims is found on "all government onionskin paper."

According to Moore, "None of these arguments hold water upon careful examination." The facts are these:

-Cutler was indeed out of the country at the time. He had, however, (according to a memorandum located in the Eisenhower Memorial Library) left careful instructions to his staff to keep material moving out of his "in basket". Since this memo is only a notification slight change of plans for a classified briefing on the "MJ-12 Special Studies Project", it certainly would have been handled by Cutler's staff in response to any request by Eisenhower. Naturally the memo is unsigned since Cutler was not there to sign it. (Unsigned memoranda-- especially carbons-- are quite common among government documents of this era. That Cutler was no exception is borne out by the discovery of one other unsigned memorandum from him in the files of the Library of Congress, this one classified "Top Secret Security Information", and bearing a date in 1953.)

-Klass' statement that the memo is a "typed original" and not a carbon is based solely upon the fact that impressions of the typewriter keys can be seen on the reverse side of the document. This is a perfectly normal circumstance with onionskin carbons, and can be tested by anyone with a manual typewriter-- a fact that Klass apparently did not bother to check for himself. Klass has also seen fit to totally ignore the fact that the type on the memo is blue, not black, and is clearly consistent with the sort of reproduction produced by a worn blue carbon.

-The memo does not in fact bear a Top Secret registration number. Neither do two other Top Secret Cutler memoranda from the same era (one of which is also Cutler to Twining) which were located among General Twining's papers on file with the Library of Congress. One of these contains language very similar to the memo in question.

-The memo does carry a two-line classification caveat which reads "Top Secret Restricted" on the first line, and "Security Information" on the second (See copy attached.) However, Klass' argument that this caveat was "not in use until more than a decade later" is not based upon his own research into the matter, but rather stems from a statement made by the National Archives in a "Reference Report on MJ-12" letter dated July 22, 1987. This letter makes reference to the fact that the caveat "Top Secret Restricted Information" did not come into use at the National Security Council until the Nixon Administration", and goes on to state that information from the Eisenhower Library "confirms that this particular marking was not used during the Eisenhower Administration."

Independent research by Moore, Friedman and Shandera, however, shows that the caveat "Top Secret Security Information" (on two lines) was quite commonly used throughout the early '50s. In addition, the caveat "Top Secret Restricted Data" had been in use since 1946 for certain types of information connected with atomic energy. (Genl. Twining, in a September 23, 1947 letter about UFOs, had clearly indicated a nuclear connection.)

The issue, therefore, centers around the unusual use of the word "Restricted" following "Top Secret". Close reading of the National Archives' statement on this matter shows that it