

appearance caused

ILLUSTRATION A
(Smith-Corona P1C2 Typeface)

matter shall

ILLUSTRATION B
(Truman-Forrestal Memo)

Notice the difference in the "tail" on the lower case "a".

f 80

September 24, 1947.

ILLUSTRATION C
(Date from Truman Memorandum)

September 24, 1947.

ILLUSTRATION D
(Date from Vannevar Bush Memo)

type in the date-- perhaps just before going to Truman's office on September 24th, 1947. This, however, cannot be proved, since the Remington P4 numbers were common to several different machines in use at the time. (Remington, Underwood and Monarch all had models which used this face, some dating from as early as 1925. Dr. Lloyd Berkner, for example, had one such which appears to have been a virtual twin of the one used by Dr. Bush. Berkner was a close associate of Bush, and was also allegedly a member of MJ-12.)

On the other hand, if the "TM" is a fabrication, then it becomes difficult to explain why a fabricator would go to the trouble of employing two machines, especially when he (or she) had access to one similar to that used by Dr. Bush. (One debunker has suggested that the numbers did not work on the machine used to type the body of the text, thus requiring the forger to use a second machine to produce the date. Why the forger would not simply use the second machine to type the entire text was, of course, not addressed.)

ORIGINAL OR PHOTOCOPY?:

There are a number of things about the "TM" which suggest that it is a photograph of an original document and not a paste-up or photocopy. These are as follows:

(A) The visible (on the original photo) difference in contrast between the caveats and the upper and lower case letters (as already explained above).

(B) The complete lack of any visible evidence of paste-up, even under magnification.

(C) The sharp or crisp quality of the type under magnification, indicating a photograph of an original typed document as opposed to a photo of a xeroxed copy or a carbon. This goes for the type produced by both machines.

(D) The slightly "fuzzed" edges of the caveats and the Truman signature when viewed under magnification. Since these were produced by an ink pen (in the case of the signature) and inked stamps (in the case of the caveats), the process of the wet ink soaking into the fibers of the paper should create slightly "fuzzed" edges to the lines due to the capillary action involved in the absorption process. Such "fuzzed" edges are indeed visible on the original "TM" photo. (Technically speaking, this same process transpires when the ink from the typewriter ribbon is transferred to the paper as well, but to a considerably lesser degree since the ink involved is essentially "dry" and since the pressure on the keys forces the ink deeper into the paper rather

than allowing it to spread out on the surface.) If we were dealing here with a photo of a xeroxed copy (especially one of multiple generation as suggested by certain debunkers) then this very delicate evidence would have been lost in the copying process.

Film grain, in such an examination is easily taken into account since it produces a rather uniform effect all over the photograph.

(E) The visible consistency and continuity of fine lines. During the process of photocopying, fine or lightly contrasted lines are often lost entirely or manifest themselves as visible gaps where the optics of the copy machine (set essentially for an "average" contrast) fail to pick up fine detail. Examination of the original photo under magnification clearly shows consistency and continuity to fine or low-contrast lines such as the "e" in "matter" on line one, or the bottom of the capital "E" in "DEFENSE" in the caption line, both of which are lightly struck letters. Although the problem of film grain comes into play here also, the continuity of these fine lines is still clearly visible.

(F) Comparative measurements of the "TM" text made at several places on the page produces a distortion factor of $>.5\%$, a figure which is consistent with that obtained in a similar examination of the "EB". Once again, it is not consistent with the sort of distortion produced by certain photocopiers.

THE TRUMAN SIGNATURE:

By far the most controversial aspect of the "TM" is the Truman signature which appears thereon. Once again, if it were possible to deal with an original document rather than a photograph of same, this controversy could be easily solved. Unfortunately such is not the case-- which leaves the problem of doing the best job possible with the evidence at hand.

The problem is not so much the general appearance of the signature, for it certainly appears to be authentic. The problem is the marked similarity of this signature to another Truman signature on another document-- a short letter from Truman to Vannevar Bush dated October 1, 1947. While the two signatures are not exactly identical, they are extremely similar, hence the controversy. (See illustrations on page 85-A.)

ILLUSTRATION E
Signature from Truman
Memorandum ("TM")

Note wider pen point produces
heavier lines w/ no skipping.

Sincerely yours,

ILLUSTRATION F
Signature from Truman-Bush
Letter ("T-B")

Note finer pen point produces
thinner lines & frequent skips.

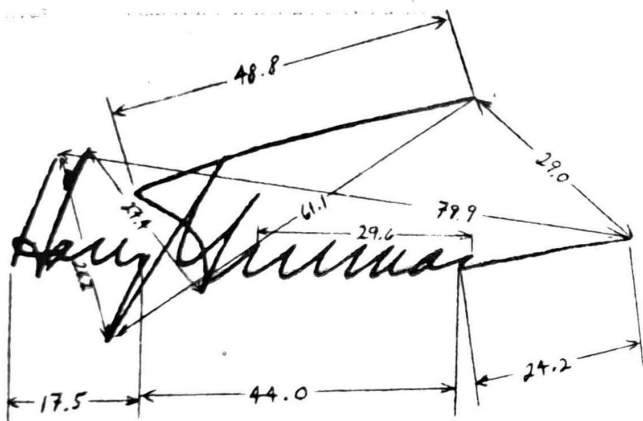


ILLUSTRATION G
Signature from Truman
Memorandum w/ Measurements.

Total of all ten measurements
equals 387.7 mm.

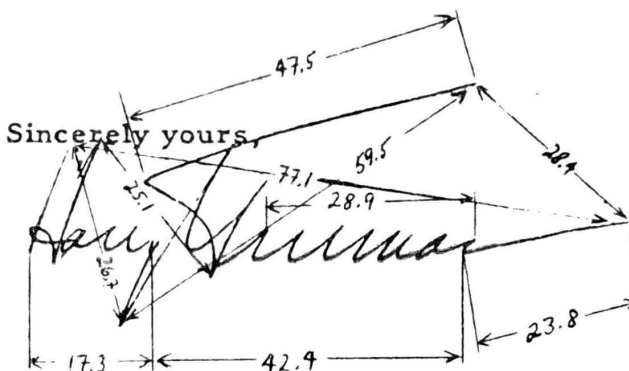


ILLUSTRATION H
Signature from Truman-Bush
Letter with Measurements.

Total of all ten measurements
equals 376.7 mm.

NOTE: The illustrations shown here have been redrawn for clarity,
and are for purposes of comparison only. Measurements taken from
them should not be expected to coincide with values given above
due to distortion created by the printing process. All measure-
ments are in millimeters.

Is it possible for someone who signs their name as many times in a day as does a U.S. president to sign two signatures which are so similar, or, as some debunkers claim, are signatures like fingerprints and snowflakes in that no two are ever alike? With respect to the "TM", it would appear that the case for authenticity rises or falls upon this point; yet because the original document is not in-hand to be examined, we are left to deal in uncertainties. The best that can be done, therefore, is to deal with the matter on a point-by-point basis, placing such evidence as there is upon the table and allowing the chips to fall where they will.

IDENTICAL SIGNATURES?

Curiously, as far as can be learned, no study has ever been undertaken to determine the likelihood of identical or nearly identical signatures occurring with individuals (such as presidents) who routinely sign their names hundreds and sometimes thousands of times a day. Harry S Truman was president for 2,840 days. How many times a day he signed his name, on the average, is anybody's guess. During the 1948 campaign, one press account noted he was signing autographs at a Democratic fundraiser at the rate of more than 500 per hour! But even if we accept what would probably be a conservative figure of 100/day, we are left with a staggering 284,000 signatures. No one knows how many of these might be identical or very similar, because no one has ever undertaken to study such a question.

Albert S. Osborn, author of Questioned Documents (Albany, NY: Boyd Printing Co., 1910; 2nd Ed. 1929), an exhaustive tome which is still regarded as one of the most authoritative sources on the subject, manages to shed some light and a considerable amount of guidance on the matter, however. According to Osborn, while signatures may have certain characteristics in common with fingerprints in that they can assist in identifying an individual, they are certainly not (as some debunkers have alleged) like snowflakes in that no two are alike. Indeed, here is what Osborn has to say on the subject:

"As has been said, no two genuine signatures can be exactly alike, but such a statement should be understood to be true speaking microscopically, and not as the carpenter measures, because by examining a great number of genuine signatures of certain exceptional writers signatures can be found which are nearly identical. The degree of resemblance to be expected in any case is not based on any fixed general principles but is a matter that depends altogether upon the writing habits of the individual whose signature is in question. Some persons write with much greater uniformity than others and similarities in size and proportions would, as a natural result, be more common in their writing than the same similarities in the writing of one who writes a more erratic hand. The significance of identity, therefore,

as bearing on the question of genuineness should be determined in every case by the actual circumstances of that case." (page 344)

"If it is contended that... identity (i.e. the condition of being exactly the same)... is "impossible in any genuine signature written by anyone, anywhere, at any time", the natural and conclusive answer to such a challenge is the bringing forward of actual signatures by other writers that are as nearly identical as the disputed signature and the alleged model. In some cases such signatures can be found." (page 346. Final sentence emphasized in the original.)

Osborne goes on to point out that what is important in such cases is not whether signatures appear to be similar or identical, but rather whether they are suspiciously similar. The point is a good one, in spite of the fact that Osborn's work predates photocopying by a good many years and that the chapter cited here was written specifically to assist forensic experts in dealing with "Traced Forgeries" (which is the title of the chapter).

Thus the question becomes, are the two Truman signatures merely coincidentally similar to one another (and hence both genuine), or are they "suspiciously similar", thus suggesting a forgery? The evidence is ambiguous and fascinating; but in the end it becomes strictly a judgement call. Consider:

(1) Visual examination, both by superimposition on a light table and by physical measurement with a micrometer, clearly shows that the two signatures are very similar, but definitely not identical. (See comparative illustrations w/ measurements, above. Note also that measurements on the signatures were carefully redone for this report with a better instrument, and thus should be considered more accurate than those previously published.)

(2) The differences made apparent by the measuring of the two signatures along with the absence of any other supporting evidence would seem to effectively rule out the possibility that the signature on the "TM" is simply a traced copy of the signature on the Truman-Bush letter.

(3) As already noted, there is no evidence whatsoever that the signature on the document was produced by means of a photocopy paste-up procedure. Indeed, several points speak strongly against this:

(a) Under magnification, the demarcation line between the black of the signature and the white of the page presents a "fuzzed" appearance indicative of a signature signed in "wet" ink (i.e. from an old-style fountain pen), wherein the ink has soaked into the fibers of the paper through capillary action and thus "fuzzed" the edges. If the signature were a photocopy transferred via paste-up, this fuzziness would be lost in the process and the

demarcation line would take on a quite different appearance.

(b) While photocopiers can increase the contrast and density of things copied on them, they cannot add-in details which are not on the original. With this in mind, notice that the pen lines of the signature on the Truman-Bush letter (Illus. F) above are generally thin and contain a number of "gaps" where the pen apparently failed to apply ink to the paper as it passed over certain places. Take particular notice of the upper left side of the "H", the "hook" on the upper right of the "H", the blank space in the "loop" of the "H" as it protrudes to the left of the first vertical, and the long line connecting the bottom of the "y" with the top of the "T". Compare these readily visible "gaps" with the lines of the signature on the "TM", (Illus. E) which appears bold and heavy, and contains no such "skips" or "gaps". Since multiple photocopying tends to result in loss of detail and since "lifting" the signature from the Truman-Bush letter and transferring it to the "TM" would take a minimum of two generations (one to copy the original, and a second to remove the evidence of a paste-up), the evidence here too is inconsistent with the photocopy paste-up hypothesis.

(c) According to one of the document's more illogical critics, the process of photocopying the signature from the Truman-Bush letter would produce an enlargement-distortion of 1.2% with each successive copy due to optical characteristics which, it is claimed, are inherent in photocopiers. Thus, if the signature on "TM" were the product of a photocopy paste-up, it must have been recopied exactly 2.41 times in order to produce the 2.92% overall variation in the relative sizes of the two signatures as shown in the above illustration. (In other words, such an argument is ridiculous on its face.)

(4) Various points delineated as "I" through "N" in the illustrations set forth on page 88-A address six additional issues which have been raised:

(I) It has been alleged that the "hook" at the top of the upper right vertical of the "H" is an indication that the signature on the "TM" must have been copied from the one on Truman-Bush because such an anomaly does not appear on other Truman signatures. This, however, is not true since other examples of Truman signatures have been found with the same sort of "hook".

(J) A similar allegation made about the small gap which appears between the "r" and the "y" of "Harry" is also without foundation since similar gaps can be found in other signatures.

(K) One noticeable difference between the two signatures is the fact that on the "TM", the lower left portion of the loop of the "a" in "Harry" virtually touches the lower right portion of the right vertical on the capital "H", while on the Truman-Bush letter there is a distinct gap visible between the two letters.

(L) Another visible difference is the existence of a

(I) HOOK
(L) GLITCH
BLOT
(K) HAND A TOUCH
(J) GAP
(M) BLOT
(N) THINNING

ENLARGED 141%

TRUMAN MEMORANDUM ("TM")

ILLUSTRATIONS "I" THROUGH "N" AS REFERENCED IN TEXT

Sincerely yours,

NO GLITCH
NO BLOT
HAND A DO NOT TOUCH
THIN LINES WITH SKIPS
SMALLER BLOT

ENLARGED 141%

TRUMAN-BUSH LETTER (T-B)

OTHER EXAMPLES SHOWN FOR PURPOSES OF COMPARISON

SEP. 25, 1947

"O"

BLOT
GAP
SPACE

SEP. 26, 1949

"P"

Sincerely yours,

HOOK
BLOTS
TOUCHES
GAP
THIN

NOV 8, 1947

"Q"

BLOTS
SPACE
FILL Y
PEN SKIPS

JULY 9, 1952

"R"

Sincerely yours,

HOOK
PEN SKIPS

small "glitch" in the top part of the loop of the capital "H" on the "TM" signature. This "glitch" does not appear in the Truman-Bush signature.

(M) A third difference is visible in the ink-filled part of the bottom of the "y". On the Truman-Bush letter, this covers 2.64mm., while on the "TM" 3.40mm. are filled. Note that on both a meniscus is clearly visible, precisely as expected in any blot caused by "wet" fountain pen ink. On the other hand, if the larger filled area visible on "TM" is an artifact of multiple photocopying (as certain debunkers have alleged), then no such meniscus should be visible.

(N) Another argument which has been raised is that the thinning of the line on the crossbar of the "T" just to the right of where it joins the vertical may be due to the use of white-out (or similar correction fluid) in order to remove portions of the "s" and "," which intersect the signature at this point on the Truman-Bush letter, before it could be successfully copied and transferred to the "TM". While this is a particularly interesting observation, an effective counter-argument (in the absence of any evidence to the contrary) is that the thinning of the line here is due to nothing more than the uneven flow of ink from the point of the pen to the paper caused by Truman's beginning to move the pen faster at that moment in order to complete the crossbar on the "T" with a bit of a flourish. (Notice a similar "thinning" on the vertical stroke connecting the bottom of the "y" with the top of the capital "T", just past the point where the line intersects the upward-left sweep of the "T".) Whether this particular anomaly is "suspicious" enough to be regarded as proof of fabrication is thus rendered moot.

(5) At the very least, the possibility that Truman could have signed two nearly identical signatures cannot be dismissed out of hand for several very valid reasons:

(a) While the premise that "no two signatures are ever alike" or that "no one ever signs his name the same way twice" may be considered reasonably valid under so-called "normal" circumstances wherein the person involved only signs his (or her) name on the average of once or twice a day, there seems to be no known measure of its validity in cases where an individual routinely signs things at a rate a hundred or more times greater than that. In addition, it is conceivable that the likelihood of identity in signatures may well be increased in cases where the signature involved is composed mostly of a series of rhythmic up-and-down strokes (as is Truman's) rather than numerous loops, swirls and flourishes which leave more room for variation. Truman's regular, rhythmic signature seems to have been precisely the sort of handwriting A.S. Osborn had in mind when he wrote on page 345 of the work cited above:

"As we have seen, if comparison is made of all the thousands of signatures that certain uniform, rhythmic writers have written there can be found, by picking out here and there the most favorable examples, some that are quite similar to

each other...."

He goes on to note that what would be truly suspicious about such circumstances would be if two nearly identical signatures were found which had allegedly been "written in succession". Absolute impossibility, however, should only be considered in cases where "three or four practically identical successive signatures" are claimed as genuine.

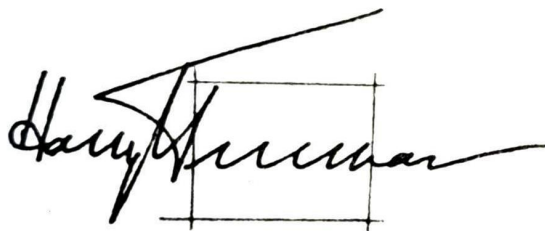
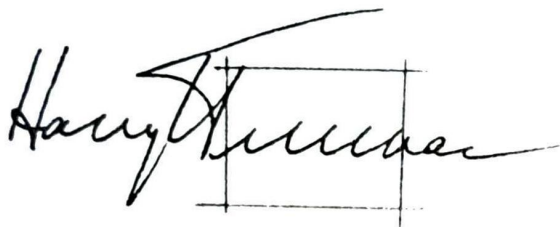
(b) Another possibility here, although admittedly somewhat remote, is that both signatures were produced by an automatic signature-writing device known as a Cam-Writer. Although one such device was installed in the White House as early as 1942, Truman reportedly had a dislike for the machine and rarely used it.

(c) Although neither the time nor the resources was available to conduct a major survey of Truman signatures, a small scale effort was undertaken which resulted in the comparison of about 75 samples. While no two complete signatures were found which possessed such a high degree of similarity, six partial match-ups were discovered (two pairs of signatures and one pair of initials). In light of the small sample used, this must be considered highly significant in that it is illustrative of precisely what Osborn was talking about above when he noted that "some persons write with much greater uniformity than others." These are illustrated on the next page (90-A) and are explained in the captions.

The point to be made here is that if partial similarities of this nature can be found by surveying such a small sample, there is room for the possibility that other sets of nearly identical complete signatures could exist amidst the probably more than half-million which Truman must have written over the space of his active political career and many years of retirement.

(6) One other objection raised against the "TM" is the contention that Truman invariably placed his signature close to the text of the documents he signed. (25) Supporters of this argument claim that using the distance between the top of the second vertical of the "T" and the bottom point of the same line as a radius, a circle thus inscribed will always cut into the body of the text at some point. The problem with this assertion is that those who make it used only letters signed by Truman as the basis for their study. When other types of documents signed by Truman are taken into account, the argument proves false. (See, for example, Truman's counter-signature on a Memorandum from Forrestal dated 27 February 1948.)

(7) The possibility, as suggested by Friedman, that a cut-and-paste or penned fabrication of Truman's signature was placed on an unsigned copy of the document at some later point either by the CIA or by whomever "leaked" it, is interesting, but should be considered highly speculative.

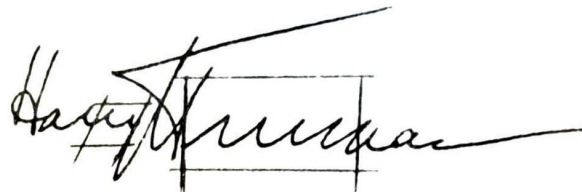


ILLUSTRATIONS R-1 AND R-2

R-1: Ltr. from Truman to Ickes
April 16, 1951

R-2: Ltr. from Truman to Ickes
July 10, 1951

Note the close similarities of
the portions of the signatures
within the boxes.



ILLUSTRATIONS R-3 AND R-4

R-3: Ltr. from Truman to Ickes
January 24, 1951

R-4: Ltr. from Truman to Ickes
January 26, 1951

Once again, the portions of the
signatures within the boxes are
closely similar to one-another.

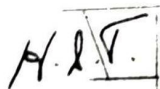


ILLUSTRATION R-5

Note the close similarity of the "T"s taken from two "H.S.T."
initialed memoranda to Louis Johnson dated June 28, 1950 (R-5)
and August 5, 1950 (R-6).



ILLUSTRATION R-6

SUMMARY:

In the final analysis, questioned documents expert Albert S. Osborn (whose opinions certainly should be acceptable to even the most diehard debunkers since it was one of their number who first cited his work) has essentially settled the two most controversial points with respect to the question of the "TM's" authenticity:

(1) It is possible for two signatures to be extremely similar to one-another and both be authentic. Furthermore, the chances of such coincidences occurring is greater if:

- (a) The person involved writes his (or her) signatures in a "uniform, rhythmic" hand, and
- (b) The signatures in question were not written "in succession" to one-another.

(2) The old saw that "no two signatures can be exactly alike" is true only when "speaking microscopically and not as the carpenter measures." In other words, if the two Truman signatures in question here were exactly identical in every detail, an argument that both might be authentic would be almost impossible to defend. As has been demonstrated, however, while the signatures appear to be extremely similar to the unaided eye (i.e. "as the carpenter measures"), they are clearly dissimilar in a number of ways when examined "microscopically". Indeed, given the width of the lines, they cannot even have been written with the same pen; nor are there any unusual tremors visible which, according to Osborn, would be clear evidence of a traced or hand-copied forgery.

This leaves only the question of whether the two signatures are "suspiciously" similar. "Suspicion", implying as it does, doubt or mistrust without proof, is a difficult concept to deal with in a study such as this. Certainly those individuals who blindly debunk anything having to do with UFOs will continue to claim that the "TM" must be a fabrication because of the "suspicious" nature of the signature thereon. Others, recognizing that debunkers are naturally suspicious of anything that challenges their narrow-minded concepts of reality, will no doubt sift the evidence carefully and find no reason for suspicion whatsoever. Yet, if suspicion implies doubt, then given the circumstances it does not seem unreasonable to retain certain doubts about this document. Only the availability of an original for expert examination could dispel these, and that, unfortunately, is something which we do not have.

ADDITIONAL FACTORS:

Only three additional things remain to be said here. The first is that the alleged number, "092447", of the "Special Classified Executive Order" which, according to the "EB" is supposed to be the "TM" document, is essentially a non-number. While it is generally conceded that certain executive orders do exist which have never seen the light of day due to their continued security

classifications (most of these, however, from the Johnson administration during the Viet Nam War era), and while it is equally conceded that there is no real requirement that executive orders be numbered according to any specific system, the particular method of numbering witnessed with respect to the "EB"/"TM" situation is certainly unique to anyone's knowledge in the public sector. Of course, it remains possible that extraordinary circumstances caused Truman to go outside the established system, but in the absence of evidence this must be considered speculation.

Secondly, a curious comment made by one of the questioned document experts who was consulted during the course of this investigation seems to bear repeating here. According to this individual, the possibility that the information in the "TM" is correct while the document itself may be a fabrication should not be ruled out. Apparently in cases involving leaks of sensitive information, the retyping or recasting of documents is not especially uncommon to the process.

Finally, two points of evidence suggest that something occurred on September 24, 1947 which seriously upset Secretary of Defense James Forrestal. The first is that when penning an entry into his personal diary concerning his meeting that day at the White House with President Truman and Dr. Bush, he erroneously gave the date as September 25th and referred to Dr. Bush as "Mr.". "25 Sept. 1947," he wrote, "Saw the President today with Mr. Bush." While both mistakes seem odd for the usually meticulous Mr. Forrestal, what seems even more significant is that within a hour or so after leaving his meeting at the White House, he presented himself at the District of Columbia's Metropolitan Police Department and secured a permit to carry a concealed personal firearm (Smith & Wesson revolver). (26)

THE CUTLER-TWINING MEMO (JUL. 1985)

The story of the circumstances leading to the discovery of the Cutler-Twining Memorandum ("CT") is a lengthy one, most of which is better saved for another forum because it is not directly pertinent to this report. Since our purpose is to present an analysis of the document itself, coverage of background material should necessarily be limited to only those facts and events which directly contribute to that objective. With that in mind, the essentials are these:

From roughly August, 1979 through mid-1987, Moore maintained Post Office Box 189 in Dewey, Arizona as a correspondence address. Following his move to California in early 1983, this address saw considerably less use, but Moore continued to maintain it anyway and to check its contents once every few months during trips to visit his children then living in nearby Prescott. Occasionally, when periods of several months had passed without his being able

to visit Dewey, Moore would phone the local postmaster and ask if any first class mail had accumulated. If some had, Moore would then arrange for the postmaster to place it all in a large envelope and forward same to him in California. Such was the case in the early part of March, 1985.

The packet arrived several days later. Among the various items therein was an unusual postal card which, based upon the stamp, had been mailed from New Zealand, but (according to the fine print) had been procured from the Ethiopian Tourism Commission, Box 189, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. (Note that the box number <189> is the same as Moore's P.O. box in Dewey.) It was impossible to determine when or from what city the card had been mailed since that part of the cancellation had run off the edge of the card. (A second, similar card which arrived several months later, however, was postmarked Christchurch.) It was also not possible to determine when the card had arrived, except to say that it must have been sometime between the Christmas holidays of 1984 (when Moore had last checked the box) and the time that Moore called the Dewey postmaster.

The message on the card was typewritten and enigmatic. Part of it read:

"When doors won't open, search for windows.
Add some zest to your trip to Washington; Try Reece's pieces.
For a stylish look, shop Suit Land."

At the time the card arrived, Moore and Shandera weren't planning any trip to Washington but, as coincidence would have it, Friedman was already there. Moore called Friedman at his motel and read the card to him over the phone. Both concurred that the reference to "Reece's pieces" probably meant Ed Reese, who was associated with the then Modern Military Branch of the National Archives and whom Stanton had planned to see anyway. (It took Shandera to point out that Reece's Pieces was the candy that Elliott gave to E.T. in the movie.) Suitland, of course, is the site of a large federal documents repository associated with the Archives.

When Friedman checked with Ed Reese, he was informed that arrangements had been made by the Air Force to declassify a large block of files which had originated with the Intelligence Directorate between 1946 and 1955, and that many of these had originally been Top Secret. Curiously, according to Reese, the Air Force seemed to be giving some priority to this project and was taking some unusual steps in the process-- like sending over a number of declassification officers directly from the Pentagon to handle the task. There was also a block of old Air Technical Intelligence Center (ATIC) records from Suitland which specifically dealt with former Air Force UFO projects (mostly SIGN and GRUDGE), which were also being released as part of this process. Friedman made arrangements to be kept informed of the progress of the declassification process.

The original plan was for Moore, Shandera and Friedman to go to Washington as soon as the documents were available for inspection, but as things worked out only Moore and Shandera were ultimately able to make the trip. They departed on Monday, July 15, 1985, about a week after they had been informed that the documents were ready. On Thursday, July 18, after having searched through nearly 100 boxes of material, Shandera discovered the "CT". It was in box number 189 (!) of Record Group 341, immediately adjacent to file folder 4-1846. (Moore and Shandera have plans to publish a full account of the circumstances leading up to the finding of the "CT" at a later date. Meanwhile, readers will find a few additional details in Friedman's report.)

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

A copy of the "CT" memorandum is reproduced herein as Appendix I. It is an unsigned, faded-blue carbon copy of an original on onionskin paper which bears the watermarks "Dictation Onionskin" and what appears to be "Fox". Very slight raised impressions of some of the type (especially periods) can be observed on the back side, indicating that it was likely generated as the first or at most the second carbon copy beneath the original since visibility of such impressions decreases markedly on carbons after the third layer. The blue ink is faded and the impressions are rather dense. The paper itself shows signs of age. Yellowing is obvious and uniform on all edges to a depth of about 1/8" inward, with maximum aging at the outermost edges. This suggests the page had been part of a vertical stack for many years and thus uniformly exposed to the air around all edges. The diagonal line stricken through the caveat from lower left to upper right is in red pencil. When Shandera and Moore first discovered the document, it was not folded; nor does it appear to have been folded when several members of the archives staff looked at it subsequently (at least none noted it as such which should have been done if fold marks were evident). However, when the document was examined by Maccabee and others on January 12, 1987, it bore two prominent creases indicating someone had folded it into thirds. Who or why has never been explained.

THE PAPER:

As noted above, "CT" is on yellowed paper bearing the watermarks "Dictation Onionskin" and "Fox". Both of these are trade marks of the Fox River Paper Company of Appleton, Wisconsin. According to the results of an inquiry initiated by Moore to Mr. Thomas J. Lison of Fox River Paper, Dictation Onionskin was first manufactured in January, 1953 and continued to be available from the company through the early 1970s, with last date of manufacture probably around 1970. Furthermore, the paper was specially manufactured for large bid orders, many of which were U.S. government, and was not the sort of item one would normally find in office supply and stationery stores.

TYPEWRITER & TYPEFACE ANALYSIS:

Once it has been determined that the paper is of proper vintage, the most important aspect of the "CT" analysis becomes the question of typewriter and typeface. If the authenticity of the memorandum can be essentially proved beyond reasonable doubt in this arena, then all other questions are at once removed to positions of considerably less importance.

Unlike the "EB", where examination of typeface led only to the conclusion that it was consistent with the time frame in question, the "CT" actually displays numerous characteristics in common with a typewriter known to have been in use in July 1954 in an office demonstrably connected with Gen. Cutler's official business at the time! The facts are these:

In July, 1954, Gen. Robert Cutler was President Eisenhower's Special Assistant for National Security. As such, he worked very closely with James Lay, the Executive Secretary of the National Security Council. Both shared adjoining offices with a common ante-room.

From July 3rd through about July 20th, Cutler was out of the country at the direction of President Eisenhower, visiting U.S. military installations in Europe and North Africa. Before his departure, however, Cutler prepared memo dated July 3rd, 1954 for James Lay and J. Patrick Coyne (a close associate who actually worked for the FBI), in which he outlined a few things he would like them to be doing or thinking about in his absence. Item "d" on his list was a specific request to "Keep things moving out of my basket." (27) (Like the "CT", this memo was also unsigned.)

The "CT" is essentially a routine memo which does nothing more than provide notification of a change of plans with respect to an apparently high-level meeting of a very secret group. It is therefore not out of the question that Lay or someone in his office typed it in Cutler's name. The very fact that it lacks a signature is actually a point in its favor, since the presence of one in the absence of Cutler would be a most damning factor. Also, the fact that whoever typed it would trouble to make a carbon copy suggests that the purpose of the copy was for Cutler's information upon his return.

Acting upon the hypothesis that Lay or someone in his office typed the memo for Cutler, a survey of documents generated by Lay's office during the general time frame of 1953-54 was undertaken for the purpose of comparing typewriters used to produce official documents with that used to type "CT".

Analysis of the typeface on "CT" quickly identified it as Remington 134A, a face used exclusively on Remington machines beginning in 1945. By examining documents from Lay's office, it did not take long to discover that a large number of them were typed on just such machines. Having made that fascinating discovery, the problem then narrowed to trying to determine if any

of those machines was the one which produced "CT". This was no easy task, for according to the experts, and as evidenced by the documents surveyed, the Remington was a durable manual machine highly prone to demonstrating the state of wear of its components by producing somewhat unstable lines of type-- a sort of looseness in the machine which often caused confusing, non-repetitive glitches such as letters falling above or below the line or appearing closer or farther away from one-another in inconsistent patterns. Sorting out these essentially random glitches from those recurring ones which appeared with sufficient frequency to be considered valid "fingerprints" for each machine was a time consuming process, but it eventually produced startling results:

-Based on a comparative survey of documents, there appear to have been four Remington typewriters in use in Lay's office in 1953-54.

-One of these, apparently the least used because only a few documents can be identified with it, demonstrates no less than fourteen points in common with the typing on the "CT".

On that basis, it is possible to conclude that the "CT" is a genuine carbon copy of an official government memorandum typed on July 14, 1954 on a typewriter in the office of Mr. James Lay, Executive Secretary of the National Security Council; and with this, all other arguments and objections against its authenticity fall by the wayside.

Pages 97-A and 97-B illustrate, side-by-side, an unquestionably genuine memorandum produced in Lay's office on April 30, 1954 (obtained from the Eisenhower Library), and the Cutler-Twining memorandum of July 14, 1954. Note the fourteen points in common:

(1) "MEM" in "MEMORANDUM": Note the initial "M" rises above the line, and that the middle "E" is jammed in between the two "M's" so as to touch both.

(2) "DUM" in "MEMORANDUM": Note the space between the "D" and the "UM". Note also that the "U" is slightly canted to the left and abuts the "M" at the top.

(3) The top part of the curve on "S" in "SUBJECT" is just very slightly flat. Apparently the "S" on this particular machine was either slightly loose on its arm, or the arm itself was slightly loose, thus producing an odd "strike" on occasion. Compare the "S" here with the "S" in "SECRET" on the "CT" or the "S" in "JAMES S. LAY" at the bottom of the April 30th document.

(4) "JECT" in "SUBJECT": Note the "J" falls above the line formed by "ECT".

(5) "ER" in "GENERAL" on "CT" and "ER" in "REFERENCE" on

TOP SECRET

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON

COPY NO. 1

⑩ → April 30, 1954 → ⑪



① → MEMORANDUM FOR THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

③ → SUBJECT: ⑨ Review of Current National Security Policies
⑩ Adopted Prior to 1953

REFERENCE: ④ NSC Action No. 1081

⑦ The NSC Planning Board has reviewed current national security policies adopted prior to 1953 in order to determine which of these policies, not presently under review, should be reviewed and which are no longer current. The results of the Planning Board's review are reflected in the enclosed list which is circulated herewith for the information of the National Security Council. ⑧ This list does not include any policy adopted or revised in the period since January, 1953. ⑭

⑨ In the absence of objection the Planning Board will undertake to review those policies listed under category II in the enclosure, as well as those now under review in III. ⑭

NOTE: #14 ON THIS
DOCUMENT INDICATES "C"
ON THE NORMAL LINE.

JAMES S. LAY, JR.
Executive Secretary

cc: ⑩ The Secretary of the Treasury
⑭ The Attorney General
The Director, Bureau of the Budget
The Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
The Director of Central Intelligence

DECLASSIFIED

Authority M/R 81-320#1
JES DATE 3/15/82

TOP SECRET

July 14, 1954

~~TOP SECRET RESTRICTED~~
~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL TWINING

SUBJECT: NSC/MJ-12 Special Studies Project

The President has decided that the MJ-12 SSP briefing should take place during the already scheduled White House meeting of July 16, rather than following it as previously intended. More precise arrangements will be explained to you upon arrival. Please alter your plans accordingly.

Your concurrence in the above change of arrangements is assumed.

NOTE: #14 ON THIS
DOCUMENT INDICATES "C"
BELOW THE NORMAL LINE.

ROBERT CUTLER
Special Assistant
to the President

Authority NND 857013
by SR/TH DATE 1/12/87

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Record Group No. 80 341, Records of the Headquarters United States Air Force

97-B

Lay: Note how the top of the "R" rises above and to the right of the flat-topped "E".

(6) "NSC": Note the space between the "S" and "C" in examples #6, and then compare with example 6A on Lay. This is an example of the sort of anomaly produced by the inherent "looseness" of these Remington machines as outlined above, and is one of the reasons a match-up of machines was so difficult.

(7) "ed" in various examples on both: Note how the "e" is always below the "d", and how the "d" consistently seems to cant slightly to the left.

(8) The word "should" is comparable on both documents, with the final "d" rising above the bottom line of the "l". Also note the very slightly flattened top on both letters "s", which (as with the majuscule) seems to occur only some of the time. (Compare, for example, the "s" in "presently" in the same line on Lay, or the "s" in "precise" on line 4, paragraph 1 of "CT".)

(9) Compare "revi" of "previously" in "CT" with the same combination occurring several places in Lay. Note especially the relationship of the "v" to the "i". (Ignore the fact that they appear to touch each other on "CT", since this is due to "fuzziness" caused by the carbon paper.)

(10) Compare capital "A" of "Assistant" in "CT" with capital "A" of "Adopted", "Attorney" and "April" in Lay. Note how the "A" falls below the bottom line of the following lower case letter in each instance.

(11) Compare the relationship of "5" and "4" in the dates of each document.

(12) Compare the words "SECURITY" in each.

(13) Compare "wi" in "following" and "will" on "CT" with the "wi" in "herewith" on Lay.

(14) One of the idiosyncrasies of this machine is that it appears to have developed a "floating" lower case "e" which manifests itself by dropping below the normal type line in many instances while remaining aligned with it in others. Although more frequent on Lay in this particular comparison, the tendency is clearly visible on both documents, and appears on other examples of Lay as well where this particular machine is involved. Frequency of this anomaly seems to vary from document to document. For purposes of illustration here, we have indicated (with an arrow) examples of "e" below the normal line in "CT" and "e" on the normal line in Lay.

Keep in mind that the visible fuzziness, the apparent broken qualities of some of the letters, and occasionally the running-together of certain letters which are close to each other on the "CT" are largely due to the fact that we are looking at a carbon here and not an original. As such, none of these apparent differences is any reason to discount the authenticity of the document. Nor are any of the other differences which are generally attributable to either the inherent "looseness" of this specific machine as described above, or, in many cases, to the speed with which the typist struck the various keys one after the other.

The important thing here is that both memos exhibit so many points in common that it seems virtually certain they were both typed in Lay's office on the same machine.

MISCELLANEOUS POINTS:

LACK OF SIGNATURE

As has already been noted, the lack of Cutler's signature on the document is a supporting element. Obviously Gen. Cutler could not have signed a document in his office on July 14, 1954 and been in Europe at the same time. Thus, the fact that the document bears no signature does nothing to discredit its authenticity.

As to the question of whether the preparer should have signed it in Cutler's name, perhaps this was done on the original, but we have no way of knowing. In any case, lack of signatures on government memoranda of this type is not particularly uncommon. There are even other Cutler memos on file which have been prepared in this fashion.

THE DOCUMENT IS A CARBON COPY

Two points here. The first is the already noted possibility that the carbon was made for Gen. Cutler's information upon his return. The second is the fact that the only connection between the "CT" and the U.S. Air Force is the fact that A.F. Gen. Twining was the designated recipient of it. Yet it seems virtually certain that Twining would have received the original, not a carbon. But it was the carbon which was found amidst the files of the Air Force Directorate of Intelligence, and not the original. This would seem to belie those who have argued that Twining's copy may have inadvertently gotten mixed in with other A.F. records during the process of transferring these to the National Archives.

Secondly, the facts that the "CT" carbon was found in between file folders in Box 189, that it bore no file or control number, and that Shandera and Moore were literally led to go looking for it are strong evidence that someone deliberately planted it there and that they were expected to find it. Indeed, it is such an innocuous bit of paper (notice that UFOs are never mentioned

therein) that only someone aware of an interested in MJ-12 would have paid any attention to it. In 1985, that was a small circle of people indeed-- at least on the outside.

Thus the question comes down to who planted it. (The question of why is obvious: it was planted so Shandera and Moore would find it.) Logically speaking, that carbon copy should have been in the NSC's files, not the Air Force's. Consequently, the most likely person to have planted it would be someone with direct access to the National Security Council's most highly classified files. Who that someone might be remains an absolute mystery.

WRITING STYLE

Although the writing sample evidenced in the "CT" is too small to permit much in the way of definitive analysis, there are several points to be made here:

(1) It is interesting to note that the the last sentence/paragraph of "CT" reads very similarly to a phrase found in an authentic Cutler memorandum dated July 13, 1953. (28) Compare:

July 13, 1953 Memo: "In order to avoid communication on this subject, it is understood that in the absence of contrary word, your concurrence in the above arrangements is assumed."

"CT" Memo: "Your concurrence in the above change of arrangements is assumed."

While debunkers have argued that a hoaxer could have found the first document and lifted this phrase from it for use in the second, the results of the typewriter analysis belie this point. On that basis, the similarity of these two phrases can only be taken as further evidence in favor of the document's authenticity.

(2) Note that the word "during" is underlined for emphasis in the "CT". While the use of underlining is not particularly common in government memoranda, several other examples of James Lay memoranda have been discovered wherein underlining for emphasis is also displayed. One particularly interesting example is a formerly Top Secret "Memorandum for the National Security Council" dated June 14, 1954, in which Lay has underlined the following sentence:

"It is requested that special security precautions be observed in the handling of the enclosures and that access to them be very strictly limited on an absolute need-to-know basis."

Clearly Mr. Lay was very security conscious, which may also explain why the caveat "TOP SECRET RESTRICTED SECURITY INFORMATION" is underlined at the top right of the "CT". (More on this later.)

(3) Although there are no misspellings or grammatical errors, there is evidence (visible only on the original) that the typist did in fact make and correct one error during the course of typing the document. This occurs in the word "scheduled" in line two of paragraph one, where underneath the first "e" there appears to have been a "d" which was typed and erased.

(4) Finally, note that the date as typed at the top right is in proper civilian style, in keeping with the style consistently used by Mr. Lay. (To those proponents of the hoax hypothesis, why would a hoaxer choose an uncommon style to create the "EB" and then return to a more common style here?)

CAVEATS:

The only caveat on the "CT" is the typed "TOP SECRET RESTRICTED SECURITY INFORMATION" which appears at the upper right. Neither the positioning nor the lack of any other caveat marking is particularly unusual for this type of document. (Of course, additional stampings or markings may have been placed on the original, but there is no way of knowing that.) The use of underlining suggests, but does not prove, the desire of the typist to add a degree of emphasis to the label.

While some have chosen to argue that there was no such caveat as "Top Secret Restricted" in 1954 and that therefore the document must be a fabrication, once again the results of the typewriter analysis override such a position. Clearly if the document is authentic, then the caveat thereon is also genuine. This leaves several possibilities to be considered:

(A) The caveat might well be intended to read "Top Secret", "Restricted Security Information".

(B) It might mean "Top Secret" with access "Restricted" and containing "Security Information".

(C) It could be a special caveat limited to use on documents pertaining to the MJ12-Special Studies Project. Since we have no other such documents, this is impossible to know.

(D) It could simply have been an artifact of human error. Perhaps the typist was briefly interrupted at that point and did not pay proper attention to what was being typed. Everyone makes such occasional mistakes.

(E) We do know, as evidenced in an August 4, 1954 document discovered by Friedman stamped "TOP SECRET TRANSMITTAL" (29) and in an August 8, 1951 document discovered by Moore which references both "TOP SECRET LOVE" and "TOP SECRET TECH", (30) that additional caveats were sometimes added to the "Top Secret" in that era. "TOP SECRET RESTRICTED" may simply have been another such.

In any case, arguments to dismiss the document on this point are both stilted and ill conceived.

One final point of importance is the slash mark which runs from bottom left to top right across the caveat. This is in red pencil, and is entirely consistent with declassification marks found on other documents in the same file-- a fact which suggests, but does not prove, that the "CT" was either already in the file when the declassifiers went through it, or that one of the declassifiers themselves planted it there (adding the mark so it would not be challenged).

For those individuals who have suggested Moore's complicity in the affair, note that the red slash, beginning at lower left and ending in upper right, was made by a right-handed person. Someone who uses his left hand, as does Moore, would have produced a mark beginning at lower right and ending in upper left.

CONCLUSIONS

This report represents the results of an in-depth investigation into an area which, up to this point in time, has been little touched by UFO researchers. The problem of assessing and attempting to authenticate or repudiate questioned documents is one which encompasses areas of expertise virtually unknown in this field. UFO researchers, for the most part, are chasers of lights in the sky, purveyors of fantastic and often unsubstantiated tales, examiners of questioned photographs, interviewers of witnesses, or collectors and compilers of data. Dealing with professional government agents and analyzing documents of uncertain authenticity is beyond the capabilities of most.

Opinions are cheap. Backing them up with hard data is where the real work comes in. In the controversy over the MJ-12 documents, some very big names in UFO research have spent a great deal of time expressing opinions. That was something they knew how to do. The fact that those same individuals made pitifully few contributions to the body of knowledge on this subject, however, suggests that meaningful research into a problem of this magnitude and complexity was something they did not know how to do.

Neither did we, at first. It was something we undertook to learn as our project progressed. The material which appears in the preceding pages is the result of that effort. Our conclusions are these:

THE DOCUMENTS:

- (1) THE ELLSWORTH DOCUMENT: Disinformation created as part of a counterintelligence training exercise. Phoney.
- (2) THE WEITZEL LETTER: An "anonymous" letter officially created as part of a counterintelligence operation. Contains a small

amount of highly distorted "real" information mixed in with a large amount of misinformation.

(3) THE AQUARIUS DOCUMENT: An officially retyped version of a real AFOSI teletype message with a few embellishments added. The document is a hybrid of real and disinformation.

(4) THE FRIEDMAN-OSI MEMORANDUM: Unquestionably authentic, and in light of the disclosures made herein concerning the circumstances of its origin, one of the most significant UFO-related documents ever officially released.

(5) THE KIRTLAND DOCUMENTS: All unquestionably authentic except the one dated 14 August 1980 (Appendix E-1), to which we assign a 60% probability of authenticity.

(6) THE HILLTOP DOCUMENT: If genuine, then those involved with it have done an excellent job of maintaining security on the matter. If phoney, then it is extremely cleverly done official disinformation. In the final analysis, too close to call. 50-50.

(7) THE SO-CALLED CARTER DOCUMENT: Perhaps a retyped, rearranged version of notes either used to prepare or taken down during an official briefing; or perhaps an example of cleverly devised disinformation. Our study of this particular document is still in process, hence the safest position to take at this point in time is no position at all. Results will be published in an adjunct report at a later date.

(8) THE CIA MEMORANDA: If MJ-12 exists as the super-secret control group for the government's involvement with UFOs, and if there is actually some sort of on-going contact with extraterrestrials at that level, then these documents are very probably authentic. On the other hand, they could just as easily be another piece of the cleverly devised matrix of UFO-related disinformation that seems to pervade this entire area of research. Unfortunately, there seems to be no way of making any reliable determination about them short of unmasking the operation responsible for their creation--something we have not been able to do up to this point. The matter remains under study, and until we have something more definitive to offer about it, the best position, once again, is no position at all. We simply don't know.

(9) THE POLAND LETTER: Unquestionably authentic.

(10) THE EISENHOWER BRIEFING DOCUMENT: This very controversial document has held up well under an intense effort to examine all aspects of it. If subjected to an innocent-until-proven-guilty standard, a verdict of "authentic" must be brought in only because no evidence has come to light which would sustain any other conclusion beyond reasonable doubt. On the other hand, if one accepts the argument that the document must be considered phoney until its authenticity is proved beyond that same standard of reasonable doubt, then obviously the case for the document is a

judgement call which rests in the hands of those assessing the evidence. In either process, great care must be taken to sort out and dismiss the great bulk of circumstantial and conjectural material which has managed to accumulate around and seriously cloud this issue. It is also important to recognize and ignore the emotional tirades of uninformed, self-appointed critics who have seen fit to make unwarranted, often illogical and frequently self-serving pronouncements based upon only a small part of the entire body of evidence at hand.

With that in mind, we conclude two distinct possibilities here: Either the document is authentic, or it is an extremely sophisticated (and in our opinion, probably official) fabrication created by one or more unknown individuals for purpose or purposes equally unknown. With respect to each of these, we give a value of 75% to the likelihood that the document is authentic, and 25% to the possibility that it is a fabrication.

Concerning the second possibility, if the document is in fact an official fabrication (either domestic or foreign), it is not out of the question that it was created many years before it was committed to film and "leaked" to Jaime Shandera.

(11) THE TRUMAN MEMORANDUM: With the problem of signature being a prime consideration, as well as the impossibility of determining whether the document in hand was really the original "Attachment A" of the Eisenhower document or a clever fabrication substituted for the original, we are left to conclude that the case for the document stands on somewhat weaker ground than the case for the companion Eisenhower document.

With respect to the Truman signature, it is either an authentic signature which bears a coincidentally close (indeed very close) resemblance to a known-to-be-authentic Truman signature on a known-to-be-authentic document, or it is the product of a clever penned (not photocopied) forgery. Because no original copy is available to us, it is impossible to make a firm determination as to which of these two positions represents truth.

As for the document as a whole, it is either authentic or a well done and very probably official fabrication. We give a value of 35-40% for the former possibility, and 60-65% for the latter.

(12) THE CUTLER-TWINING MEMORANDUM: Based upon the results of the typewriter analysis, the document is almost unquestionably authentic. The only other possibility is that a fabricator obtained a vintage Remington typewriter and performed the virtually impossible(31) feat of carefully altering it so that it would produce type strongly resembling that of authentic documents. Two points, however, speak out against this already unlikely circumstance: (A) Why not attempt to duplicate documents produced by a typewriter linked to Cutler himself, rather than one linked to James Lay; or conversely, if the document is a fabrication, why not simply put Lay's name on it rather than

attribute it to Cutler? (B) Why go to such lengths to produce one document and then not use a similar procedure to produce the others, or at least to produce others on the same typewriter which would tend to validate the first?

All things considered, we conclude a 95%+ probability that the document is genuine, and that it was deliberately planted in the National Archives by person or persons unknown who then systematically undertook to be sure that we would discover it there.

...ooOoo...

NOTES

- (1) Pratt, Robert, "Truth about the Ellsworth Case", MUFON UFO Journal, #191, January, 1984, p.6.
- (2) Moore, W.L., "UFOs and the U.S. Government, Part I", Focus, (Newsletter of the Fair-Witness Project, Inc.) June 30, 1989.
- (3) Maccabee, Dr. Bruce, and Moore, W.L., "UFO Landing at Kirtland A.F.B., or Welcome to the Cosmic Watergate", (1985). Portions of CR-44 released under FOIA published in Appendix.
- (4) FOIA documents released by FBI and AFOSI (copies in authors' file).
- (5) Citizens Against...etc. v/s National Security Agency, U.S. District Court for D.C., Civil Action #80-1562.
- (6) Maccabee & Moore, op. cit. p.9.
- (7) Ruppelt, Edwin, Report on Unidentified Flying Objects, Garden City, NY: Doubleday (1956), pp. 41, 45.
- (8) Keel, John, personal letter to Stanton Friedman, March 9, 1990. Copy in authors' file.
- (9) Nickell, Joe & Fischer, John, "The Crashed Saucer Forgeries", International UFO Reporter, Mar-Apr 1990 (w/ rebuttals by Moore and Friedman).
- (10) Ibid. p.9.
- (11) Moore, W.L., "The Roswell Investigation: New Evidence, New Conclusions" (1981), p.2, and Moore, W.L., "The Roswell Investigation: New Evidence in the Search for a Crashed UFO" (1982), p.3.
- (12) Letter from Hillenkoetter to C.D. Willis, M.D., Fresno, CA, October 13, 1970, and letter from Hillenkoetter to Wolfgang Nagel, West Germany, dated 14 December, 1970 (note).
- (13) Moore, W.L. and Friedman, S.T., "Visitors from the Cosmos: Evidence and the Extraterrestrial Hypothesis", Nov. 1982, page 1.
- (14) Letter from Truman to Hillenkoetter, October 10, 1950, Papers of H.S. Truman, Official Files, #1290-B, Truman Library. See also: President's Appointment Calendar for June 26, 1950, which lists appointment with "Admiral Roscoe Hillenkoetter - 3:25 PM."
- (15) "Just CAUS" newsletter #24.

- (16) The copyright (not the patent) date on the label of a similar movable type set currently on sale in some office supply stores is 1967 (manufactured by Monsanto). No patent number is given, which suggests that the patent had probably already expired at the time the label was designed. Patents have an active life of 17 years.
- (17) Maccabee, Dr. Bruce. Presentation given at Smithsonian UFO Forum, Washington, DC, September, 1980.
- (18) Friedman, Stanton T., "Final Report on Operation Majestic 12" (1990), Fund for UFO Research, Mt. Rainier, MD. p. 43.
- (19) New York Times, 12/8/50, pp.1 & 24; and Washington, DC Post 12/9/50, p.4 & 12/10/50 p.1.
- (20) Still another account, which essentially agrees with the transcript cited here, appears in Memoirs of Harry S. Truman: Years of Trial and Hope 1946-52, Vol. II, p.405.
- (21) Personal letter from Dennis Stacy to J. Clark w/ cy to Moore, March 26, 1990.
- (22) "Just CAUS" newsletter #23.
- (23) Friedman, op. cit. pp. 38-39.
- (24) Memorandum by Bush in re: mtg. w/ Truman, 9/24/47, Library of Congress.
- (25) Nickell & Fischer, op. cit. p.27.
- (26) Rogow, Arnold A., James Forrestal: A Study...etc., NY: Macmillan Co. (1963). p.282. (According to J.F.'s schedule for the day, the only time available for accomplishing this activity was from roughly 1:00 to 3:00 PM immediately following his meeting at the White House.)
- (27) Eisenhower Library, NSC Staff Papers.
- (28) Library of Congress, papers of Gen. Twining.
- (29) Friedman, op.cit. p.27.
- (30) Eisenhower Library.
- (31) Harris, J. "Forged or Genuine?", Calif. St. Bar Journal, 32:658, Nov-Dec 1957.

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