

Moore recently publicly stated that "it is our considered opinion, based upon research and interviews conducted thus far, that the document and its contents appear to be genuine. At the very least, it is possible to state with certainty that absolutely nothing has surfaced during the course of our research which would seem to suggest otherwise."

According to Moore, this research included "many days...spent combing through the records at the National Archives in Washington D.C. as well as both the Truman and Eisenhower presidential libraries..."

Moore's claim is challenged by Klass, a member of CSICOP's Executive Council, who turned up hard evidence in a matter of several weeks to show that key documents are counterfeits. Klass wrote to the directors of the Truman and Eisenhower Libraries to obtain documents of the same vintage and checked with officials at the National Archives who themselves already had become skeptical of one key memorandum. STF: STF has also been in touch with all 3 and other sources. Klass has no HARD evidence at all.

Moore and Shandera admit that this memorandum is a cornerstone of their claims for the MJ-12 document authenticity: "For the first time," according to Moore, "we had an official document available through a public source that talked about MJ-12." According to Shandera, the memo "gave us an auditable trail to a (government) document that referenced MJ-12."

This document appeared to be an unsigned carbon copy of a memorandum dated July 14, 1954, written by Robert Cutler, then President Eisenhower's special assistant, to General Nathan Twining, then chief of staff of the U.S. Air Force. The memo informed Twining of a last minute change in plans for an MJ-12 special studies project briefing of President Eisenhower and the National Security Council to be held on July 16. STF: The memo (4 sentences long) does NOT indicate the meeting for the briefing is an NSC meeting. It's an old carbon.

But Cutler could not possibly have written this July 14 memo, telling of very recent changes in Eisenhower's schedule, because Cutler had departed Washington 11 days earlier on an extended trip to visit military facilities in Europe and North Africa and did not return to Washington until July 15.

STF: There is no signature on the memo. Cutler instructed 2 assistants to keep papers moving.

This Klass learned from Martin M. Teasley, assistant director of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, in Abilene, Kan., in response to a letter-inquiry. Teasley sent Klass a copy of Cutler's trip-report on his July 3-15 overseas visits, written July 20. STF: Same package included instructions. Surely the office wasn't closed while Cutler was gone?? One ass't. was Exec. Sec. of the NSC!!

Suspensions about the authenticity of the Cutler/Twining memo arose at the National Archives in the wake of inquiries generated by release of the MJ-12 documents. The memo was found by Moore and Shandera in July, 1985, in one of 126 boxes of once Top Secret U.S. Air Force intelligence documents, each of which is given a register number by the USAF before being turned over to the National Archives. The Cutler/Twining memo "does not bear such a number," according to Ms. Jo Ann Williamson, chief of the National Archives military reference branch. STF: Neither do other Cutler/Twining memos from the Library of Congress. These were ignored. Ike Library didn't have copies either.

This prompted the National Archives to dig deeper. On the surface, the Cutler/Twining memo, on thin onion-skin paper, appeared to be an unsigned carbon-copy--used before the "Xerox Age." But analysis showed that it did not have the characteristic "Eagle watermark" of all government onion-skin paper like that found on other Cutler memoranda in the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, in Abilene, Kan. Furthermore, indentations from the impact of typewriter keys