

THE FINAL REPORT

ON

OPERATION "MAJESTIC 12"

BY

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[Note: Dr. Stanton T. Friedman recently passed away]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My quest for truth about so called flying saucers has gone on for 32 years. For the past five years much of my attention has focused on the Operation Majestic 12 (MJ-12) documents that are the subject of this report along with the recovery of a crashed flying saucer in New Mexico in 1947 which was apparently the stimulus for the formation of MJ-12. I have had help and encouragement from a large number of persons and groups. Most important, has been the FUND For UFO Research which asked me to submit the proposal that they submitted to potential donors of funds because their own surveys had shown that studies of crashed saucers and government coverups were of primary interest to their supporters. I am most grateful, not only for their financial support, but also for their patience as my project took new and surprising directions with regard to research on what happened in New Mexico. They have also deflected criticism which I know they have received from both the debunking and supposedly pro-UFO movements. Both groups have sometimes taken the view "Don't bother me with the facts, my mind is made up."

I wish to particularly thank the International UFO Reporter for printing several of my past articles re MJ-12 and the MUTUAL UFO Network for inviting me to present papers about MJ-12. I am especially grateful to archivists at the National Archives, the Library of Congress Manuscript Division, The Eisenhower Library, The Truman Library, the MIT and Harvard Archives, the Rockefeller Archives, the Kennedy Library, the U.S. Army Historical Center in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, the USAF Historical Research Centre at Maxwell AFB in Alabama as well as the Hadley Library in Wilmington, Delaware. All have been patient and helpful despite my many questions and my own impatience. I strongly appreciate the conversations I have had with families of the members of Operation Majestic 12 and with those connected in any way with the crashed saucer retrieval including the staff of Cosgrove-Meurer which produced the Unsolved Mysteries television program dealing with the crash and assisted me in finding people connected with the event and the expenses connected with some of my research.

Most important has been the patience and tolerance of my wife and daughter who have put up with my long absences and my obsession to get to the truth despite its financial and time burdens. Often, when I was home I was really away in spirit.

Because of the support of those noted, my work concerning the Cosmic Watergate will certainly continue.

Summary

For five years I have been concerned with trying to determine the legitimacy of three documents relating to Operation Majestic 12 or Majic 12 or MJ-12. The documents tell a brief tale of the recovery of a crashed flying saucer with 4 alien bodies by the U.S. Government in New Mexico in 1947. In response to this then-unique event, the U.S. government supposedly established a group called MJ-12 including, by 1952, 13 outstanding Americans all with high level security clearances and considerable World War Two experience in keeping important information secret. My quest, which was supported primarily by a research grant from the Fund For UFO Research and my own limited resources, has taken me on many trips to many document repositories, to discussions with many people involved in the crash recovery, and to an all out effort to compile relevant information concerning both the MJ-12 members and the documents themselves. I have adopted the approach taken by one of the world's most authoritative linguistic experts, Dr. Roger Wescott, that with regard to Questioned Documents, the burden of proof is on those who would claim the documents are forged.

There has been no shortage of accusations of forgery nor of anti MJ-12 arguments. As noted in this report and in my several other publications concerning these documents, I have located a great deal of previously unknown information about the MJ-12 people and the information in the document. In addition, I have considered the anti-arguments in considerable depth. Many turn out to be false because of readily available information that contradicts the arguments, but that was not considered by the debunkers posing them. Several have taken a good deal of unravelling before I could conclude that they are either logically or factually untenable. None of the arguments pass a scientific screening as to their worthwhileness. The bottom line is that the documents must therefore be considered genuine and that a small group within the U.S. government has managed to withhold from the people of planet Earth the proof that man is not alone. This does not mean that I have been able to stamp the discussion with finality. Too many documents which might cast light on the basic questions are still being withheld by agencies of the United States Government. It appears that these MJ-12 documents are the most important documents ever leaked to the public and should be the focus of a great deal of investigative attention on the part of the journalistic, scientific, religious, political, and economic communities.

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The Final Report on Operation Majestic 12*
Stanton T. Friedman

Background

There is no question that IF the TOP SECRET/MAJIC EYES ONLY Briefing document for President Elect Eisenhower of 18 November, 1952, is genuine, it is one of the most important U.S. Government documents ever leaked to the public. The story told in the eight pages of the Briefing that are available is deceptively simple.

The wreckage of a flying saucer was recovered 75 miles northwest of Roswell, New Mexico, in July 1947. Four alien bodies were recovered, apparently having been ejected from the vehicle two miles east of the main wreckage site. The government took into its possession the wreckage and the bodies and established a group called Operation Majestic 12 or MJ-12 or Majic 12 to deal with the problem. The report notes that the characteristics of the human-like bodies were different from those of homo sapiens, that there were strange symbols on portions of the wreckage which had not yet been interpreted, that there had been an increase in UFO activity in 1952, that there had been another crashed saucer recovery in December, 1950, and that it was strongly recommended that Operation Majestic 12 still be kept accountable only to the president of the United States. Page 6 is a listing of Attachments A through H. Page 7 is a kind of subtitle page saying "Attachment A" and Attachment A, itself, is page 8. This is a brief memo from President Truman to Secretary of Defence James Forrestal dated September 24, 1947, and authorizing Forrestal to proceed with Operation Majestic 12. It is TOP SECRET/EYES ONLY. Attachments B through H were not included in the material that was received.

The question, of course, is whether or not the documents are genuine. The same applies to a third document known as the Cutler-Twining memo, dated July 14, 1954. All of these three documents are included in Appendix A. There are many complications involved with trying to assess the validity of these documents. The evaluation story is much more complex, in a sense, than the original crash retrieval story. That retrieval almost certainly occurred.

The purpose of this report is to review a substantial amount of research that I have done since becoming involved with the Operation Majestic 12 documents. In many ways the chase has been fascinating and frustrating as well. It is complicated by the simple fact that, if the documents are genuine, they deal with a very highly classified matter. Of particular interest is the fact that the MJ-12 document names the 12 original members of Operation Majestic 12 and also the 13th member who replaced Secretary of Defence Forrestal who died in 1949. The MJ-12 members are listed in Table 1. All were dead when the document was received. It is certainly possible that all three documents (the briefing, the TF memo and the CT memo) are totally fraudulent. It is also possible that all three are genuine or that only one, or two are genuine.

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Or that there is a mix of truth and fiction. A great deal of information is available which, with limited resources, can be investigated. To begin at the beginning, one needs to look at the background of how these documents were received, the events that led up to them, and then deal specifically with the research that has been performed.

Sources of MJ-12 Documents

The Briefing and Truman-Forrestal memo were received in the form of a roll of undeveloped 35 mm film, on which there were two sets of eight negatives each. The roll was received in the mail by Jaime Shandera at his Burbank home in a double wrapped plain brown envelope that arrived in early December, 1984, with no return address. Shandera had been working quite closely with William L. Moore and had many contacts with a group of so-called "insiders," some of whom were connected with the Air Force Office of Special Investigations in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Many contacts had given the impression that these "insiders" were interested in having the facts about flying saucers released to the public, but in such a manner that would protect their identity and their status, although there were occasional indications that they were willing to go public without that protection.

The story really began approximately 10 years earlier. I had worked on a number of UFO magazine articles with the late Bobbi Ann Slate Girona in Southern California. Bobbi was a writer. I am a nuclear physicist. We made a rather unusual team in the sense that if I couldn't explain complicated matters in such a way that she could understand them, obviously they couldn't be published. I could make sure that Bobbi stuck to the facts as we had them.

Bobbi had been talking to a forest ranger who had had an interesting UFO sighting and suggested that she really ought to talk to his mother. We then talked to his mother, Lydia Sleppy. She told the story not only of her sighting that occurred while she was living in New Mexico, but of the fact that back in the 1940s when she was working at a radio station in Albuquerque, she had a call from somebody at their affiliate station in Roswell, New Mexico, who described how a saucer had crashed, been recovered by the government, and was being taken to Wright Field (now Wright Patterson Air Force Base) in Ohio. He gave her a story to put out on the news wire which she proceeded to begin to type onto the teletype. Her transmission was interrupted. Apparently the teletype machine was being monitored. The interruption was roughly to the effect, "Stop, do not continue this transmission." Later, when she talked to the person who had called her, he clammed up entirely. I did the best I could following up on this rather intriguing story and did locate a couple of the people that Lydia Sleppy worked with. They had selective amnesia about the events for the most part, and then I ran into a stone wall. It was tucked away as one of those interesting stories that one hears, but about which little can be done.

TABLE 1
MEMBERS, OPERATION MAJESTIC-12

<u>NAME</u>	<u>Dates</u>		<u>Ages</u>		<u>COMMENTS</u>
	<u>BIRTH</u>	<u>DEATH</u>	<u>DEATH</u>	<u>7/47</u>	
Berkner, Lloyd V.	2/1/05	6/4/67	61	41	Scientist, explorer, space leader; first Exec. Dir. JRDB; at Carnegie Inst. in 1947.
Bronk, Detlev	8/13/97	11/17/75	78	49	Aviation-Physiologist Chrp. NRC, Nat. Acad. of Sci; Pres. Johns Hopkins & Rockefeller Univs.
Bush, Vannevar	3/11/90	6/28/74	84	57	Outstanding R. & D. Leader at MIT then Carnegie Inst.; Head OSRD, JRDB, R & DB, NACA.
Forrestal, James	2/15/92	5/22/49	57	55	Und. Sec. then Sec. of Navy First Sec. of Defense
Gray, Gordon	5/30/09	11/25/82	73	38	Intel. Bkgd.; Und. Sec. then Sec. of Army; Many high security positions for Truman & Ike
Hillenkoetter, Roscoe H.	5/8/97	6/18/82	85	50	Admiral; Navy Intel; Director Central Intel. Agency 1947-1950
Hunsaker, Jerome	8/26/86	9/10/84	98	60	Aeronautical Eng. MIT; head of NACA after Bush
Menzel, Donald H.	4/11/01	12/14/76	75	46	Harvard Astronomer; Expert on Eclipses, Cryptanalysis, radio propagation
Montague, Robert M.	8/7/99	2/20/58	58	47	Army General at Ft. Belvoir over White Sands MR; head of Armed Forces Spec. Weapons Ctr., Sandia
Smith, Walter B. (Gen.)	10/5/95	8/9/61	65	51	Ike's WW2 Ch. of Staff; Ambass. to USSR; DCI-4
Souers, Sidney W. (Adm.)	3/30/92	1/14/73	80	55	Navy Reserve Adm.; 1st DCI; 1st Exec. Sec. NSC; Intel. Consultant
Twining, Nathan F. (Gen.)	10/11/97	3/29/82	84	49	Head AMC; V. C. of S, C. of S. USAF then Ch. JCOS
Vandenberg, Hoyt S. (Gen.)	1/24/99	4/2/54	55	48	2nd C. of S. USAF, after 2nd DCI; G-2 in 1946.

DIRECTORS OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

<u>#</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TENURE</u>
DCI-1	SOUERS, SIDNEY WILLIAM Rear Adm., USN Reserve	23 January 1946 - 10 June 1946
DCI-2	VANDENBERG, HOYT SANFORD Lt. Gen., USAF	10 June 1946 - 1 May 1947
DCI-3	HILLENKOETTER, ROSCOE HENRY Rear Adm. USN	1 May 1947 - 7 October 1950
DCI-4	SMITH, WALTER BEDELL Gen. U.S. Army	7 October 1950 - 9 February 1953
DCI-5	DULLES, ALLEN WELSH	26 February 1953 - 29 November 1961
DCI-6	MCCONE, JOHN ALEX	29 Nov. 1961 - 28 April 1965
DCI-7	RABORN, WILLIAM FRANCIS JR. Vice. Adm. U.S. Navy (Ret.)	28 April 1965 - 30 June 1966
DCI-8	HELMS, RICHARD MCGARRAH	30 June 1966 - 2 February 1973
DCI-9	SCHLESINGER, JAMES RODNEY	2 February 1973 - 2 July 1973
DCI-10	COLBY, WILLIAM EGAN	4 September 1973 - 30 January 1976
DCI-11	BUSH, GEORGE HERBERT WALKER	30 January 1976 - 20 January 1977
DCI-12	TURNER, STANSFIELD (Admiral, US Navy, ret.)	9 March 1977 - 20 January 1981
DCI-13	CASEY, WILLIAM JOSEPH	28 January 1981

DEPUTY DIRECTORS OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

<u>#</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TENURE</u>
DDCI-1	DOUGLASS, KINGMAN	2 March 1946 - 11 July 1946
DDCI-2	WRIGHT, EDWIN KENNEDY	30 January 1947 - 9 March 1949
DDCI-3	JACKSON, WILLIAM HARDING	2 October 1950 - 3 August 1951
DDCI-4	DULLES, ALLEN WELSH	23 August 1951 - 26 February 1953
DDCI-5	CABELL, CHARLES PEARRE	23 April 1953 - 31 January 1962
DDCI-6	CARTER, MARSHALL SYLVESTER	3 April 1962 - 28 April 1965
DDCI-7	HELMS, RICHARD MCGARRAH	28 April 1965 - 30 June 1966
DDCI-8	TAYLOR, RUFUS LOCHLAND	13 October 1966 - 1 February 1969
DDCI-9	CUSHMAN, ROBERT EVERTON JR.	7 May 1969 - 31 December 1971
DDCI-10	WALTERS, VERNON ANTHONY	2 May 1972 - 2 July 1976
DDCI-11	KNOCHE, ENNO HENRY	7 July 1976 - 1 August 1977
DDCI-12	CARLUCCI, FRANK CHARLES	10 February 1978 - 20 January 1981
DDCI-13	INMAN, BOBBY RAY	12 February 1981 - 10 June 1982
DDCI-14	MCPMAHON, JOHN NORMAN	10 June 1982 -

TABLE 2
SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE, 1947-1985

Secretary	Appointing President	Dates of Service	Professional Background	Official National Security Experience	Length of Service in months
Forrestal	Truman	17/9/47-28/3/49	Investment Banker	Und. SecNav, 40-44	18
Johnson	Truman	28/3/49-19/9/50	Lawyer	SecNav, 44-47	18
Marshall	Truman	21/9/50-12/9/51	Military Officer	Asst. SecWr, 37-40	12
Lovett	Truman	17/9/51-20/1/53	Investment Banker	US Army, 1902-; Army COS, 39-45; SecState, 47-49	16
Wilson	Eisenhower	28/1/53-8/10/57	Industrialist	Asst. SecWar for Air, 41-45; Und. SecState, 47-49; DepSecDef, 50-51	56
McElroy	Eisenhower	9/10/57-1/12/59	Industrialist	None	26
Gates	Eisenhower	2/12/59-20/1/61	Investment Banker	Und. SecNav, 53-57; SecNav, 57-59; DepSecDef, 59	14
McNamara	Kennedy	21/1/61-29/2/68	Industrialist	None	85
Clifford	Johnson	1/3/68-20/1/69	Lawyer	None	11
Laird	Nixon	22/1/69-29/1/73	Politician	None	48
Richardson	Nixon	30/1/73-24/5/73	Govt Lawyer	Und. SecState, 69-70	4
Schlesinger	Nixon	2/7/73-19/11/75	Economist	Chr. AEC, 71-73; Dir, CIA, 73	29
Rumsfeld	Ford	20/11/75-20/1/77	Politician	None	14
Brown	Carter	21/1/77-20/1/81	Govt Physicist	Dir, DRE, 61-65; SecAF, 65-69	48
Weinberger	Reagan	21/1/81-	Lawyer	None	

I continued my lecturing. There was great interest in a nuclear physicist giving an illustrated lecture "Flying Saucers ARE Real" and little competition on the college lecture circuit. I had spent 14 years working on a wide variety of highly classified advanced nuclear and space systems for major companies such as General Electric, Westinghouse, Aerojet General Nucleonics, TRW and General Motors, but the bottom fell out of that business in 1970. So I spent the decade of the 1970s full time lecturing, writing, and investigating UFOs. On January 11, 1977 I gave a lecture at the University of Minnesota in Morris, Minnesota. The temperature was 41 below zero and frankly I was astonished that there was a full house. (I recognize there isn't much to do on a January evening in Morris, Minnesota.) After the lecture I went with Bill Moore to John's Pizza Place. Bill and I had met in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a decade earlier when I was very active in the UFO Research Institute in Pittsburgh. He had an interest in UFOs, but had been only peripherally involved. We talked at some length. He was then teaching high school in Herman, Minnesota, but was interested in a wide variety of things. We had other conversations over the next year about UFO research.

A real breakthrough occurred on February 20, 1978. I was in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to lecture at Louisiana State University and was doing three different interviews at a local television station. The station director was being polite over coffee and out of the blue came up with a sentence that got my adrenalin flowing. He said quite casually "the person you really ought to talk to is Jesse Marcel." "Why is that?" I said. "Well, he handled pieces of one of these things when he was in the service, a long time ago." This casual remark obviously could be very important. I asked for more information. He said "Well, Jesse and I are old ham radio buddies. He lives over in Houma, Louisiana. He's very straightforward and trustworthy."

I had a very busy day and a great crowd at LSU. The next day at the airport, on the way to somewhere else, I checked with telephone information, got a number for Jesse Marcel and called him. He told a fascinating story of having been the base intelligence officer at the Roswell Army Air Force Base in Roswell, New Mexico. He wasn't sure of the date but it was in the late 1940s. He was eating lunch at the officer's club and he received a call from the local sheriff who mentioned that some rancher had come in with pieces of strange wreckage and thought the base might be interested. He checked it out, met with the sheriff, talked to the base commander, Colonel William Blanchard, and went out with a Counter Intelligence Corps agent named Cavitt. The rancher, the next day, showed them the wreckage. They brought back an Army carry-all and an old Buick full of fragments while leaving most of the wreckage out on the ranch. There were several kinds of very strange material which were brought back to the base. Jesse was instructed to put it on a B-29 and to fly with it to Wright Field in Ohio. They were to make a stop at the headquarters of the 8th Army Air Force, of which his group, the 509th Composite Bomb Group, was a part, in Fort Worth, Texas. When they got there, General

Roger Ramey, head of the 8th Air Force, instructed him not to say anything, told the press it was just the wreckage of a weather balloon radar reflector and they went on back to Roswell. His picture was in a lot of newspapers.

This conversation was the beginning of a long effort to dig out the truth about what happened at Roswell. This search is described in other publications (Reference 1-7) so I won't go into it in much detail here. A very important second event took place in October. Bill Moore had visited me in the summer of 1978 in California talking about being interested in doing something maybe about crashed saucers. We were both aware that there had been a great deal of publicity for a story about Hangar 18, supposedly containing 12 alien bodies at Wright Field. The story had been told by Robert Spencer Carr, of Florida, who could provide nothing to back it up although it had certainly received a lot of press mileage in 1974. One always feels that where there's smoke there may be fire. But without verification, which Carr certainly could not provide when I contacted him, it was one of those many dead ends.

On October 24th, 1978 I met Vern and Gene Maltais. After my lecture at Bemidji State University in Bemidji, Minnesota, they quietly told me of an old friend of theirs named Barney Barnett who, in New Mexico, had told them that he had run across a saucer stuck in the ground with four strange bodies around it and that the military had come along and told him and a nearby archaeological expedition never to say anything under any circumstances. It just so happened that the very next day I met with Bill Moore at Thief River Falls and Crookston, Minnesota, and passed on the Barnett story for follow-up, because he was still living in Minnesota.

In January, 1979, Bill had come across the story of Hughie Green, an English actor, who described how, driving across the United States in the late 1940s, he had heard an incredible story about the recovery of a crashed flying saucer on several radio stations but that when he got to the East coast there was nothing more. Bill contacted him, got a date for the event that led him on February 10, 1979, to check out newspaper stories at the University of Minnesota Library. He found an article on July 8, 1947, about what had happened to Jesse Marcel! This gave us a chance to verify the accuracy of Jesse's recall. The articles gave us a date for which to look at other newspapers for other articles. These gave us a number of names and that began a very intensive research effort.

Just three months later I was in Houma, Louisiana, as one of a number of stops being made with a film crew to produce what eventually became "UFOs Are Real" a 93 minute movie documentary. We interviewed Jesse Marcel at length. As of 1980, when the book The Roswell Incident (by Moore and Charles Berlitz) came out, Bill and I had talked to about 60 people in conjunction with the event. Bill Moore and I did 98 percent of the Roswell research. We were both shocked when the galleys of the book included extraneous material and that left out important material that would help in evaluating the reliability of the people. The book was a success

from a writer's viewpoint because of the advance royalties paid by publishers in eleven different countries. The critics panned the extraneous inaccurate material that was in the book (and there was plenty of that) and ignored the solid information.

When Bill was promoting the book, on radio and television, he was approached by an "insider" who called the station, arranged to meet with Bill, showed some credentials, and eventually established a kind of relationship indicating that he worked for the government, was interested in getting the information out, and would try to help in any way he could. We would have to be cautious about anything that was given. It was a fascinating contact with the "underworld" of Air Force Intelligence, apparently. In August of 1980, I had moved from Hayward, California, in the San Francisco area, to Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada, 3,500 miles by truck, east of Hayward. Earlier that year I had been called by a company that was talking about doing a fictional movie about UFOs. The director would be a man named Jaime Shandera. They also wanted somebody to help out with the script writing. Naturally I thought of Bill, who by that time had moved to Arizona. We did have several sessions, and did shoot a little film, but project funding fell apart. Bill, after his contacts with the 'insiders' and with me living so far away, finally decided he had to bring Jaime in on it.

We stayed in touch by telephone and by meeting at various conferences and meetings across the country. This is the background to the receipt of the roll of film.

When the Majestic-12 film showed up in December, 1984, I was notified. Bill printed the roll of film. The problem was of course, were the eight pages legitimate or not? The balance of this report deals with the evidence and counter arguments that have convinced me that they are indeed legitimate. There were particular concerns: (1) that it would be disinformation entirely (2) that it would contain a lot of truth mixed in with some phoney baloney material so that we would go off in the wrong direction. Meanwhile they would have kept their secrets much longer; (3) or it could be plain, straight, legitimate. The question was how to establish which was correct.

The most bothersome thing, when they read me the list of names for members of Operation Majestic 12, was the presence of Harvard astronomer Donald H. Menzel on the list. The other eleven names, surprisingly perhaps to those on the outside, we had already picked up on in our continuing research on the Roswell incident. By the time the film was received, we had contacted 92 people concerned with the incident. We had been checking on who was doing what in the government in early July 1947. If there had indeed been the recovery of a crashed flying saucer, one would have expected some kind of activity to reflect that since it would have been a singular event, indeed. We already had been looking at White House logs of visitors with Truman, newspaper articles around the time that would mention government officials, cross contacts between people who you would expect to be involved. We had re-looked at a September 23, 1947, letter from General Nathan Twining describing

a number of government organizations which should be notified of what was happening on the UFO scene. That letter is in Appendix B. I had, in 1979, obtained a copy of the so-called Smith memo of November 1950, a formerly Top Secret Canadian memo which had these phrases:

"I made discreet inquiries of the Canadian Embassy in Washington and obtained the following information (about flying saucers) (1) the subject is the most classified in the United States, even more so than the H bomb; (2) flying saucers exist; (3) their modus operandi is as yet unknown, but there's a small group working under Doctor Vannevar Bush and (4) the entire subject is considered of enormous significance by the United States Authorities."

Because of the mention of Dr. Bush, I had been delving in considerable detail into who he was, and who his contacts were. It turned out he was the common factor in the organizations named by General Twining, so that all the names on the list made sense to us except that of Donald Menzel, and his name stuck out like a sore thumb.

General (later 4-star) Nathan F. Twining was certainly no surprise as a member of MJ-12. A very important formerly Secret letter from him to Brigadier General Schulgen at Air Force Headquarters was first published in the 1969 Condon report. It was featured in the documentary movie "UFOs Are Real" which was made in 1979. But I really missed two of the most important aspects of the letter besides its implications of the reality of intelligently controlled flying discs. One was the statement "(2) The lack of physical evidence in the shape of crash recovered exhibits which would undeniably prove the existence of these objects." Since the letter dated September 23, 1947, interesting enough the day before the Truman-Forrestal memo, was only classified Secret, it could NOT discuss information that was Top Secret, which clearly the recovered wreckage would have been.

It was well after 1979 when I finally appreciated the importance of item "a" in the recommendations listing the groups to which complete sets of all data should be made available: "the Army, Navy, Atomic Energy Commission (A.E.C.), JRDB, the Air Force Scientific Advisory Group (AFSAG), NACA, and the RAND and NEPA projects." What forced me to reexamine this letter was my information on Dr. Vannevar Bush. First of all, the last six groups are all concerned with sophisticated technology, not with ongoing defense work. Second, the common link seemed to be Vannevar Bush. Back in 1982 (well before the receipt of the MJ-12 documents) I had noted that Bush had been prewar chairman of NACA (National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics), had established and was the first chairman of the Joint Research and Development Board (JRDB), the post war successor to the Office of Scientific Research and Development (OSRD) which had been headed by him during the war and which had established the postwar AEC as well. JRDB had also had a say in establishing the Nuclear Energy for Propulsion Applications (NEPA) program. Bush had been a professor at MIT for about 20 years before being named Chairman of the Carnegie

Institution in DC in 1939.

As a result of reviewing a number of NACA documents at the Truman and other Libraries, I also had noted that Twining had served on NACA and that the NACA was expanded in 1948 from 15 to 17 members with the two new members being Dr. Detlev Bronk, an aviation physiologist (listed as an MJ-12 member) and Dr. James H. Doolittle, one of the world's great flyers and also one of the first recipients of a PhD in Aeronautics (from MIT when Bush was a dean). Doolittle eventually became Chairman of NACA in 1956, was chairman of the AFSAG and was involved in a host of very classified intelligence-related activities throughout the postwar era including chairing a committee which evaluated the CIA for President Eisenhower, organizing super-secret Operation Solarium in 1953.

Once the MJ-12 member listing was received, other links fell in place. Jerome Hunsaker of MIT had succeeded Bush as NACA chairman. Vandenberg had served on NACA. Bronk became vice chairman of NACA and had headed an OSRD Biology Committee under Bush.

The reader by now will not be surprised that Twining was an early target of my research. He was actually alive when I started my quest, but according to his wife, one of his sons, and his former pilot, he was suffering with Alzheimer's disease. I did find out that his papers had been donated to the Library of Congress Manuscript Division and managed to get approval from his son to view the papers. Unfortunately, the great bulk were still classified. I put in requests for classification review of a number of boxes based upon the Finders Aid which covered about 40,000 pages. It was in one of these folders that a couple of discoveries were made in a folder labelled "Eyes Only." These were two memos from Cutler, noted earlier relating to Operation Solarium. In Twining's correspondence files there were also materials of interest. He had planned a visit to Boeing in Seattle for July 16, 1947 both to review the new B-50 bomber and to do some fishing with old friends, which was an important recreational activity to Twining. The trip to the West Coast had clearly been planned for a long time (solidly planned by June 2) but was suddenly cancelled. Earl Schaefer, Vice President of Boeing-Wichita (Kansas) had written on 10 July, 1947, asking Twining to stop by to see the prototype XL-15 liaison plane on his way to the West Coast. In his response to Earl of 17 July, 1947, Twining said "with deepest regrets we had to cancel our trip to the Boeing factory due to a very important and sudden matter that developed here.... I have been away quite a bit the last couple of weeks so have not had a chance to..." (Emphasis added) (See Appendix B).

Newspaper articles quoting Twining about flying saucers clearly established that he was in New Mexico around July 9. This strongly suggested that the travelling referred to in the letter and "the very important and sudden matter" were connected with New Mexico. Several years later one of Twining's children gave me the name of his pilot whom I managed to locate and eventually meet in person and to copy many pages of his pilot log book. There was a

6.5 hour flight on July 7 (Wright Field to Alamogordo, New Mexico) and a return flight, with 2 stops, of 8 hours 40 minutes on July 11. The flight on Monday, July 7 was from Wright Field (Twining's base) to Alamogordo Army Air Field (NM). On Friday, July 11, the log notes: from Alamogordo to White Sands (NM) to Albuquerque (probably Kirtland AAFB), and back to Wright Field in Ohio. This was the only trip to New Mexico for several months preceding July. There was, interestingly, another trip just before General Twining took over as Head of the vital Alaskan Command on October 9, 1947. Twining's plane returned from Anchorage to Boeing on September 25, from Boeing to Hamilton AFB to Los Angeles on September 28 and from Los Angeles to Muroc (Dry Lake, now Edwards AFB in Calif.) to Biggs Field (El Paso) on Sept. 30. On October 1, there were 6 hours and 10 minutes of flying from Biggs with a stop in Alamogordo and back to Wright Field. Obviously, there must have been reasons for stopping in Muroc and Alamogordo. Twining was not on board but his assistant, General Benjamin Chidlaw, was. He later became the first head of the Air Defense Command.

A key point that must be made here is that Twining left Dayton on Monday, July 7, but the fuss about Roswell (press release about recovery of a flying disc) went out the next day, on July 8. How could this be? A growing body of evidence indicates that there was actually a crash west of Socorro (Barnett Story) on about July 3, which got NO press coverage and which may well have been tracked by radar at the White Sands Missile Range since the radar certainly would have been on in anticipation of a rocket launch that day. Newspaper articles say the launch did not take place because there had been an accident which injured several people with a toxic substance. If the radar had tracked the UFO down, that would explain the prompt appearance of the military at the location of civil engineer Barney Barnett and the archaeology group. Surely if something had been tracked down there would have been subsequent aerial reconnaissance from Alamogordo with troops out as quickly as possible. Roswell was a good deal east of there. Alamogordo was the home of numerous rocket scientists including the German contingent under Werner von Braun. It must have been quite a shock when Colonel Blanchard ordered First Lieutenant Walter Haut to put out his press release about the wreckage found on the Foster Ranch by "Mac" Brazell. Probably the recovery near Horse Springs New Mexico at the edge of the Plains of San Augustin would have stimulated careful monitoring of all press wire service transmissions to assure that no story went out. It is very likely not a coincidence that the newspapers noted that President Truman met with New Mexico Senator Chavez on July 9 with no good reason being given, and radio people from Roswell have said they were called to discontinue coverage of the crashed disc story or lose their license.

It is important to remember that Roswell Army Air Force Base was basically a Strategic Air Command base whose primary purpose was not research and development, but rather the training of a powerful force of heavy bombers in the new tactics of atom bombing which were quite different from standard bombing tactics. It had

very high security but with an entirely different mission from that at White Sands Missile Range and Holloman and Kirtland AAF none very far away.

The Menzel Story

Doctor Menzel was a Harvard Professor of astrophysics, a well known astronomer, who was an expert on eclipses, for example. He led a number of eclipse expeditions around the world including one in the Soviet Union in 1936. His first quite negative book on UFOs was published in 1953 and he published two more after that. He proclaimed that he could explain every sighting. I had read his first book during my initial review of interesting flying saucer books in the late 1950s and was astonished at how, in order to make explanations fit, he had to adjust the data. If one changes all the witnesses' testimony, then anyone can explain a sighting. I was terribly disappointed in his work. He seemed to take every public opportunity to take pot shots at UFOs. All sightings had explanations!! I had only one encounter with Dr. Menzel, directly. I was giving a lecture at Harvard University, sponsored by an engineering alumni group, and called him earlier that day to invite him to the lecture just so nobody would think I was trying to avoid him. I had no idea how much publicity had been done by the sponsoring group. His response rather startled me. He said, "Oh, I know who you are" when I gave him my name.

"Oh, you read my paper next to yours in the Congressional Hearings Document of 1968?"

"No, I've seen letters and memos about you."

I still don't know what that statement meant. He went on to say "You can't be a scientist and believe in UFOs." At this point I laughed at such a strange remark. He got angry and started to rant and rave. I said "Look, Dr. Menzel, I just called out of politeness to invite you to my talk. I didn't call to argue with you."

"Okay. Of course I won't be there" he said.

So I told the story that night. It was my one encounter with the man. I had been aware that he had an enormous correspondence about UFOs which is at the American Philosophical Society Library in Philadelphia, which I had visited. He gave testimony at the 1968 Congressional hearings, in writing, as I had. He was also a participant in a 1969 UFO Conference in Boston, sponsored by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Somebody else read his paper, but he was there. He was a favorite target of Dr. James E. MacDonald, one of the world's premier ufologists, prior to his untimely death. Jim dissected Menzel's explanations, (Jim's specialty was upper atmosphere physics) and it was clear Menzel had gotten away with "scientific murder," so to speak, in trying to supposedly use science to explain cases. Brad Sparks, a young UFO researcher in California also demonstrated the lack of scientific integrity in Menzel's UFO investigations.

In any event, it was difficult to understand how an astronomer at Harvard, a total debunker, could be part of a committee that included such outstanding people, all with high level security

clearances, all heavily mixed up in the Washington classified information scene. The MJ-12 members are all listed in Table 1 which also gives their date of birth and death. Obviously, we could go to none of these people since they were all dead by the time the Eisenhower briefing document was received. It is of considerable interest that the last survivor (and first born) was Dr. Jerome Hunsaker who died in September 10, 1984, just 3 months before the document was received and two months before President Ronald Reagan's reelection. Dr. Hunsaker had been the last survivor for at least two years. If anybody was paying attention to when these people would no longer be available for questioning, he would have been waiting for Dr. Hunsaker's death. His obituary, incidently, was in the New York Times on September 12, 1984.

What is still left is the puzzle of Dr. Menzel. This set in train a considerable research effort. I had trouble believing that he could have been involved. My initial reaction when I found out his name was on the list was, "That's all we needed! Obviously the document must be a fraud." But I persisted because some of the other information clearly reflected reality as it was then known by us. For example, I had never heard of General Robert M. Montague until his name turned up on an appointment calendar for the second week of July in 1947 as being introduced to the President because he was heading a new secret group (apparently the Armed Forces Special Weapons Centre) at Sandia base in Albuquerque, New Mexico which is involved in nuclear weapons and all kinds of other highly classified matters. I had run across the name of Dr. Detlev Bronk as noted above. Twining and Vandenberg had served on NACA as well. Hunsaker was chairman at the time, Bush had previously been chairman. That suggested that nobody picked these names out of the blue. They were obviously familiar with Washington happenings. The problem was how to check on Dr. Menzel.

I got a listing of his correspondence file folders at the American Philosophical Library and also found out that a number of his papers were at the University of Denver, where he had been an undergraduate student. I also determined that a considerable portion of his files were at the archives at the Harvard University Library. Unfortunately, I could not just walk in and look at his files. I corresponded with all three places and found that I needed to get permission from the head of the Astronomy Department and from the head of the Smithsonian Observatory at Harvard to view his papers. In addition, it turned out that some of the material in his files required additional approval from Mrs. Menzel. I arranged to spend a couple of days at the Harvard Archives with the assistance of grants from the Fund for UFO Research and the Fair Witness Project, with the other half of the week being spent reviewing the Forrestal papers at Princeton University, which also required approval, in this case from Forrestal's heirs.

Looking at the finder's guide from Harvard, I didn't see any obvious place to start. There wasn't a big listing under UFOs, not surprising since his UFO correspondence was at the American

Philosophical Society Library. So, because I could find nothing more exciting, I started with his correspondence with Jack Kennedy. It surprised me that there was any such correspondence. But I immediately found a number of "bombshells."

Comments from Letters from Dr. Donald Howard Menzel to John F. Kennedy: "I am sending you a copy of a letter sent to me by Oswald Jacoby. He and I served in the Navy together, in what is now the National Security Agency. I have been associated with this activity for almost 30 years, and probably have the longest continuous record of association of any person in the country. I still keep my close association with them. Properly cleared to one another, I should be able to help in this sensitive area." August 13, 1960.

...To Senator John F. Kennedy: "but there is one deeper and more complex area in which I may be of assistance. I have been associated since 1930 with a small organization that has now grown to the great National Security Agency. I served with them as a naval officer during World War II. I have been a consultant to that activity, with Top Secret clearance, and have also had some association with C.I.A. Obviously, in an unclassified letter, I cannot go further into detail. But I wish to register that I have certain facts in my possession concerning actions by Eisenhower and his subordinates that have had a very adverse effect in these supersensitive areas. Matters were so bad that I wrote a Top Secret report, which eventually reached Eisenhower and had some beneficial effect, but the reaction was only temporary. This report can be made available to you and would serve to educate you on the shortcomings -- and successes -- in this area. Because of my length of service, I probably know more about what has gone on in this agency over the years than almost anyone now within it. I also know the people, many no longer associated with the agency, that can be relied on to contribute." copies to Prof. A. Cox, Prof. A. Chayes. November 3, 1960.

"Dear Jack:... Since my memorandum concerning the National Security Agency may have become misplaced during the campaign, let me repeat that I have been a consultant to this agency and its predecessor for 30 years. I served in it actively during World War II as a Commander in the Navy. I am one of the few people who has had continued service and contact with its varied activities." Dec. 8, 1960.

To Senator John F. Kennedy..."Dear Jack: (speaking of the space program) "May I suggest one word of caution, in strictest confidence. Many of the scientists have some concerns that the strong influence exerted by Dr. Bronk in the space area. As President of the National Academy of Sciences, he is a powerful man. Somehow he manages to get on almost every committee of importance. I have served on a number of these with him and have not been impressed either with his breadth of vision or his depth.

He will undoubtedly urge you to put a great deal of power in his hands. I simply urge caution." December 27, 1960.

To President John F. Kennedy:... "Dear Jack":... speaking of Hugh Dryden named Number 2 man at NASA "He has the support of Detlev Bronk, President of the National Academy of Sciences, but we are not impressed with the soundness of Bronk's judgment. The scientific community feels very strongly in this matter and I am passing this comment on to you for your information and in the interest of a strong space program." Feb. 3, 1961

From an item undated (probably early 1970s) entitled "REVIEW BY DONALD H. Menzel of the History of the Loyalty Hearings (1950)," Here are Menzel's comments. "April 13, 1950 marked the beginning of the unhappiest, most traumatic experience of my life. Although the war had been over for more than four years, I had continued as commanding officer of Communications Unit 1-1 of the U.S. Naval Reserve in Boston. I was a consultant with TOP SECRET ULTRA CLEARANCE to the National Security Agency, which had replaced the Naval Communications unit I had been associated with during the war."....

It should be stressed that Menzel knew Kennedy because Kennedy was a member of the Board of Overseers at Harvard and had chosen astronomy as his particular area of interest. As I later found out from Mrs. Menzel, Doctor Menzel was a great admirer of Jack Kennedy. He noted in one letter that Kennedy had done his own reports, unlike many of the visiting Board of Overseers who would ask Menzel to write the report for them. In any event, a whole new side of Donald Menzel emerged, much to my surprise. The facts that he had a longer, continuous association with the National Security Agency, and its predecessor navy group than anybody else, that he had a TOP SECRET, ULTRA Security Clearance, that he had done work for the CIA, that Menzel had even written a letter concerning what was happening during the Eisenhower Administration to the NSA, that he was a world class expert on cryptanalysis, were all surprises. As a matter of fact, Menzel had taught cryptanalysis before the War. He was a great lover of puzzles, it seems. He actually, post World War II, headed the Cambridge, Mass., Navy Communications Group Reserve Unit Number 1.

He served during the war as a Navy Commander in Washington even though at the beginning of the war he was already almost 40 years old. He worked with a group that was involved in many different areas of research. One of them was code-breaking. He had learned Japanese to help break the Japanese codes. He worked on some technical problems which were right up his alley. He was an expert on solar astronomy. In order to observe the sun one uses a chronograph device that blots out the main body of the sun by putting in place in effect a circular shield that allows one to see what is happening over at the edges of the sun beyond the boundary of the body of the sun itself. Menzel's expertise in this area came in handy in trying to determine how a pilot should deal with

a Japanese zero airplane coming at him with the sun right behind the zero. He worked on a number of radio wave propagation problems, some of which were involved with the question of detecting German submarines and keeping radio silence and how to get a directional bearing when you are out in the Pacific, hundreds of miles from any land. There were just a whole host of problems that Menzel's particularly interesting background was helpful in solving. Menzel, unlike many astronomers, had a very pragmatic approach to problems. He was interested in engineering work. He had done a lot of analytical chemistry while he was growing up in Colorado, even setting up a testing lab for geological samples.

I visited his wife in the company of two Harvard people and I found her very charming and cooperative. She knew nothing about his classified work. I didn't mention UFOs. I did mention a particularly intriguing event that I had never heard about elsewhere involving Menzel. The worst experience of his life (as noted above) was a loyalty hearing, one of the bizarre McCarthy-type hearings that occurred in 1950, even though he had a Top Secret Ultra clearance with the Navy, which continued after the war. Partly because he was head of communications group number one in Cambridge and was doing all kinds of classified consulting work for numerous companies, he had a small contract with the Air Force Cambridge Research Labs. The work interested him and required only a Secret clearance. Suddenly two men showed up at his door serving legal papers on him. The U.S. Air Force had reason to believe that his clearance should be removed because of his disloyalty to the United States!! Much to his credit, he fought it vigorously. There were two weeks of hearings. The charges were absurd in the first place. They had no substance and the people who made them didn't even show up at the hearings. But he must be "pro Russian" because he led an eclipse expedition in 1936 to Siberia; because his wife had brought in a pair of stockings for him to give to a Soviet astronomer to take back to his wife; because he had said good things about the Soviet Union early on in the War when there was a big dinner where everybody said good things about the Soviet Union. He was supposedly "disloyal" because Harvard Astronomer Harlow Shapley (who was his boss) was known for his tendencies in the pro Soviet Direction. It went on. The hearings took place in late May of 1950. There was no record of them in the New York Times or Washington Post. I wrote a number of Freedom of Information requests, but nobody seemed to know anything. Then I rediscovered an item that had been in my files all along from the Library of Congress Manuscript Division where Vannevar Bush's files are.

There was one letter (Appendix B) from Menzel's attorney to Bush mentioning these loyalty hearings. This was in January, 1951 and telling Bush in strong terms, thanks for all his help and that Donald had been cleared. This established a previously unknown link between Bush and Menzel. I contacted the attorney's firm, found out that there were 1,100+ pages of hearing transcripts and that they were actually in the Harvard Archives. When I dug into them, I found Bush's testimony which wasn't in the Menzel file in

the Bush papers, interestingly enough.

It was clear that there was a long and close connection between the two of them dating from 1934, that Bush was quite familiar with Menzel's wartime highly classified work, that Bush, as with everybody else who testified, strongly noted Menzel's ability to keep things secret and his great discretion with regard to classified matters. Witness after witness testified that Menzel simply didn't mix the classified and unclassified worlds. Even his Princeton Professor, Dr. Russell, another outstanding astronomer, noted that Menzel simply wouldn't talk about classified matters. While at Harvard, thanks to the help of Joan Thompson, I also talked to a number of people who knew Menzel. Some of them didn't even know about the loyalty hearing. One of them was very helpful in pointing out that when he had been visiting the Naval Research Lab, Menzel was there all the time. There was quite a dichotomy at Harvard between those who were for classified research and those who were opposed and Menzel was certainly one of those who was for. There again his discretion about classified matters was stressed. Here are some of Bush's comments to the Loyalty Board May 22, 1950: "I first knew Donald H. Menzel of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in either 1934 or 1935 when I was engaged in designing and building a machine known as a differential analyzer at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where I was then Vice president and Dean of Engineering. Dr. Menzel, who was then an Assistant or Associate Professor in the Astronomy Department at Harvard University, was much interested in the possibility of applying the differential analyzer to the solution of certain astronomical and astrophysical problems. This mutual interest led to a technical association of some intimacy over a period of about a year. Thereafter, until I became associated with the Carnegie Institution in 1939, we met in connection with scientific or technical matters fairly frequently, usually in connection with the development of specialized machinery for astrophysical use. Subsequently, in about 1941, Dr. Menzel undertook for the Office of Scientific Research and Development, of which I became Director in that year, a special study of sighting anti-aircraft guns into the sun.

....

As a Lieutenant Commander and subsequently Commander, United States Navy, assigned to Naval Communications in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Dr. Menzel had occasions to discuss other highly classified matters with me from time to time during the period 1943-1945.

....

All of his responsibilities with which I am familiar in the course of his war time services to the United States Navy and the Office of Scientific Research and Development, Dr. Menzel carried out faithfully, loyally, discreetly and with a high degree of technical and scientific competence. I was, throughout my pre-war and war-

time relations with him, entirely convinced of his complete loyalty to our country, his entire trustworthiness with respect to matters of the highest classification and his discretion, care and conscientiousness in all matters involving security.

....

Since Dr. Menzel's return to civilian status in the latter part of 1945, my personal relations with him have included meetings and conversations on technical subjects. Based on my knowledge and judgment of his character and my war-time experience, I am as thoroughly convinced today of his complete loyalty, his entire trustworthiness and his discretion, care and conscientiousness in security matters as I was throughout the war.

....

I am acquainted with many persons who have been associated with Dr. Menzel in one or more of his various activities in scholarship, in service, in administration and in his country's service. I am familiar with Dr. Menzel's reputation among these associates... his reputation among these associates is that of a loyal citizen of the United States, active and energetic in the service of the Government and its Armed Services, deeply interested in the national security, and discreet, careful, conscientious and trustworthy in all matters relating thereto."

Coming from Bush, the above is high praise indeed.

I also discovered that Menzel was a close associate of Dr. Lloyd Berkner, another member of MJ-12 and that he obviously was well acquainted with Dr. Bronk even though he didn't much approve of Bronk's views as of 1960 about space and other matters. He considered Dr. Robert Oppenheimer a close friend. I also found his travel expense book for 1947 and 1948 and noted that he made numerous trips to Colorado and then down to New Mexico. The ostensible reason for the trips was the establishment of an Air Force Observatory for solar research. He obviously could have been doing other things in New Mexico. This was on a government expense account, not a Harvard expense account.

I found out that Menzel had turned down a job offer from a company called ERA, Engineering Research Associates, established in the Minneapolis area, by his former associates in the Navy group in Washington,. He mentioned specifically his former boss Howard Engstrom, one of the founders of ERA. They offered him a job, which he turned down though for \$10,000 a year which was a lot for that time period, but did do consulting work with them and actually owned some stock in the company. Menzel also noted that he had done consulting work for Lockheed, for M. cDonnell Douglas and for Collins Radio. The classified text he had written about radio propagation had been declassified after the war and published. He served on a National Research Council committee on radio propagation. He was obviously far more than just an astronomer.

I have told a lot of the Menzel story in Reference 8.

I have more recently obtained some further information. A MUFON member told me that he had heard that while Menzel was consulting at ERA in the Minneapolis area one summer in the late 1940s, he supposedly got a phone call and had to leave to work on something very classified which he could not discuss. I made contacts with some of the people in the Minnesota MUFON group and also had a call from a John Dingley, one of whose neighbors was one of the old ERA guys. ERA, as it happened was a forerunner of a number of computer firms, and was an outstanding organization, according to a fortieth anniversary history, written in 1986. One of the reasons for its formation was a push by James Forrestal (listed as on MJ-12), then Secretary of the Navy, who didn't want the code breaking capability lost to the Navy. There was a lot of work that needed to be done. The company was eventually started but had troubles raising money because they couldn't talk about what they were doing! One of the founders of the company was Howard Engstrom, Menzel's war time boss and later first assistant director of the NSA.

The fortieth year history also gave a listing of the "alumni" who were present at the banquet, as well as a history of the corporation. I did some digging and found that there was a Babbage Computer Institute in Minnesota which does a lot of gathering of historical information. They referred me to the Hadley Library in Wilmington, Delaware, which had some of the papers of ERA, partly because of some lawsuits. ERA was the most successful computer company post World War Two and eventually became the enormous Control Data Corporation with a lot of spin-offs of other companies. There were several surprises. One was not only that Menzel owned 1000 shares of stock, but that his consulting fee was much higher, \$18,000 a year, on an annual basis, than even supervisors were being paid at that time. Obviously, his services were highly valued. Secondly, in one listing of current research activities, there's the usual dull abstruse scientific work dealing with computers. There's another item with Menzel's name next to it called "Diffractive Jewellery". I've yet to find anybody who knows what that means. But it sounds like a "cover" title. Everything they did was classified. Jewellery seemed totally out of the mainstream. Also, in talking to a number of the former consultants, managers, etc., all of whom were pretty much retired at this point, I found somebody who knew Menzel, not well, but knew of him, and had met with him. He remembered one summer when Menzel was there for a very short time and left in a hurry, as far as he could tell. I asked him what year that was. He thought for a moment, I bit my tongue to keep from suggesting any particular date and he casually said, "That was 1947, I think."

Menzel could very well have been involved in Operation Majestic 12. He had the right clearances, had the right kind of background to deal with at least two aspects of the problem posed by the recovery of a crashed alien saucer; his astronomical background and his familiarity with another symbolic language, Japanese, coupled with his ability for code breaking, since there

were definitely strange symbols on the wreckage at Roswell. He had an existing high level clearance, he was well known to some of the key people like Bush, whose testimony at the loyalty hearings clearly indicated he knew what Menzel was doing during the war even though it was unclassified testimony.

What had seemed an irrational, crazy bit of disinformation, namely the inclusion of Donald Menzel's name on a list of high level people with high level clearances, now didn't seem strange at all. I had not been able to prove that Menzel was a part of MJ-12. What I have been able to show beyond a reasonable doubt was that he very well could have been. He had the right clearances. He knew the right people. He had special skills that uncleared people did not know about. I checked a number of biographies of Menzel, listings in various "Who's Who" type of publications, even the eight-page testimonial article by Leo Goldberg (his student and then colleague) after Menzel's death in Sky and Telescope. While a number of sources mentioned his U.S. Navy work during the war, not one even hints at his postwar involvement at a high level with intelligence activities. This, alone, establishes his discretion.

There was quite a violent reaction in the ufological community to my suggestion that Menzel could have been part of MJ-12, mostly by people who don't understand how security works. For example his close friend, Dr. Ernest Taves, a psychiatrist who writes science fiction and co-authored Menzel's last UFO book, while admitting that Menzel would have been called in on such a project had there been one, felt that he, as a close friend, would have been told about it when they were working on that last book in the 70s and that there would have been no need of security past the first several months of the involvement!! Both of these are very naive and don't do credit to Dr. Menzel. In the first place, people who work on highly classified materials don't even tell details to their families. I say that having had a clearance myself for fourteen years, and having talked to many dozens of old timers, especially from World War II. They simply did not tell their families what they were doing. Obviously one reason for this, besides the notion that "loose lips sink ships," is that if the enemy thinks he can get secrets from the family, he will try to do so. It simply was not standard practice. Often families didn't even know where the man with the clearance was going when he left town, because he couldn't tell them.

One should recall that Nobel Prize winning scientists involved in the Manhattan Project at Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory during World War II often travelled under aliases. Their mail went to a post office box in Santa Fe.

Taves' notion that there would be no need for security after several months is absolutely absurd. Clearly, the determination of the means of propulsion for the crashed saucer was a project that might require decades or centuries, not months. In 1947, it was certainly expected that the U.S. would have a monopoly on the A-bomb for several years. There was great concern about the Cold War, about the build up by Stalin of his military forces and the demobilization of the USA and the fact that the Soviets managed to

obtain the services of numerous German rocket and aircraft technicians. If we didn't have solid information about either the propulsion system or the motivation of the aliens, how could we dare to go public? Taves has given no indication that Menzel ever broke his security vows to Taves or anybody else. Certainly Mrs. Menzel insisted he never spoke about classified matters to her. It was quite satisfying to me to have one of Menzel's long-term colleagues to whom I eventually sent a copy of my paper about Menzel and the MJ-12 papers, say that he thought Menzel would have enjoyed playing the game of knowing there was the wreckage of an alien saucer at hand and throwing out phoney explanations for case after case and getting away with it. Interestingly he had not known that Menzel had learned Japanese nor that Menzel was involved with cryptanalysis or the CIA or NSA.

Post Menzel Research Discoveries

Determining that Donald Menzel could indeed have been part of an Operation Majestic 12, if there was one, gave me full confidence that it was appropriate to proceed to try to dig out the truth of the Operation Majestic 12 documents. One problem with the briefing document and Truman-Forrestal memo is that because they came on film, there is no paper and there is no ink. Typewriter analysts have told us that it's much better to work from an original than from a xeroxed copy of a photograph made from a blow-up made from a 35 mm negative. The Cutler-Twining memo, however, is an original piece of paper. So there is paper and ink, and the type is the size it is, etc.

Cutler-Twining Memo

The history of the discovery of this memo is rather unusual. I was visiting Washington, D.C., in March, 1985, to participate in a scientific conference. I had some spare time and checked in with the National Archives and was told that they were "classification-reviewing" United States Air Force Headquarters Intelligence files. Since it had already been determined that UFO information was normally handled by the Intelligence departments of various government agencies, it seemed logical to expect that in this material dating back to the earliest days of the Air Force, there would be some UFO-related matter. I was given the original information by Edward Reese, who is an archivist at the National Archives, an old hand at the Archives. He referred me to the classification division at the Archives headed by a Mr. Thompson and I eventually spoke with Jo Ann Williamson who now is Mr. Reese's boss. Jo Ann told me that the reviewing should be finished in about a month or so.

I checked back with her at the end of the month and found it was going to take more time. There were a number of phone calls, and a number of months passed. Finally it was determined that this particular collection of papers (Entry 267), from Air Force Record Group 341 had indeed been completely reviewed. It should be stressed that reviewing doesn't mean total declassification. It means every document is examined by people with an appropriate

clearance and need-to-know, who follow guidelines laid down by the originating agencies, and then decide what can be released at this time versus what must be maintained as still classified. There is some grey area here where a document can be declassified with small deletions (names of people, perhaps) where these are only a small fraction of the document. So it's a painstaking procedure, and especially with intelligence files, one deals with a wide variety of subject matter. I finally determined at the end of June that Entry 267 had been reviewed. I notified Bill Moore and Jaime Shandera, who I had kept informed about my findings which also, incidently, had included discovery that there was a 1948 Top Secret UFO document that had been released. -There weren't many of those on UFOs that we had available to us. There was another TS document also released about the same time dealing with a sighting by United States Senator Richard Russell, on a trip to Eastern Europe.

Meanwhile, Jaime and Bill had received postcards with provocative riddles on them. One of them was read to me on the phone, and we tried to puzzle out what it meant. It mentioned Reese's Pieces, a type of candy. It mentioned "Suitland," which I had also visited in March and is a repository for government files and sort of an annex of the National Archives itself. There were a number of things in the message which pointed toward it being a good idea for somebody to go to Washington. It should be stressed that the post cards were rather peculiar, with a sort of off-beat sense of humor. One of them had an address of "Box 189, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia," and was apparently mailed from New Zealand. This doesn't mean that somebody actually travelled to either Ethiopia or New Zealand. Obviously, a postcard can be put in a letter which is sent to somebody who is told to drop it in a mailbox. "Box 189," as it turned out, was significant.

What happened then was that in early July, 1985, Bill Moore and Jaime Shandera flew to Washington and started going through the boxes of Entry 267 that had just been reviewed. They found about 75 pages in the first 120 boxes that looked worth copying. The procedure is to make a list of the pages for copying, to put in a special sheet marking the place, and eventually the Archives mails the copies (and a bill of 35¢/page). It should be stressed that original documents cannot be removed from the Archives, cannot be damaged, destroyed, etc. They don't get borrowed. Thieves have on occasion "borrowed" papers with signatures of famous people, but that's an entirely different matter.

The standard procedure at the Archives is for the researcher to go into an area where the clerks or archivists bring a cart of Archive boxes. Different archives have different limits. In some places, the maximum number is 6 boxes, or 8, or 12, or 18. The Archive boxes are vertical boxes about 12 inches high and 6 inches deep with a hinged lid that opens, and a label on the end. Inside the box are file folders. At some archives there are finders' guides which list each individual file folder. At others, one might get a finders' guide that says "correspondence for a certain office, 1948 through 1952, 10 boxes," which isn't very helpful at all. Much of the material in Entry 267 of Air Force Record Group

341 was still classified. This is indicated by the presence of withdrawal sheets which give a very brief description of the material: "Memo three pages, Top Secret, Bill Jones to Robert Smith, July 22," for example. One can then request Mandatory Classification Review of the material that isn't there. It's a painstaking procedure. File folder titles obviously don't give an indication of the individual documents (letters, memos, etc.) within the file folder. A researcher must go through this, piece by piece. Sometimes it is obvious if you are dealing with the trade situation in lower Slobovia for 1952 that the folder might not have anything of interest. At least one can go through that much more quickly than a file that might say UFO reports, for which one would have to go through each one to find which ones were exciting.

In any event, Shandera and Moore, over a several day period, went through more than 120 boxes and had selected about 75 or 80 pages worth copying. Then Shandera discovered in one of the boxes a piece of paper between file folders which turned out to be the Cutler-Twining memo. The memo, although on original paper, obviously doesn't say what MJ-12 is. The message is pretty straightforward and simple, it does refer to an NSC/MJ-12 Special Studies Project briefing. If genuine it would suggest that there was indeed an MJ-12. But it doesn't say what MJ-12 dealt with. The paper is old, there is a water mark on the paper, it is clearly a carbon with blue ink. There is a slanted red pencil mark through the security marking in the upper right hand corner. It's clearly a simple administrative matter that a briefing will take place during an already scheduled meeting rather than after it as originally planned. I was called that evening when this memo was discovered. Moore read it to me, and described the situation of its discovery. Obviously it had no relation to anything else in the box. Believe it or not, it was in Box 189, the same designation as on the post card!! This gave much greater confidence (even though in retrospect) that this is what they were looking for.

The memo has caused a great deal of controversy, partly from the manner of its discovery, partly from the fact that many people have no idea how archives operate, partly from people intentionally misrepresenting what it says, partly from people trying to smear it at any cost. And partly because Moore and Shandera have chosen to withhold the postcards, though at least two researchers (not I) have seen them. The obvious checks that could be done with the memo have been done. That is to say there's a watermark on the memo, and the name of the company that manufactured the paper. You can see this by holding it up to the window in the office at the Archives. Photographing it gives one the opportunity to get a permanent record of both the color of the paper and the memo and the watermark. Moore contacted Fox Paper, talked to their watermark expert and determined that this onionskin paper was made only in bid lots and only between 1953 and the early 1970s. The government bought a great deal of the paper, but the bid lot limitation meant that it wouldn't show up in all kinds of stores

all over the place. So at least this didn't rule the paper out. Obviously, if the paper had been manufactured in 1983 it could not have been a carbon copy of something typed in 1954. There is aging around the edge of the paper. There is no signature on the memo, nor even a "/s/" next to the name that's on the memo.

Robert Cutler was an interesting man judging by a book (Ref 9) about his life in government. He had been a general during the War, was very active in Ike's presidential campaign, and had served on the CIA's Psychological Strategy Board. He was a bachelor, banker from Boston, a man who worked very hard at his job, and who took it quite seriously. He was a man of many accomplishments, but a relatively low profile person by Washington standards anyway. Cutler in July, 1954, was a Special Assistant for National Security to Ike. He had been responsible for reviewing the actions and activities of the National Security Council, sat in on all its meetings, and technically was the liaison between the Security Council and Ike. He was a "paper pusher" supreme. He worked very closely with James Lay, the Executive Secretary of the National Security Council. The NSC put out all kinds of position papers, many of which went through numerous revisions, so they were responsible for keeping track of a load of classified material. Copies of a proposed change in a position paper would go to dozens of people and would come back with indications of what changes should be made. This was all synthesized by Lay and Cutler and presented on another round. They were busy people, and, they lived pretty much in anonymity. The National Security Council at that time, unlike later on in Oliver North's day, was not a high profile organization. It was a very important one, and Ike used it far more than Truman did. There were many more meetings, but much of what it did was considered privileged information to the President. That was its role, to serve the President, to provide him with guidance and advice.

When Moore read me the memo on the telephone (and then sent me a copy) he told me that he had asked Ed Reese to make a copy rather than waiting. Then he made me a copy of the copy he'd gotten from Reese. It should be stressed here that at the Archives normally one isn't even allowed to bring in one's own paper. There are lockers outside in which to leave your briefcase, notebooks, etc. They give you note paper inside, in general. The material is brought out in these archive boxes, it is reviewed one folder at a time, put back in the boxes, the boxes are carried away, then a new load is brought in. It is not an open-stack situation. The boxes at the National Archives are stored in vaults. Boxes with any classified material at the presidential libraries are also stored in vaults. Only approved people can go into the vaults. I had the privilege of visiting in a vault at the National Archives, escorted by Mr. Reese. We were trying to figure out what material was in which boxes of the files of the Joint Research and Development Board, an organization mentioned in a September 23, 1947, memo by General Nathan Twining as one to which information about Flying Discs should be sent.

A number of years ago I found out during one of my visits to

Washington that those files had been classification-reviewed. There was a long list of all kinds of material, but no correlation between the lists and which box that material was in, which made it almost impossible to find anything. I went through the lists, selected a number of items that I wanted, and then went down with Mr. Reese into the vault. He would check particular boxes to see where we were on this long list of items. Otherwise, he would have to bring up the box talk to me, take the box back down, bring up another one, etc. This way we could proceed quickly to find at least some of the materials that I was looking for. I was of course in his sight all this time. The vaults are huge areas reminiscent of Raiders of the Lost Ark. That is, four or five shelves high, spacing just big enough to slide a closed box into, and as far as the eye can see, row after row of shelves of boxes. There are labels on the outside of the box that might say Box 47 in Collection 232, giving you no clue at all as to which folder is in which box. Even the finding aids frequently don't do that. Thus, one objection, for example, to the Cutler Twining memo and its method of discovery is that obviously Moore and Shandera planted it in the box and then "discovered" it. While there is a remote possibility that they could have brought such a piece into the Archive, certainly they couldn't have planted it in a box in its home grounds because that's totally inaccessible to them. People have acted as if the Archives were a library and visitors go to a shelf and pull out a book, stick something in it and then later discover it in the book. It doesn't work that way. And they're rather sticky about allowing you to bring in materials and certainly very sticky about taking out materials. Briefcases are checked, etc.

The Cutler Twining memo language, as read to me on the phone by Bill Moore, reminded me immediately (the last sentence of it) of the memo we had found in late 1981 in the papers of General Twining at the Library of Congress Manuscript Division. The only reason we had found it was that it was in a folder labelled EYES ONLY. That should be the most classified material. The materials in the box had been declassified. There were two memos that dealt with Project Solarium. Both were from Cutler. One went to the Secretary of Defence and then apparently to General Twining as the Chief of Staff of the Air Force. The other one went directly to Twining. It contained language similar to that of the last sentence of the Cutler-Twining memo dealing with July 13th, 1953, (See Appendix B) memo from Cutler. The Memorandum to General Twining includes this language in a Top Secret EYES ONLY document:

"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."

The last sentence in the July 14th, 1954 memo from Cutler to Twining:

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

Another clear cut comparison is that the July 13, 1953 memo even

though Top Secret EYES ONLY, gives no clue as to what the subject is of the extraordinary meeting of the National Security Council that was to be held from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm at the White House. It's clear it's a highly classified meeting since the statement is made "it is necessary to take special security precautions and to maintain absolute secrecy regarding participation in as well as the substance of the meeting. Your car should be discharged, not wait anywhere in the vicinity of the White House," etc. What is important here is that even though this is Top Secret and EYES ONLY there isn't the slightest clue as to what the subject of that meeting is. The same goes for the Cutler Twining memo. There isn't the slightest hint as to what the NSC/MJ-12 Special Studies Project is. Some people have insisted that in a highly classified memo they would of course give full details. I have seen many formerly highly classified memos (now declassified) that have no clue as to the subject. I have determined that this is standard practice on the part of government people. It makes life a lot simpler from a need-to-know viewpoint. So long as the recipient knows what is being discussed, then secretaries, and so forth in between, need not be made aware of what is being discussed, even though they have appropriate clearances.

Here are some examples of obscure language in TS items:
 from a MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT dated Dec. 30, 1958: ..."3. The President indicated that he did not wish the specifics of covert operations to be presented to the NSC." Gordon Gray. Special Assistant for National Security and MJ-12 member. Originally TOP SECRET. Declassified 10/23/81 in response to 1977 request.

from a MEMORANDUM OF MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT dated June 26, 1959:

"4. The President then referred to one particular activity which he was disturbed about but said he assumed that it had been approved by the 5412 group. I reported that it had not been approved by the Group within the last eleven months." Gordon Gray. TOP SECRET, Declassified 12/16/86.

From a MEMORANDUM OF MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT dated April 6, 1959:

"4. I then discussed with the President 5412/2 activity to which he gave his approval. This is the subject of a separate memorandum dated April 6, 1959." Gordon Gray, TOP SECRET, Partially Declassified 9/3/81. (Eisenhower Library unable to locate separate memorandum. STF)

from a two sentence note to Eisenhower from Louis Strauss, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission," Aug. 3, 1954. We are prepared to furnish orally the most sensitive numerical information which has been omitted from the report for reasons of security" TOP SECRET TRANSMITTAL (only time I have seen this security stamp).

Note that the 5412 Committee, of which Gray was chairman, deals with covert activities such as U2 flights over the USSR.

From Cross Reference Sheet March 1, 1954 name: Humphrey, Senator Hubert H. 3/10/51 the president sent memo to Admiral Souers attaching papers from Sen. Humphrey that he examine them carefully and prepare a reply for his signature." Typical indication that items for HST's signature were prepared by others such as MJ-12 member Souers who had finished his stint as NSC Exec. Sec. in 1950.

A peculiar aspect of the Cutler Twining memo is the absence of a signature or the "/s/." The July 13, 1953 memo does have a signature and the Top Secret memo of June 25, 1953, for the Secretary of Defence, which is clearly referring to the same extraordinary all-day meeting on Thursday, July 16th, 1953, mentions Project Solarium, again, without the slightest clue as to what Project Solarium deals with. In this case there is the "/s/" next to the name. Clearly this was a copy of a memo not an original, and it was to the Secretary of Defence even though we found it in the General Twining files. It is important to recognize that there was obviously a slight mistake here. The Top Secret EYES ONLY memo is more highly classified than a Top Secret memo, yet the Top Secret one mentions Project Solarium and the Top Secret EYES ONLY memo, 18 days later, does not mention Solarium by name.

It turns out that Project Solarium was extraordinarily important in determining the foreign policy of the entire Eisenhower administration. Three different task forces were established each looking at a different means of containment of the Soviet Union, each involving very important inside people. For example, George Kennan, one of the world's experts on the Soviet Union headed one of the three task forces. The entire business was coordinated by none other than General James H. Doolittle (PhD in aeronautics) who had Ike's full trust and was a very competent individual who, post World War Two, kept a relatively low profile. This was in contrast with his pre-War flying exploits and his activities during the War such as the raid on Tokyo which did so much to help the morale of the allies after the crushing defeats at Pearl Harbor and in the Pacific.

I made a number of inquiries about Operation Solarium and learned that the Eisenhower Library had the three Task Force Final Reports, that they were lengthy and Top Secret and that there were various references to Solarium in NSC minutes and agendas and meeting notices for the summer of 1953. Some of the latter were declassified for me by the NSC File custodians at the National Archives. The EL people thought the reports were never declassifiable but that was too pessimistic. As it happens I was turned down on my initial requests and upon appeal, but two years later the first two volumes were released with very light censoring. It turns out that the month-long meetings of the task forces had an important impact on U.S. foreign policy for a long

time since each task force looked at a different means for containment of the Soviet Union. One of the Groups was headed by George Kennan. Interesting enough the huge historical Study The Wise Men which deals with six major foreign policy figures in the middle decades of this century never mentions Solarium even though one of the six was George Kennan. In short the secret was well kept, indeed, even though many important people were involved.

The fact of the matter is that the absence of a signature on the Cutler-Twining memo turns out to be extraordinarily important. It was determined by Robert Todd, a researcher who has written well over a thousand Freedom of Information requests over the years to various archives. Bob wrote for more information about Cutler's activities and from the Eisenhower library obtained information that Cutler was out of the country on the date of the Cutler Twining memo!! Thus, if there had been a signature or even a "/s/" to indicate that he had signed the original, there would be a real difficulty. He could not be in Europe and Washington at the same time. The absence of the signature, however, suggests another possibility, because Todd also turned up a memo from Cutler to James Lay, the executive Secretary of the National Security Council and Lay's close associate Mr. Coyne who actually worked for the FBI instructing them to keep things moving out of his in basket (See Appendix B). Lay was a career public servant. He had served in Military Intelligence during the War. In 1947 he was the Assistant Executive Secretary under Sydney Souers who was the first Executive Secretary of the National Security Council and also the first director of the Central Intelligence Group and a valued and trusted advisor to Truman long after his leaving the NSC at the end of 1950. Souers is also listed as a member of MJ-12. Lay stayed on in a non-political way as Ike's Executive Secretary of the National Security Council right through the end of Ike's term in January, 1961. Lay and Cutler worked very very closely together. They sat next to each other at the regular weekly meetings of the NSC. They handled paper work together. They seemed to each get copies of the other's memos. For example, Lay's name is on the distribution list for the June 25th, 1953, memorandum for the Secretary of Defence from Cutler.

My suggestion, since there were specific instructions to Lay to keep things moving out of Cutler's basket, was that Lay sent the memo to Twining in Cutler's name. This will be discussed in more detail later. I also was able to determine that Lay had met with President Eisenhower (with Lay's assistant, S. Everett Gleason) at 2:30 pm on the date of the Cutler Twining memo July 14, 1954, and that, according to the phone logs, there was a brief phone conversation between General Eisenhower and James Lay at about 4:35 pm.

It should be further stressed that there was regular courier service between the White House and the Pentagon, not far away. For classified matters there was a regular flow of information back and forth. My own hypothesis is that Ike asked Lay to notify Twining that there was a slight change in plans which would influence Twining's schedule, since a briefing was to take place

during an already scheduled meeting rather than after it as originally planned. The style, the format, the approach, the type, everything else about the memo looked genuine. Certainly, most people wouldn't address a four-star general with the notion that "your concurrence in the above arrangements is assumed," but apparently that was standard practice for Cutler. And Lay would have known this from having such close association with him at this time for well over a year. One can envision a conversation in which Ike says "with regard to that matter that we discussed earlier, there's been a slight change in plans. Please notify Twining that the briefing will take place during the already scheduled meeting rather than afterwards." This doesn't reveal anything classified, it gives no clue, but it does tell Lay what he needs to know. If he dashed off a very brief memo, it would have gone in the bag to Twining (at the Pentagon) who could make appropriate arrangements.

The question of the type on the Cutler Twining memo is also an interesting one. Dr. Bruce MacCabee and Robert Swiatek of the Fund for UFO Research, spent some time going through the relatively small amount of declassified National Security Council material from the Eisenhower era that is available at the National Archives in Washington. They were able to determine that there were three different typewriters in use there and probably more than that. But even from that small sample of material there were two different larger pica type styles, as well as an elite type typewriter. The question of the type style was brought to a head by Philip J. Klass who has become quite a public figure on the basis of his debunking of UFO material, typically in formats where there is no opposition, and taking full advantage of his position as a former senior avionics editor for Aviation Week and Space Technology. Klass has for more than two decades been attacking anything pro-UFO. His approach is a kind of damn-the-torpedoes, full-speed-ahead, don't-bother-me-with-the-facts-my-mind-is-made-up. He has published four books about UFOs. He has written a number of articles, especially for the Skeptical Inquirer, and he is a head of the UFO sub-committee of the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims Of the Paranormal (CSICOP). He claims there are no UFO sightings that cannot be explained! It is interesting that in his four books he never once mentions Project Blue Book Special Report 14 the largest study ever done for the United States Air Force. I presume this is because the public doesn't know about it and is not aware that it contains powerful evidence that some UFOs are alien spacecraft (i.e. 21.5% of 3201 sightings were UNKNOWNS).

Klass has been attacking, as will be discussed in some detail later, the MJ-12 items right from the start. CSICOP put out almost immediately after the documents' publication, an inaccurate press release calling it a clumsy counterfeit, etc. In any event, at the beginning of 1989 Klass finally realized that the Cutler Twining memo was done in large pica type and wrote me:

"I challenge you to produce known to be authentic White

House/business/letter/memorandum written by Cutler or Lay during the 1953-55 time period which used a type face identical in size and style to that used in the alleged Cutler-Twining memo of July 14, 1954. To provide motivation for your prompt response for an article I plan to write, I herewith offer to pay you \$100 for each such letter you provide in the next 60 days with an upward limit of \$1000, if you can supply 10 different letters that meet the above conditions."

Copies of his letter to me, my letter to him, his letter to me and of his check for \$1000 because I supplied more than 10 such items, are given in Appendix C. He was obviously convinced that the samples I provided were done in the same size and style type as the Cutler Twining memo. The strange thing is that Klass had provided me with just nine "samples" of elite type. Since Klass had not been to the Eisenhower Library presumably he was unaware that at the Eisenhower Library alone there are about 250,000 pages of NSC material! To suggest that one can get a handle on typewriters on the basis of 9 memos hardly seems appropriate.

Therefore, it certainly appears that the one original document that we have passes muster with regard to the paper on which it was done being manufactured in the right time frame, the language being appropriate and the type style. Obviously, that does not prove the document genuine for this reason: Somebody could have gotten an old typewriter, could have gotten old paper, and somebody from the government could have been aware of Cutler's propensity for use of phrases like "your concurrence in the above change of arrangements is assumed," and could have typed the document recently or as a cover document way back then. Furthermore, it certainly is possible that there was an NSC/MJ-12 Special Studies Project but that it had nothing whatsoever to do with the recovery of a crashed flying saucer. We don't know.

Another objection to the Cutler-Twining memo is that neither Ike's nor Twining's calendar for July 16, 1954, the date on which this briefing was to take place, says anything about an MJ-12 briefing. For some reason, other people have also assumed that this was an NSC meeting or that the briefing would take place at a meeting of the NSC. Clearly, that's not the case. It's an "already scheduled meeting." It does not say that it is an NSC meeting. Furthermore, it is not even clear that Ike would be present at the meeting. Does the absence of a mention in Twining's schedule which is shown in Appendix D, establish that there was no such meeting? Of course it doesn't. It establishes that there was nothing listed. The schedules for Twining were unclassified. I have a record of Twining attending a meeting at the White House, ducking out to meet with Eisenhower for perhaps 20 minutes, then going back to his originally scheduled meeting. Documents substantiating this are shown in Appendix D.

Also we know that there are often several versions of important officials' calendars. For example, I discovered at the Truman Library that there was a pre- and a post-August 1, 1950, listing for President Truman. That date is significant in terms of

the Operation Majestic 12 briefing document, but what was interesting was that when I asked for the calendar for that date I was given the pre-listing. When I actually visited the library, I discovered the post-listing which includes five meetings between Truman and others that weren't on the original sheet!! The two were done in different type styles, and different formats. Any conclusion based on one might have been invalidated by what was found on the other. It is important to recognize that Eisenhower was in town on July 16th, that Twining was in town in Washington on July 16th, the time to get from the Pentagon to the White House is very short, Eisenhower's docket included a meeting of his cabinet from 9:30 am to noon.

Ike was often known not to be there all the time for those cabinet meetings. As a matter of fact many people at such meetings were present only for the portions of the meeting that directly concerned them, especially with regard to highly classified matters. The Postmaster General, for example, might not have had a need to know for important defence or atomic energy information and would not be present at the meeting during those sessions. So they tried to take care of the all purpose information at the beginning and parts of the meeting we know were handled by Vice President Nixon. Secondly, Twining had a meeting of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from 11 am to 11:55 am and from 2 pm to 4:15 pm. We don't have a record of what went on at that meeting, we know who was supposed to be present, presumably, but it would have taken place in a vault at the Pentagon. Twining could have started the meeting, gone away, and come back. We simply do not know. What would be distressing here, of course is that, for example, if Twining was in Paris and Eisenhower was in Tokyo. Then clearly there would be something wrong here. We cannot prove that such a meeting took place. Contrary to what Klass has claimed, we cannot say that there was no such meeting because none is listed on Twining's calendar.

It should be stressed that Ike was famous for putting as little down on paper as possible, was very much concerned about security and often, I suppose based on his battlefield days during World War II, maintained as much information in his head and as little on paper as possible.

Here is a good example of Ike's failure to mention a meeting which we know took place. On the very date of the briefing, November 18, 1952, Ike had a long and busy schedule. He came in by plane from Georgia, landed to a tumultuous welcome at the airport in Washington, and there was a triumphant cavalcade through the city to the White House with cheering crowds lining the way. It was a sort of welcome to the conquering hero and the newly elected president, although he wasn't to take office until January 20, 1953. He met with Truman for a brief period of time, their picture was taken, certain matters were discussed with the representatives from Ike and Truman and then they motored over to the Pentagon for a 43-minute meeting with the various members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. This is established by a comment in the New York Times, it shows up on Twining's calendar, and is mentioned in Army Chief of

Staff General Collins' calendar (he was one of the people present).

According to the New York Times, which got its information from a Pentagon spokesman, those present were Admiral Fechteler, the Navy Chief of Staff; General Sheppard, the Marine Corps Chief of Staff; Robert Lovett, the Secretary of Defence; General Omar Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and none other than General Nathan F. Twining, the Vice Chief of Staff for the Air Force. Hoyt Vandenberg was USAF Chief of Staff at the time. In any event, we know that the meeting took place. The Eisenhower Library has detailed information about who was in which car, what hotel people stayed at, what the order of the cars was, the detailed schedule for the day, which included this briefing at the Pentagon. And yet, in President Eisenhower's book "Mandate for Change" there is no mention of that meeting at the Pentagon although the meeting with Truman is mentioned. In five other books about Eisenhower there is no mention of the briefing in the vault at the Pentagon though all mention the earlier meeting with Truman. Obviously we cannot say it did not take place.

Klass has argued that since there is no mention of meeting with Ike or about MJ-12 on Twining's or Ike's calendars for July 16, 1954, and that since the all-day NSC meeting at the White House on July 16, 1953 is noted in Twining's calendar, that surely must mean that Twining was not involved in any such meeting. I would point out that the entry in his calendar is indeed for an all-day White House meeting of the NSC but says nothing about Project Solarium. The Air Force Chief of Staff could hardly be out of touch with his people for an entire day. Considering that the total time for a briefing of Ike by his various military leaders on November 18, 1952, at the Pentagon was only 43 minutes, such an NSC MJ-12 briefing could have been done briefly and in secret with word being left, for example, at the JCS meeting if it was to be short one. One possible reason for a meeting could be to select a replacement for Vandenberg... perhaps Allen Dulles of the CIA??

Another comment that must be made is that it is very difficult, indeed, to accept the notion that the sentence about concurrence was seen in a very obscure memo which would mean that a forger was aware of both the security markings on that memo and the signature on the other TS memo in the same box and the "/s/" and could conjure up the rubber stamps for the Truman memo, but would not have worried about using the typed unusual marking TSR SI ... makes no sense.

We have proven through other sources that the meeting did take place. One would expect that would be much more difficult for a highly classified briefing on a highly classified "black" program.

Overall Approach to Validation of Documents

Ideally, one should be able to take a document that is questionable to a professional document examiner to test the paper. He would test the ink; he would compare the signature with other signatures by the same person, compare the type faces with those from typewriters known to have been used in that person's office, and a decision could be reached on those bases alone, for

indicating that the document was a fraud. However, if everything is proper, does that establish the document is genuine? The answer is "NO" because, presumably a clever forger or government disinformation specialist would have access to all the appropriate ink, paper, typewriters, etc. In particular with regard to the briefing document, because it is on film, one is denied the possibility of evaluating the ink or paper, or evaluating accurately the type faces. In addition, one has the serious possibility that some of the information is correct and some of it is disinformation.

Years ago a woman told me a great story about her uncle, a USAF physician-colonel who took pictures of alien bodies from a crashed saucer recovered in England while she was visiting. Investigation showed that he was not a physician, was a colonel, had been in England, had died seven years earlier, lived in Phoenix rather than in Tucson as claimed and she had never been to England!!

The important point here is that not everything that was told to me was a lie. There was a lot of truth. The same thing could apply to the briefing document. There could have been an MJ-12. The first two pages say nothing about what MJ-12 is. It's the third, fourth, and fifth pages that give the contents. Almost certainly there was recovery of a crashed flying saucer, but an entirely different group could have been established. Thus, the procedure has to be to dig as deep as possible to find things that are false in the document. Obviously, the first thing one would like would be the other documents that relate to the same project and give the same information. For example, it would be very useful to have attachments B through H which would clearly, if genuine, include details of the alien bodies, details of the materials and structures, names of investigators, etc. Another attractive thing would be to find other documents dealing with MJ-12 but done later. The 1952 briefing implies that the organization went on for at least five years. The items noted as attachments were all done well before 1952. One can check on the dates given in the document, and one can check the events, and the people. I have tried to do all of these.

The most obvious question, of course, is was there a crashed flying saucer recovered with alien bodies outside Roswell, New Mexico, in July, 1947? My answer here would have to be absolutely YES. As noted above, my research on Roswell began a long time ago. By the time of the publication of the book The Roswell Incident, Bill Moore and I had located 60 persons connected to the event. By the time of the publication of Bill's 1985 update (Reference 5) our total had risen to 92. As of May 1, 1990, the grand total of persons contacted in one way or another about Roswell is well over 160. The Center for UFO Studies (CUFOS) started off as somewhat skeptical about Roswell. Don Schmitt, their director of investigations, intentionally selected Kevin Randle to work with him. Kevin, a former Air Force Captain and Intelligence officer, and a close associate of Phil Klass was entirely skeptical about the Roswell incident at the beginning. However, after making

several trips to New Mexico, talking to many of the oldtimers and then locating other witnesses, there is no question that both Don and Kevin are absolutely convinced (as manifested in recent articles in the International UFO Reporter) that there was indeed the recovery of a crashed flying saucer and an almost immediate cover-up by the United States Government. Much new research has been done about Roswell, including a number of leads resulting from the Unsolved Mysteries broadcast of September 20, 1989, and January 24, 1990, and, despite attacks from people who aren't familiar with the evidence, and aren't aware that we have talked to more than 30 first-hand witnesses, seven of whom independently described the strange symbols on the wreckage and the strange characteristics of the materials.

Despite the high calibre of the witnesses, some still persist in insisting that what was recovered wasn't a flying saucer! Something happened, but it wasn't a flying saucer. This seems to be wishful thinking. One of the arguments, for example, is that what was recovered outside Roswell was the wreckage of a U.S. Army Air Force device based on the Horton brothers flying wing technology developed in Germany during World War II. This is a very tortured suggestion. In the first place, I have talked to John Northrop who was the inventor of the flying wing, and the founder of Northrop Aircraft. Its YB-49 was flown in the late 1940s. John, himself, was convinced that UFOs were alien spacecraft. He arranged for me to speak to a group of people in Santa Barbara where I advocated that position very strongly, as he knew I would. He told me of a UFO sighting by his flying wing test pilot while flying the Northrop wing. Clearly it was a vehicle that was not a flying wing or anything like it. As it happens, one of the Horton Brothers airplanes is at the Air and Space Museum. The wings consist of two layers of plywood with sawdust and carbon in between. They do have a low radar profile, but hardly match the Roswell wreckage.

Secondly, one has to ask the question "If we were capable of producing large quantities of the very high strength, very light weight material that was found at the Roswell site, where is it? Why are we not using that technology today? What we are talking about among other things, is a material with the weight of the foil on a package of cigarettes, that could not be torn, could not be permanently creased, could not be broken through with a sledge hammer, that when crumpled returned to its original shape, and that weighed next to nothing. Such a material as a skin for aircraft, spacecraft, etc. would be of enormous utility. We very obviously are still unable to produce large quantities of such a material. Secondly, this explanation neglects the fact that the 509th Bomb Group, the group at the Roswell Army Air Field, was unique in the world as the only atomic bombers of the world.

All the people had high very level security clearances. One of the key people involved as Major Jesse Marcel, the base intelligence officer. Jesse was familiar with the rockets that were being tested at the nearby White Sands Proving Grounds, with all kinds of weather balloons, and later even wrote the press

release for President Truman announcing that the Soviets had tested their first atomic bomb in 1949, (several years earlier than it had been predicted that such an event would take place) and an extraordinarily significant announcement. Obviously, his military career had not been harmed. It is unreasonable to expect that this high level group of people, in terms of security (all of the officers were hand-picked men), would not be told that "It's ours. You don't have a need-to-know for the details of it, please let it alone" because they did have Top Secret clearances and because the government would not have wanted any publicity for such material. They would not then have had to deal with the question of invalidating, in effect, or withdrawing the announcement that was made and that appeared in many afternoon newspapers on July 8, 1947, about the recovery of a crashed flying disk.

It should be noted that the portrayal of the Roswell incident by Cosgrove/Meurer, the producers of "Unsolved Mysteries," in their program of September 20th, 1989, which was seen by 28 million people, (30 million on Jan. 24) elicited a lot of response from people who knew bits and pieces of the story, who had had a friend, a neighbour, a relative, a parent involved who had told them a similar story, but who they hadn't been sure had been telling the full truth because they had no back up evidence. I have been following up on a number of these leads. This information will be published elsewhere.

While debunkers have been attacking the Roswell-related flying disc recovery ever since the first publication of The Roswell Incident in 1980, none of their arguments have stood the test of careful investigation. This is not surprising since rarely, indeed, does arm chair theorizing win out over first-hand investigation. However, continued investigation with regard to what happened in New Mexico in early July, 1947, now reveals a much more complex picture than was previously available. Several more crews who flew wreckage out have been turned up by Leonard Stringfield and Kevin Randle and Don Schmitt. New evidence also indicates strongly that there were two separate crashes, each including aliens, perhaps mutilated and perhaps with some alive. Thus, while it is certain that the wreckage at Roswell was NOT a World War Two Japanese balloon bomb made of rice paper, and not "highly classified" Horton Brothers flying wing technology adapted from the German work, the picture presented in the Briefing seems much too simplistic. Why, if this is a genuine document, is there nothing about the other crash and the involvement of Alamogordo Army Air Field?

Since there was nothing in the press about the AAAF activity, from a security viewpoint it may well have seemed appropriate for a Preliminary Briefing to discuss only the crash that got national publicity. It may well have been that Ike, as Army Chief of Staff in July, 1947, had been informed of this one though he had already decided in June, 1947, to leave his position and become the President of Columbia University. One almost has to wonder, if the document is genuine and the attachments were as detailed as seemed to be the case, why was this only preliminary? What more would

there have been to tell, especially in view of the mention, of increased activities in 1952 as noted in the text? For example, suppose there was a live alien with whom there had been communication. It seems likely that this incredible and far reaching interaction would have been considered extraordinarily compartmentalized with details only to follow when Ike actually became president, two months later.

Bill Moore and I met with an individual who helped prepare daily briefings for Ike while he was President. He noted that because some worried that Ike's war-time chauffeur, Kay Somersby, might have been a spy, Ike was not given access to everything until she had been checked out.

There is little question that there was a recovery of an alien vehicle outside Roswell, New Mexico, in 1947. Our stories indicate that several alien bodies were discovered as described in the briefing document. The briefing document also talks about strange symbols. We had heard about those long before the document was received. The objection might be that the document was prepared with full awareness of what we did know and that therefore it cannot be taken as independent verification of those events. There's some truth to this argument; however, we can find details in the briefing document that were not known to any of us on the outside at the time. Many details turned up as a result of my investigation subsequent to receipt of the document. I have already alluded to the peculiar background of Donald Menzel, not known to anybody in the UFO field. And nobody has come forth since the publication of my article in the International UFO Reporter to say "Oh, that was all well known," except for C.D. Allen, who claims that Menzel's involvement with intelligence work was well known and gives a reference. When one reads the reference it is not mentioned at all, post World War II!! Yes, it was well known that he was active during the War. I'm talking about ongoing activity for at least 15 years after the end of the War.

There are a number of other such details in the document. First it pays to look at the dates. Take 18 November, 1952. As noted above there is no question that Ike was briefed on that date, at the Pentagon in the Vault where almost anybody with the right clearance could have been present. There were no newsmen present. It might be objected that somebody reading the New York Times would have picked up on that briefing which is certainly possible. It is also of interest that in late 1989 during a visit to the National Archives, in the files of the Office of the Secretary of Defence (OSD), which I had not previously reviewed, I discovered evidence that there were other briefings for the President-elect dated 18 November 1952. I have only obtained one of these. The other two are still classified and I have asked for their classification review. It is interesting to see the language used on the listing,

The OSD files are in the form of three by five cards in a special kind of filing index. They are in alphabetical order and under "Briefings," for example, on card number 5 of the Briefings entry for 1952 18NOV52-Memo F (meaning from) Thorpe OFDA T [meaning

to] MSA RE Briefing for President Elect European Defence Production. Another similar entry beginning OFEDA 2 EMSA Re: Briefing for President Elect, International Export controls. On card 5A also "18NOV52 memo from Nash to Secretary of Defence RE Briefings for the President Elect." It's the latter two that are still unavailable.

So it does seem to have been appropriate that the Truman administration was responsible for making sure that there were all kinds of briefings for Ike and that they were dated 18 November 1952. According to Ed Reese at the National Archives nobody else that he is aware of has called his attention to these "Briefings" listings. Unfortunately, these file cards are classified from 1953 on. There were many boxes of these cards and I was unable to go through them because of the classification. So that date, at least, is appropriate. There, of course, may well have been other briefings from other departments in the Office of the Secretary of Defence. I have not yet found reference to them although I have written numerous letters to the Eisenhower and Truman libraries and have obtained quite a bit of background information.

There is a date on the "Special Classified Executive Order from President Truman 24 September 1947". There are other aspects about this memo which will be discussed below, but the date at least passes muster.

Here is an extract from a letter to me from the Harry S. Truman Library, dated June 23, 1987:

"Our regulations do not permit us to pass on the authenticity of documents or handwriting".... "president Truman's appointment records indicate that his only meeting with Dr. Vannevar Bush between May and December 31, 1947 was on September 24, 1947. Dr. Bush was accompanied at that meeting by Secretary of Defense James Forrestal. There is no indication in the files as to what was discussed at the meeting."

The letter was in response to my letter dated June 17, 1987, as a follow up to a phone conversation after I had seen a full clean copy of the Nov. 18, 1952, briefing and the Truman-Forrestal Memo of Sept. 24, 1947.

In addition, I was able to discover from both Bush's files and Forrestal's files, that Bush and Forrestal met for half an hour prior to their meeting with Truman and left the White House together. There are notes in their files about the meeting (unclassified ones). They were observed by reporters as they were leaving the White House, so there had to be some kind of a cover story. One of the things that apparently took place at the meeting was Bush's acceptance of the appointment by Truman to be head of the newly formed Joint Research and Development Board (JRDB). It certainly is conceivable that the two men prepared a memo for Truman's signature. In any event, the date is unique. No other date for that eight-month period would have the same significance

since that was the only day when Bush met with Truman at the White House, and Forrestal was there.

It should be stressed that Forrestal and Bush met quite often sometimes more than once a week during 1947-1948. So their meeting was not unique at all. They even played tennis together on occasions, and judging by their correspondence, it is perfectly obvious that they knew each other very well and trusted each other. It is certainly true that Bush in his oral history, written many years later, mentions that in a sense Forrestal was the wrong man for the job as Secretary of Defence because he was not really a strong believer in service unification. He had been Secretary of the Navy. But there's no question that they served together, that they liked each other, they worked with each other, and that they were cordial to each other.

One of the most serious charges made by Klass towards the end of 1989 and in early 1990 was that the signature on the Truman-Forrestal (TF) memo is identical to that on a brief letter from Truman to Bush (TB) on October 1, 1947. The reasoning is that no two signatures are identical. If they are, one is a forgery of the other. In some of his writing, he admits that the Truman-Forrestal signature is 3.2% longer (hardly identical) than that on the Truman-Bush memo, but explains it away on the basis that it would have taken three xeroxings to get the fake done. In a Skeptical Inquirer article (Ref.17) he shows part of each memo even including the measurements of the lengths of different portions of the signature as done by William L. Moore, but only for the Truman-Forrestal memo. He doesn't show the ones for Truman-Bush nor the top portions of either which include the letterhead markings of White House, Washington, and he also doesn't include the date on Truman-Forrestal.

Frankly this is deceptive on Klass' part because, if he had included the measurements on Truman-Bush and the ratios of the lengths on the Truman-Forrestal to those on the Truman-Bush signatures, the reader would know that Klass had apparently misrepresented the facts:

(1) The signatures are clearly NOT identical. Klass says hold up to the light. I did. They DO NOT MATCH.

(2) The ratio of the lengths of the "Harry" portions is only 1.012 while it is 1.032--1.04 for the Truman portions and most important, exactly 1.000 for the letterhead portions.

(3) Clearly, xerox stretching has to be by the same ratio on all parts of a sheet of paper.

(4) Klass provides no comparisons or even a claim that a comparison had been made between other pairs of Truman signatures. Clearly, Truman would have signed a great many letters, memos, etc. If there are other pairs equally similar, then the similarity between the Truman-Forrestal and Truman-Bush signatures means nothing.

(5) Klass makes a big deal about the slip of the fountain pen to create a little extra line at the upper right portion of the "H" on both signatures though of different thicknesses. He doesn't bother to point out that there are at least three other signatures

in our possession showing the same kind of extra mark.

(6) Klass also claims that a forensics expert (a former CIA man at that!!) says the type is that of a Smith Corona typewriter not available until the mid-1960s. This is a very difficult call and other examiners disagree. There seems to be no doubt, however, that the typewriter used for the "24, 1947." portion of the date does predate 1947. Surely if a forger had such an old typewriter, why would he use it only for that portion of the date instead of for the whole memo? This makes no sense at all.

(7) Klass appears to be guilty of misrepresentation in his writings about the signatures and other aspects of the MJ-12 documents. He speaks of a "smoking gun" in both a Sept. 20, 1989, "White Paper" and an article "New Evidence of MJ-12 Hoax" in the Skeptical Inquirer (Winter 1990). I am preparing a detailed critique but wish to emphasize certain points here in addition to those noted above. His seemingly impressive scholarly reference is the book "Questioned Documents" by Albert S. Osborn, 1978, from which he extracts this sentence "The fact that two signatures are very nearly alike is not alone necessarily an indication of forgery of one or both but the question is whether they are suspiciously alike." (his emphasis). He goes on about the extra scratch in the H in Harry.

What he doesn't say is that the 1,000 page law book was actually written in 1910 with second edition in 1929! Osborn was born in 1858 and died in 1946. The quote Chapter is titled "Traced Forgeries." The third sentence after the quoted one is "It should be understood that suspicious identity is that which suggests the tracing process and which is not inconsistent with the theory of tracing." Tracing of signatures was, of course, a major legal problem before copy machines became so common. Klass also leaves out the footnoted legal references to the quote he uses. Four are given dated 1903, 1904, 1900, and 1879 (in the 2nd Edition). The first deals with four identical signatures on a will by a man older than 80!! Clearly, none of this has anything to do with xerox machines, or signatures by people who sign loads of documents every working day, or paste ups. Klass also starts his White Paper with this quote: "A person's hand written signature is like a snowflake - no two are identical." This sounds like a profound truth. As it turns out, according to Osborne in the third sentence prior to the one Klass quotes, "In some cases such (identical) signatures can be found" (in italics for emphasis, no less!!).

Let us assume for a moment that there was indeed an MJ-12 established by President Truman in September 1947, as described in the Truman-Forrestal memo. Signatures might well have been signed on the original to Forrestal and possibly (though certainly not necessarily) on Bush's copy and a CIA copy. It is not clear that there would have been a signature on the White House copy. There might not have been a date either, since the exact date might not be set until later, depending on when certain things got done or a meeting would be arranged. If we take the memo at face value, then the date would seem to have been typed on at Bush's office because of the period after the date which was indeed typical of Bush's

secretary. When it came time to put together the briefing for Ike in November 1952, there might well have been a serious problem. What happened to Forrestal's original? His sanity was rapidly slipping in the spring of 1949 shortly before he apparently jumped out of an 18th story window at Bethesda Naval Medical Center. The FBI and Admiral Souers were certainly concerned with him, as was his friend (later Secretary of Defense) Robert Lovett. Bush was still around. His files would have had a copy and the signed letter from Truman of October 1, 1947. Truman himself might have added the signature, or perhaps Walter Bedell Smith (CIA director) had the file copy from Hillenkoetter's files and knew that Ike would want to see a signed copy or original. After all, we do have the following facts:

(1) We have some NSC memos from Lay where the date is done with one size type and the text with another. This certainly implies that the memos were put in two different typewriters. There is no reason to doubt the legitimacy of these memos.

(2) We have many examples of letters and memos from Bush's office with the period after the date.

(3) We know that Smith had arranged four briefings for Ike after the election.

(4) We know that there were other classified briefings prepared "for the President Elect" on November 18, 1952.

(5) We know that both Bush and Truman and certainly Forrestal had been involved in matters so classified that there was a minimum of written record. For example, Bush in his oral history at MIT, notes that there were weekly meetings concerning the Manhattan Project between himself, General Leslie Groves, Dr. James Conant and Secretary of War Stimson. There was no secretary, no minutes, no agenda. Yet the system worked very well.

(6) We know because of the serial numbers on the film of the Eisenhower Briefing Document that the pictures weren't taken until the 1983-84 time frame. So what was in the file might have been there for 36-37 years or might have been replaced along the way with a slightly more official version.

(7) We don't know the whereabouts of Bush's highly classified files. They are not at the Library of Congress. They might be with the two miles of OSRD files.

The next date in the Briefing was 22 May 1949, the date when Secretary Forrestal died, which indeed is the correct date. The next date is much less well known, that is 01 August 1950 "upon which date General Walter B. Smith was designated as permanent replacement" for Forrestal. It was difficult to imagine what was special about this date on initial perusal. But as I dug much more deeply into the role of Walter Bedell Smith, I found that this date also is special, but that to the best of my knowledge, nobody else knew why previously. I checked appointments for Truman for that date and then asked for all the dates on which Walter Bedell Smith met with Truman. You see it wouldn't be enough to establish that the two had met that day if they met once a week for many months before that or many months after that. Then you could be reasonably certain, for example, that the two of them met every

Thursday so the date wouldn't have any great significance. What I discovered was quite intriguing.

First of all, whereas Hillenkoetter, also an MJ-12 member and Smith's predecessor at the CIA, did not meet very often with Truman, Smith did, once he was fully installed as head of the CIA which took place during the end of 1950. But 01 August was the only day prior to November, of 1950, when Smith met with Truman!! It was a brief meeting, scheduled for less than 15 minutes at the West Door of the White House, no subject given and it was off the record. One person informed me that that's an area where they are not likely to be seen. There was certainly no press coverage of that meeting. It is interesting indeed that later that same day, Truman also met with another member of MJ-12, Gordon Gray. That meeting isn't on the advance calendar for that date. The location of the Smith meeting is the only location given for a meeting in the entire day's calendar.

This does raise a question, of course. How did whoever wrote the document know that that meeting date would be of significance? What seems appropriate here as an hypothesis, is that Truman had already decided that Walter Bedell Smith would replace Hillenkoetter. He certainly had full trust in Smith since Smith was the US Ambassador to Moscow in the period 1946 though 1949. He had been Ike's chief of Staff during World War II. Once Truman had decided that Smith would be the next DCI (Director of Central Intelligence) he probably also decided that Smith would now become a permanent member of MJ-12. It is interesting that the first three DCIs, namely Admiral Souers, General Vandenberg, and Admiral Roscoe Hillenkoetter, were also listed on the MJ-12 roster. It would certainly seem appropriate for the next one to be. In any event, although we have no specific record of what happened at that meeting, we do know that there was such a meeting and that the date was unique for a 10 month period. It would seem an incredible coincidence that a forger could pull such a date out of the air, especially somebody from the outside. Also, the Truman Library Archivist indicated that nobody else had asked him that question about dates of meetings between Smith and Truman.

The next date is 24 June 1947 for the sighting by a civilian pilot over the Cascade Mountains of nine disc-shaped flying "aircraft," moving at a high rate of speed (1,700 mph). This date, of course, is the date of the famous Kenneth Arnold UFO sighting so there's nothing special about the date. It is right, but everybody knows that date. All books on the history of UFOs certainly mention that date. The next one is "07 July, 1947, a secret operation was begun." Anybody studying the Roswell story would recognize that as the date when Major Jesse Marcel and Sheridan W. Cavitt Counter Intelligence Corps Officer went out to the Brazell ranch to bring back the first load of wreckage from the crash site. It is an obscure date but certainly nothing distinctive that would show inside information. The next date is "19 September 1947" that supposedly was when a preliminary consensus was released on the covert analytical effort organized by General Twining and Bush, acting on the orders of the President. Here, again, we don't have

a copy of that consensus which apparently was attachment D. According to the flight logs of both General Twining and his pilot they flew from Wright Field to Bolling Air Force Base (D.C.) on September 18, 1947, and returned on September 19, 1947. Twining and Bush could easily have met in D.C. on that date. Twining's pilot who became his aide and served him until 1957, said he often saw Bush and Twining together. It is interesting that the Twining memo to General Shulgen in Appendix B is dated September 23, 1947. It was only Secret, not Top Secret, but it certainly would indicate that there was a consensus reached about the legitimacy of flying saucers and to get more information, etc. The next date is "30 November 1947" which was supposedly the date of a report on the four dead occupants by Doctor Bronk. I haven't found anything that establishes that this is or is not a meaningful date. As further mentioned on page five, "December 1947" was the beginning of the Air Force Project Sign, this is verified. The next date is "06 December, 1950" when supposedly a second object impacted near the Texas-Mexico border. We do have considerable indication that something happened on that date with regard to Unidentified Flying Objects. The FBI went on a red alert. There is mention in several books of great concern at the White House and even newspaper articles about radar supposedly picking up strange vehicles and going on alert and then the attack force turning out to be a flock of geese, or other supposedly OK phenomena. It was cancelled. Why the FBI went on alert with regard to such materials relating to UFOs isn't known but at least the date seems to be meaningful. The other dates given in the memo are the dates of attachments E: "30 June 1952"; Attachment F: "31 January 1948"; Attachment G: "31 January 1949." We have no way to verify these since we have no other MJ-12 documents to establish their validity.

Other documents:

Some idea of the difficulty of getting access to official files can be gleaned from an April, 1990 experience at the National Archives with regard to Record Group 341, the "mother lode" in which the Cutler Twining memo was discovered. The only listing is a "Preliminary Inventory of the Records of Headquarters United States Air Force" compiled in 1963. It is 56 pages long and lists a total of 512 entries. The total volume of the records is 9,787 cubic feet covering the period 1939-55. The size of the individual entries ranges from 1" to 1743 feet! Entry #63 has 19 feet of "Orders and Memoranda, with Background Correspondence Relating to personnel Actions 1948-54." Unfortunately, there are no finder's aids for any of the entries and most have not been classification reviewed. Entry 23, for example, includes 51 feet of Top Secret Incoming and Outgoing Messages.

I asked about the availability of a total of 24 entries. There is no listing of availability, so Mr. Reese had to check each entry for its location in the vault and then check there to see if there were labels on that entry's boxes indicating the box could be served to researchers. Fifteen of the Entries had no boxes available and 3 had only 1 box available. Of about 721 boxes in

the 24 entries, only 75 could be brought to me! In several of the folders, a majority of the items had been withheld even for 1947 and 1948!!

It was also clear that there had been a great deal of Top Secret material. Anybody who thinks that secrets cannot be kept simply doesn't understand how the system works. It must also be noted that the Freedom of Information Act, even in those situations in which it does apply, requires that one identify the record one is seeking. The government cannot do a blind search. Since there are no finders aids for any of these entries, one can only request classification-review of these items as listed on the very brief withdrawal sheet. This research cannot be done by mail or phone.

A similar situation is present at the National Archives in its Civilian Reference Branch which houses the official National Security Council files, as opposed to those present at the Truman and Eisenhower Libraries. I was told that, at most, 15% of these files are available. Of a list of 85 "P" documents (1947-1959) only 27 had been declassified and listed. Of 229 "Mill" documents for 1948-1960, only 22 are available. As another example, there are 20 pages of General Twining's 187 page Mail Log for 1954 withheld, as of 1989 for security reasons and listed only by page number! I have no idea what could be on them, but since they were so recently reviewed, it is from a practical viewpoint impossible to gain access.

Many people unfamiliar with how the Freedom of Information Act works and how the various archives work are shocked that we have not simply requested from various government agencies all their MJ-12 documents and not been able to obtain other documents. These people are naive. The Freedom of Information Act, contrary to what many people assume, is NOT a key that opens all the doors. In the first place, the intent of the Freedom of Information Act was not that the government should act as a searching team for people curious about various and sundry topics. Quite the reverse. The purpose is to provide public access to certain classes of documents IF they can be well defined and easily sought. There are numerous exclusions. An exclusion list from the FBI is given in Appendix E.

Clearly of greatest importance are matters which affect the National Security and intelligence activities. Some people think (wrongly) "Well, that's no problem, since the government obviously has to declassify everything after 20 or 30 or 40 years". While it is true that in England the Official Secrets Act does have provisions relating to how many years before information is released, the United States does not. Certain documents are put under security with the proviso that they shall be periodically downgraded. Many do not have any such limitation. There is not an automatic provision that any classified document becomes declassified after a specified period of time. Secondly, who do you ask? Here we have the Briefing, an Eyes Only copy 1 of 1, document. That would imply there is only one copy in the first place, probably kept in a vault at the White House. One of Roosevelt's and Truman's assistants told me that highly classified Manhattan Project materials were stored in the White

House Map Room. How in the world would one expect to find another copy some place? There wouldn't have been one. Requests have been made to the Truman Library and the Eisenhower Library and they did a quick check of their list of indices and they found no listing for MJ-12. This is not a computerized check since it is not a computerized index. There are 11 different finders' aids for different portions of the NSC Files at the Eisenhower Library, alone. Nobody went through all of these to find anything.

There are some cross referencing techniques. These were checked, but the Eisenhower and Truman Libraries tell anybody who comes to visit "Here is a list of our finders' aids. You may go through these and you may select boxes that you would like to see. We will bring them to you for review." Some newsmen are shocked that it is impossible to push a few buttons and receive everything in the files on MJ-12 or on any other topic. There is no such filing available at the Eisenhower or Truman Library. Secondly, many people have the impression that even if there isn't a automatic downgrading of classified material after so many years, surely material from the '40s and '50s has all been declassified or at least is kept and can be declassified upon request, right? Wrong. One of the interesting experiences at the Eisenhower Library, for example, in going through the voluminous NSC materials, is how many times I would request a box, receive it and find that in the file folder that had drawn my attention in the first place, because of the date, the subject or whatever, that all I found were withdrawal sheets. At the Eisenhower Library these are pink sheets, some listing 10-12 different items, with very brief entries, "memo, TS, James Lay to Robert Cutler, July 16, 1954, 1 page." That does not give much useful information about that memo.

There is a procedure for requesting mandatory classification review though the NSC materials are NOT covered by the Freedom of Information Act; those at the Eisenhower Library, anyway. One fills out a form which gives whatever information is available such as the number of pages, the date, the security level, and whatever title information is given, if any. This is submitted to the Eisenhower Library which in turn passes on the request to the originating office, in this case the National Security Council. It will respond eventually. The average response time for the NSC has been running about 2 1/2 years for such requests. Some requests have taken as long as six years. Part of the problem is that while a given agency may have no objection to the release, they may insist that it be reviewed by somebody else such as the CIA or the Department of State, or the Department of Defence. And then this copy of the document has to be submitted in sequence to all of these.

My requests made in February 1988, for classification-review of a number of NSC documents had NOT been acted upon as of March 1, 1990. This gives some idea of how long it takes to get a ruling. And of course I have had the experience of being turned down. I went after the Operation Solarium reports after discovering that they were listed at the Eisenhower Library and in the NSC files.

I was turned down on their release. I appealed and was turned down on the appeal, even though a couple of years later, they were reviewed again and were released with some censoring done of the documents.

One last-minute benefit of all the delays in my research was that finally, on March 6, I received the first response to my Mandatory Classification Review requests of February 1988. One document was acted upon: A message from James Lay to Robert Cutler dated, of all dates, July 16, 1954 (which is the reason I requested its review in the first place). This was transmitted electronically by General Paul Carroll, White House Secretary, to Cutler in Europe. It is a quick review of the activities at the July 15, 1954, NSC meeting as originally instructed by Cutler to Lay, in his memo which had also instructed Lay and J. Patrick Coyne to keep things moving out of his basket.

The last two lines are of particular interest for those who claim forgery, because they could find nothing else handled by Lay for Cutler. "Hope you will recuperate, rest and enjoy yourself for few days before returning. Will try to have everything tidy and not too much pressure upon you when you return." According to the Eisenhower Library in response to my request, the message was a blue carbon on onionskin without a watermark and there is no heading on the stationery. As with the Cutler-Twining memo, it reproduces poorly because of the blue ink and onionskin. Clearly, Lay was handling things for Cutler. I hope that within the next year more of my mandatory classification review requests of 1988 (and subsequently) are acted upon.

Incidentally, at the presidential libraries and at the National Archives, copying costs are 35 cents per page, so one doesn't usually ask for everything in a file because the costs mount quickly.

There is an additional problem with regard to getting official confirmation or back-up on the reality of MJ-12. And that is simply that if it was a highly classified program as certainly would seem to be the case from the fact that it was Top Secret Majic, the "Majic" would be a need to know limitation and with Eyes Only and "One of One," there would be very few people in government who would know about the program. Most people in government who are asked "Do you have any information on this?" would say quite honestly that they had never heard of it and were not aware of it. That would not mean that that information did not exist.

Now, suppose a request happened to be made of somebody who did know of the organization. What could that person say? If the very existence of the organization was classified, then clearly that person could NOT say that there was such a project. Here again, many people seem to think that everybody with a particular clearance has access to material at that level which totally ignores the need to know concept which is the crucial deciding factor as to who gets to see what. But even more so they don't recognize that even at the highest levels of government there is compartmentalization of data. One illustration of this fact is that in a many-page Top Secret listing of NSC documents was an item

that said "title classified for security reasons." This is in a Top Secret listing! But the very title of the report was still classified above Top Secret. Also, it was not uncommon for presentations to be made giving orally such highly classified data that it would not be deemed appropriate to put it down on paper. An example of this is given where information about nuclear weapons was to be presented orally.

Another difficulty with regard to gaining access to highly classified matters is that most people have no idea how much is spent on so called "black" programs. These are programs where the budget is not accountable to Congress and comes out of other programs and where there is very little oversight. The Washington Post (March 18, 1990) estimated, for example that the "black" budget of the National Security Agency alone is running at \$10 to \$15 billion a year and that the NSA employs 160,000 people.

We do know that the NSA was involved in UFO activities not only by inference from Donald Menzel's involvement, but from a long legal battle that took place between a group called CAUS (Citizens Against UFO Secrecy) and the NSA. CAUS had started with the CIA and finally had them do a search for their UFO material which turned up 800+ pages of UFO material and a list of 57 UFO documents originating with other agencies. Eighteen of those were from the NSA. When a FOI suit was filed against the NSA, they did search and found 239 documents but "only" 156 were NSA UFO documents. They absolutely refused to release any. They refused to show any to a federal court judge Gerhard Gesell and their 21 p. TS justification to him for not releasing any of the 156 NSA UFO documents, when finally obtained under Freedom of Information, was 75 % expurgated! None who say that the government is not withholding UFO information about UFOs have been able to provide any of those 156 NSA UFO documents.

As an interesting sidelight, 79 of the UFO documents found by the NSA originated from other agencies including 23 from the CIA. I requested those under FOI. They responded 35 months later releasing 9 all of which were press abstracts of Eastern European newspaper articles about UFOs! Two years later at the end of 1989, the CIA responded to my appeal with regard to their withholding of the other 14 CIA UFO documents. Eleven were withheld in their entirety. Very small portions of three were released. So much for the notion that the U.S. Government isn't holding back UFO data and must respond promptly to requests and that the Freedom of Information Act gives one complete access.

Linguistics

Since Roscoe Hillenkoetter is listed as the briefing officer one might ask the question "is there any indication that Hillenkoetter could or could not have been a briefing officer on November 18 and could he or could he not have written the language that is used in the briefing document? One early objection to Hillenkoetter was that he was sent to Korea in late 1950 after he finished his job as head of the CIA. According to one skeptic he didn't return until 1956. More careful investigation revealed that

while he did go to Korea, he only served there for 11 months, came back to the US in 1951 to serve as head of the Brooklyn Navy Yard and then in late 1952 was made head of the Third Naval District headquartered in New York which was a position he served until 1953. So he was not in Korea in other words or at a far location. He was stationed in New York and certainly would have made visits to the Pentagon, to Washington, etc. without any problem.

With regard to the language, at the suggestion of lawyer Robert Bletchman, I obtained copies of more than 20 different notes, memos, etc. written by Hillenkoetter, during one of my visits to the Truman Library. Bob provided these and the briefing to Dr. Roger W. Wescott a world class linguistics expert. His letter and background information are given in Appendix E. The key statement is:

"In my opinion, there is no compelling reason to regard any of these communications as fraudulent or to believe that any of them were written by anyone other than Hillenkoetter himself. This statement holds for the controversial presidential briefing memorandum of November 18, 1952, as well as for the letters, both official and personal."

Some people are upset that Wescott didn't make a more positive statement that his work proves that Hillenkoetter wrote the briefing. Obviously, no such statement could be made. Somebody working for the CIA, for example, could have read Hillenkoetter's papers and simulated his style. I should stress that I located Mrs. Hillenkoetter in the hope of gaining access to his papers. She stressed that he intentionally did not keep his papers, precisely because he didn't want somebody going through his files! The CIA refused to provide copies of memos, briefings, etc. by Hillenkoetter. Some files from the Third Naval District are at the National Archives branch in Bayonne, NJ. Unfortunately, these papers are not well filed.

Communications Complications

There's been a great deal of confusion within the small but vocal ufological community with regard to the Operation Majestic 12 documents. A major reason for this has been the confused and non-conventional and often incomplete method by which the information has been released. I think most people can understand that Moore, Shandera and I could not immediately release the information on the briefing and Truman-Forrestal documents. Obviously we couldn't be sure that they were legitimate, especially with the name of Menzel on the MJ-12 list and with no backup information. The Cutler-Twining memo, when discovered in July of 1985 was, of course, very interesting, but obviously it doesn't say that MJ-12 has anything to do with flying saucers, the Roswell incident, or any related matters.

The first actual major article about the MJ-12 appeared in the

December 1985 issue of a publication known as Just Cause. CAUS is a group that was established to try to deal with the whole business of the UFO cover-up. The editor of the newsletter-type publication is Barry Greenwood. The publisher is Lawrence Fawcett. Greenwood and Fawcett had worked together previously on a book called Clear Intent which focused on various government documents obtained under Freedom of Information. What was missing from Clear Intent was a sense of perspective about the role of national security and about what all this means to mankind. Unless one presumes the government is run by total idiots, one needs a much larger perspective than was presented in the book to deal with why the government might be covering up and so forth. An unsigned article in Just Cause entitled "MJ12: Myth or Reality?" apparently by Greenwood included some information on the members of MJ-12, but no copies of the pages of the document. They had communicated with another writer of many Freedom of Information requests, Lee Graham on the West Coast. Graham works for an aerospace firm. Graham had given them the correct list of members of MJ-12, but claims that he had been shown the document by a supposedly military source. He had not been allowed to copy it but had taken notes. As far as I know, the source was actually William Moore who was not in the military and does not work for the government, but who has a fondness for playing games and even on one occasion pulled out a MUFON ID card and flashed it at Lee and indicated that he was working for the government!!

In any event, the article has the right people as listed in Table 1 in this report. The information about each person was quite incomplete, but was a good start. Unfortunately the information about the document itself wasn't too accurate, not too surprisingly considering the circumstances. For example, they said that it was classified Top Secret Eyes Only which leaves out "Majic." They said it was nine back-to-back pages dated September 18, 1947, and signed by President Harry Truman. Of course, the document itself is eight pages on one side. The briefing is dated November 18, 1952; the Truman-Forrestal memo was dated September 24, 1947, and it was signed by President Truman though the briefing was not. Already, confusion had set in. They tried to explain the date saying that "September 18, 1947 is the birthdate of the CIA! Is it a coincidence or a telltale clue to the document being phoney? Or could this report been one of the first orders of business for the fledgling CIA?" They were off on the wrong foot. They question "why an individual goes to the trouble of typing a lengthy phoney document, shows it to a single person, then takes it back again when much more could have been gained from a hoax by letting Graham keep it for dissemination? "A document with a recognizable signature of a president would certainly raise a few eyebrows." Greenwood is obviously correct but of course, that's not what happened. I have no idea why Moore showed the document to Graham, except Moore is a great one for throwing pebbles in the water to see where the waves go. It should be noted that subsequently Greenwood was strongly opposed to the document even though he hadn't seen a copy and had wrong information to begin

with about it.

The next thing to happen was that Bill Moore and Jaime Shandera were warned in the spring of 1987 that very soon the document would probably be coming out in Europe. Their informants were some insiders. Moore has since admitted that one of his major inside contacts is Richard Doty who used to work for the Air Force Office of Special Investigations. His name appears on a document out of Kirtland Air Force Base involving multiple witness simultaneous observations of a UFO landing and then later taking off from the nearby Manzano Nuclear Weapon Storage area in New Mexico.

Many people have thought that Doty must have provided the document in the first place. Moore and Shandera have claimed that nobody, including Doty, has admitted sending the document, although the postmark on the brown envelope was indeed Albuquerque, New Mexico. Doty did obviously know about the document, but so far as I know, has never admitted that he sent it. Frankly, I doubt that he did. In any event, Moore and Shandera were warned and within about a week indeed a real breakthrough occurred when the London (England) Observer on Page 1 of May 31, 1987 headlined "Close Encounters of an Alien Kind," with a sub-heading "And Now if You've Read Enough About the Election, Here's News from Another World." The article by Martin Bailey shows a tiny portion of the Operation Majestic 12 document. It also mentioned the Cutler-Twining Memo, which of course had been discovered in 1985. I had sent copies to Bruce Maccabee, Bill had given copies to a number of people including, so far as I know, Tim Good. Bailey contacted various archives and, in particular Jo Ann Williamson at the National Archives who made a flat statement that the CT memo was a very strange document. "It was found in the files of the US Air Force Director of Intelligence and is certainly genuine, but we have found no minutes of the MJ12 meeting which was scheduled for at least 2 days later. It is very surprising that there are no other papers on MJ12 and we have no idea what it was." And then they go on to quote Barry Greenwood as a UFO writer who raise an intriguing question that there could have been a very sophisticated fraud. "There are some things that look wrong with the White House Memo. For example it is unsigned. It is just possible that it was manufactured by someone waiting to prove the existence of MJ12 and then inserted into Air Force Intelligent records which had recently been opened up to the public. The hoaxer would then have ordered a copy from the National Archives which would carry the official declassification stamp. MJ-12 may well have existed, but more research is needed to authenticate the documents."

The article was picked up by the Reuters news service and appeared in numerous North American papers in the following few days. When I heard about it I called Jaime who went out and got copies of the papers. The Reuters account was somewhat less full than this one. Bill and Jaime had already been talking to their people about the need to release information and immediately swung into high gear. They published an unfortunately very much censored version of the document in the Fair Witness Project publication

known as Focus that Bill Moore edits and publishes. The timing was interesting, in that I was planning to go to California to stay with Bill Moore as part of helping with a National UFO conference in Burbank. Bill was doing the local sponsorship and I was to be a speaker. Bill sent me a copy of the documents as they appeared in Focus and it was only a few days later that I was in California responding to questions, talking to newspapers. Now that I finally had access to a full copy of the report, I was calling various archives including the Truman Library and the Eisenhower Library, trying to pin down dates and activities in particular and trying to counteract some of the false "information" that was being put out by the noisy negativists.

Part of the problem was that the Fair Witness Project Focus version had many heavy "censor's" lines through portions of the document especially the security markings, without any explanation as to why the markings were there, or if that was the way the document was received! There was no explanation about the receipt of the document. In addition, Focus carried what could have been a very useful addendum, namely a copy of a telex from the Air Force Office of Special Investigation to all of their more than 120 units around the world. The complete text of that is in Appendix E. Briefly what OSI told their people was that they had reason to expect that the local offices would soon be receiving a freedom of information request from me concerning UFOs and that if such a request was received "DO NOT repeat DO NOT respond as required by Air Force Regulation 12-30-, Instead respond as follows...:"

This was added on with no explanation whatsoever so that nothing was made clear to the readers at all as to what this meant, where this was coming from. According to Bill, the words that he used to describe the document and what he left in, of the briefing were following instructions from his contacts in New Mexico. My own feeling is that either these guys were trying to create confusion or they just simply don't understand how to communicate to the outside world. The fact of the matter is that the eight pages of the briefing document on film were clean. There were no heavy markings. Bill had taken one set of 8 1/2" x 11" prints and run the marker through the security markings because getting caught with a Top Secret document didn't seem like such a good idea. Ostensibly, that was one of the reasons that I wasn't earlier given a copy or sent a copy, because taking it or sending it over the U.S./Canada border could be dangerous. Obviously from my own viewpoint, I would be happy to have the government arrest me for carrying a "classified" document, thus verifying that the document was legitimate. I think, in a court case that would have been the important point. The government here is in a Catch-22 situation. If they do prosecute, then obviously they're admitting that it's a legitimate document and certainly they would have no case that I faked the document because there is no such evidence since I didn't do so. It should be noted that Tim Good's copy came from the U.S. and had censor lines different from those Moore put on his.

In any event, there followed articles that mentioned the document in the New York Times, June 16th, 1987, the Washington

with about it.

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Post, June 28th. From Bill's place I heard all kinds of rumours. I called the New York Times, and was informed that they had been informed by Philip Klass that the document couldn't be legitimate because Admiral Hillenkoetter had been sent to Korea in 1950 and didn't return until 1956!! I promised the science reporter of the New York Times that I would check. I was certain it was wrong because I knew I had seen other information about Hillenkoetter's activities a long time before that. I was able to obtain (from California) information in Washington D.C. that clearly established that Hillenkoetter, as noted above, was gone for less than a year and was back in the New York area and was stationed there in November 1952.

Another form of publication that occurred in mid 1987 was in response to a phone call from Rhode Island publisher Allan Feinstein. He told his readers to send an SASE for a copy. Many did.

And it was finally time, since I had a copy, to do a lot of the research that needed to be done. The response from the Truman and Eisenhower Libraries, at least on a preliminary basis, was good. The Truman Library stated that the September 24th, 1947 date on the Truman-Forrestal memo was the only date that Bush met with Truman in the last eight months of 1947, that Forrestal was present at the meeting, etc. and that the subject was undisclosed. The Eisenhower Library was able to provide details of the November 18th, 1952, activities of Ike. The Truman Library also later provided various notes that were taken by Truman's staff after Ike's meeting at the White House with Truman. I also prepared articles for International UFO Reporter (Ref. 10-12). The best response seemed to come from the Menzel article which contained a lot of material that nobody had known of. This didn't keep it from being attacked as being silly nonsense, in effect, by those who claimed that Menzel would have talked to them and he couldn't have kept the secret.

Could somebody who knew that there were alien bodies in cold storage in the United States originating from an alien space craft have written anti UFO polemics etc.? How could he lead a double life of knowing and not revealing? Just note how many spies there are who have led double lives. In England: Burgess, MacLean, Philby, George Blake, and undoubtedly others; certainly numerous Russian spies in the United States have led double lives. Imagine the difficulty of juggling facts, attitudes, information, protecting himself, etc. for somebody like Philby, for decades.

I spoke to an astronomy professor at Harvard who knew Menzel extremely well for many decades. I asked him if he thought this was possible and his response was that Menzel would have loved it! He was getting attention, he knew that he was smarter than other people, he couldn't get any attention for talking about aliens so he talked against aliens.

Another complication about the Operation Majestic 12 documents arises from the fact that Jo Ann Williamson at the National Archives was, in a sense, caught between a rock and a hard place with the Cutler-Twining memo definitely being found in her

facility, but with no backup information. She put out a listing of their comments because she got so many requests for information and had apparently talked to the Eisenhower Library to get their views as well. Unfortunately, a number of the statements made in her review were misleading. For example, she mentions that there were no NSC meeting on July 16th, 1954. As anybody can see from reading the document it does not speak about an NSC meeting. The only thing we know about the meeting is that it was "an already scheduled meeting." That could have been a meeting of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, could have been a meeting of the President's cabinet, or any one of a number of other groups. It could have been a meeting of various subcommittees of the NSC. We simply do not know. The Eisenhower Library originally contributed a statement to the effect that all carbons of Robert Cutler memos were done on a certain kind of onionskin paper. What they really meant was that that was true for the small number they had examined (since obviously they hadn't searched the 250,000 pages of NSC material which include tens of thousands of pages by Cutler). Their statement was based on a limited investigation and was later changed. They also had made it sound as if they had done a complete search of NSC materials, when of course they had not and do not have the personnel to do such a study. It was also claimed by the National Security Council to the National Archives that the security designation on the Cutler Twining memo of "Top Secret Restricted Security Information" was not used until the Nixon administration, which began in 1969. One must question this statement on several grounds. There were a number of 1953 documents that I looked at that were stamped "Restricted Security Information." There was one that had an additional "Secret" on it; another one had "Confidential Restricted Security Information." Normally, when there is "Confidential" and "Secret" prior to a subsequent designator such as "Restricted Data," which is used for nuclear information, there will also at some point be "Top Secret Restricted Security Information." In addition, in going through the files, I noted that there were occasional security markings that I would see only once. "Top Secret Control" I saw once. "Cosmic," as it turns out, is a NATO security marking. When I asked the Eisenhower Library for samples of it they said, "well, they're all classified," but here's some materials that date back to before Eisenhower became president when he was Chief of the Allied Forces in Europe. Their statement that no such security marking was used simply has no basis in fact. I can guarantee on the basis of conversations with an archivist that they didn't go through the 250,000 pages of NSC materials at the Eisenhower Library.

Format and Style Problems

Because the skeptics have been unable to come up with items of substance in their dealing with Operation Majestic 12 there has been a strong attack on various peculiar aspects of format and style. One of these that keeps getting repeated is that the date format is wrong. By date format, what is meant is that on the

briefing document there's a consistent pattern of day-month-comma-year, rather than month-day-comma-year. In addition, there is a consistent use of a "0" in front of a one digit date. So, for example, 01 August, 1950. This and the fact that William Moore sometimes uses a similar date format in his letters, and did to Phillip Klass in some (certainly not all) of his letters, has led Klass to conclude that the date format didn't come into place until computers were in widespread use and therefore the document is an obvious fraud. He strongly implies that it must have been forged by William Moore because there are some date formats that Moore used that are similar. Now the reasoning here is strange from a logical viewpoint. The Pope is against birth control, communists are against birth control, obviously the Pope is communist. Klass never mentions when he makes this argument that he has letters from Moore that don't use this date format.

He also doesn't mention that many examples of a similar date format have turned up in a wide variety of places. This was apparently standard for NATO for many years. I picked examples out of Timothy Good's book, out of some of the older documents I went through, from a number of Canadian documents and found a whole host of different date formats. One has to remember that the briefing was done, if it's genuine, for a military man by a military man. Admiral Hillenkoetter had served in Europe, the French use this date format. One thing that becomes quite clear if one spends sufficient time in archives going through papers of a particular individual is that from the same office one can find many different date formats, many different letter formats, many different style formats. For example, in letters from MJ-12 member General Walter B. Smith to General George C. Marshall -- personal notes, birthday notes, thanks for the greetings, etc. -- there are four different date formats: 29 December 1952; 26 October, 1954 (note comma); Oct. 7, 1954; and 12/29/54. Three of these letters were handwritten, so certainly must be attributed to Smith, himself. Note that one of these formats is the day-month-comma-year format.

This does raise the question of where would Hillenkoetter, if he had prepared such a briefing, have had it typed. Clearly, it was at a very high security level, if genuine. This led me to wonder whether or not Hillenkoetter would have been able to get it typed at the headquarters of the Third Naval District. Who, there, would have had a need-to-know for Majestic 12 information if, as is indicated in the briefing itself, this was considered to be something that was accountable only to the President. The obvious thought is that since Hillenkoetter was head of the CIA from 1947 through most of 1950 while he was a member of MJ-12, he should have been able to have it typed by somebody with a need-to-know within the CIA.

In 1952 that would have to mean that he would have been in touch with General Walter B. Smith, his successor at the CIA. But according to the briefing, Smith also became a member, replacing Forrestal and therefore in addition to Hillenkoetter. There shouldn't have been a problem at all in Hillenkoetter going to Smith. In addition, since Smith had worked so closely with Ike in

Europe during World War Two and was also a general (as opposed to being an Admiral) then one would not be surprised if Roscoe had wanted Smith's advice about the format for the briefing, what style Ike liked, and that sort of thing. That Smith would have been consulted about any briefings for Eisenhower in November, 1952, seems reasonable from a comment made by Ike himself in the book Mandate for Change on the same page where he mentions his meeting with Truman. He notes that at Truman's instruction, Eisenhower was briefed on national security and defence matters during the election campaign by none other than Walter B. Smith. In addition, I discovered that in a letter from Smith to Truman dated January 9, 1953, Smith had apparently been asked to recount how many times he had briefed Ike and Adlai Stevenson during the election campaign and subsequently. Smith stated that each would have been briefed four times during the campaign (June to November 1952) and that Ike had been briefed four times subsequent to the election. I know the dates of two of the briefings (2-2:30 pm November 28, 1952 and 2:30-3, December 19th, 1952) and have tried to get copies of these briefings, but neither the Truman nor Eisenhower Libraries have them. I made a request to the CIA, they have asked for search fees and I am in negotiations now to see what I can do. The CIA has been somewhat less than terribly cooperative about providing detailed response to Freedom of Information Requests dealing with UFOs or for that matter much of anything else, such as the Operation Majestic 12 attachments as listed in the briefing.

Another objection to the documents, relating to the security markings, is that on the Cutler-Twining memo they are not rubber stamped, merely typed and only in the upper right hand portion of the memo. Some people have taken this to mean that obviously they're phoney because the rules "require" that documents be stamped top and bottom in large letters with whatever the security indications are. If one goes through things like NSC files one finds over and over again that there are variations on the normal. Sometimes, indeed, the security markings are typed as opposed to rubber stamped. Sometimes they are top and bottom, sometimes only top. Sometimes in the upper and lower right hand corner, sometimes in the center. Sometimes they are a mix of typed and rubber stamped information.

It must be stressed that the documents were prepared by people who never expected that they would serve any other purpose than to provide information to the recipients. They were classified documents with very limited distribution, with certainly no Freedom of Information Act in existence or even contemplated in the early '50s or late '40s. Format was of much less concern than today's people would seem to think it should have been. We live in a computerized world and it is very easy for many people to come up with the same document format because it may be built into the computer. But a lot of these typewriters were manual; all of the classified documents were limited in distribution and not for the media, but to convey information. As an example, there are three different memos within a month from Allan Dulles, head of the CIA, to General Goodpaster who was Ike's aid. These are in Appendix E.

One can see that they are from different typewriters, and there are many differences between the memos even though conveying basically the same type of information. There is no rule that people in government must use a particular format for internal documents and they certainly don't stick to one.

If one looks at the original of the Cutler Twining memo, one is struck not only by the fact that it's in blue ink, apparently from carbon paper, but that there is a short red pencil mark drawn on a slant through the security marking. Of course, in a xerox copy it's hard to tell that it is pencil, and it is certainly impossible to tell that it is red. During a visit to the Eisenhower Library I noted in a file consisting mostly of original documents, that in a number of cases I found slant red pencil marks through the security markings. I asked the archivist if there was any significance to that because I suddenly recalled the Cutler Twining memo. Obviously the copy I had with me was xeroxed. His response was "Oh, yes," they have been orally instructed that when they are going to declassify a document, put a slant red pencil line through the security markings on them. Now this certainly suggests that this was found in a legitimate file. Whoever planted it at the National Archives was apparently well aware of this rule of thumb of putting the slant red pencil line through the security markings prior to declassification. It would have been a perfectly natural thing for somebody who is accustomed to dealing with such matters to do, such as the members of the many four-man teams of declassifiers.

Klass and others have also tried to point to spellings of various words as proving that somehow the document was forged. One example is the word travelling with two "l's" and the fact that in one printed paper of William Moore's the word was spelled that way. Klass neglects to mention that in the original, as Moore has demonstrated by providing copies, it was not done that way. That was an editing change by the editor of the publication. Again, let's suppose it was done that way. How in the world does that prove the document was a forgery? A second problem suggested by Klass was that since the document uses the term Air Materiel Command, and since Moore spells it "incorrectly" with the iel as well, therefore, obviously the document's a fraud done by Moore. As it happens the correct spelling as noted on many documents and in many books is indeed Materiel.

Another concern about format and style is the use of the term "executive order 092447". People have checked a whole host of available executive orders, including those proclaiming various special days, and find that this number doesn't fit in that numbering system at all. Obviously it's the date of the Truman Forrestal memo. Now this bothers some people. The problem here again is that if the briefing is genuine and was done for November 18, 1952, then that could be the first use of the term Executive Order. If the Truman Forrestal memo is genuine, or at least its contents are genuine, then one would might well suggest that when the memo was put out, it was not thought of as an executive order in the official sense. They had no idea of the scope of the

activity, how long it would go on, how soon there would be a confrontation, if any, with aliens or with the public with evidence. It appears to be the kind of thing that was done to provide Forrestal with an authorization should one be necessary for use of government funds, people, etc. for the effort.

It should be noted, of course, that they would have to call it something or other, that it might well be that one administration passing the power on to another of a different party and different people and would try to justify things on a rather formal basis. Ike, after all had been a military commander, was accustomed to dealing with orders of one kind or another and they might have wanted to provide him with some kind of formal authorization.

A peculiar thing about the Truman Forrestal memo (from a style and format viewpoint) is that it is clear when examined on the original print that the date "September 24, 1947." has three aspects which are disturbing. First of all the "24, 1947." has a slightly different line location than the word September. That is if one draws a line under the word September it will come well below the day and year. The memo had to be in the typewriter at least twice. Secondly, it turns out that it is different type. If one compares the comma in the text, a different typewriter was used to type the "24, 1947." implying that the date might have been added later or added some place else.

The "some place else" is suggested by the period after the date. While there are occasional items from Truman's office with the period after the date, the great majority do not have such a period. One office which almost invariably used the period after the date was that of Dr. Vannevar Bush. Almost invariably, his secretaries put a period after the date and a period after the typed-in closing name: Vannevar Bush. A third peculiar thing is that there is a signature on the memo. If some kind of executive order (or whatever one wants to call it) was sent to Forrestal then his original should have had Truman's signature, but the copy at the White House would not! It might have had a rubber stamped original "signed by Harry Truman" on it.

Then the question arises is the signature genuine? And if it wasn't on the original, where did this copy come from and why is there a signature on it at all? This presents a real puzzle. There are several possibilities here. One, that the memo was prepared and signed by Truman and kept by Forrestal with copies perhaps made for Bush and for the head of the CIA, Admiral Hillenkoetter, since both are mentioned in the memo. Both were extremely well known for their discretion. Forrestal remained in office until March of 1949, then resigned, was soon hospitalized and committed suicide in May of 1949. There is a real question as to what happened to his files, would he have had a copy of this in it, were those files automatically turned over to his successor who was Lewis Johnson? We simply do not know. We do know that Forrestal was mentally disturbed for months before his suicide. There was even an active investigation because he made requests of the FBI to check out that people who were "spying" on him, and all kinds of paranoid manifestations. One possibility is that

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 stationary, 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

Carswell in Texas. Numerous civilians were also strongly intimidated.

An important point that must be made is that the evidence that there was indeed a crashed or exploded flying saucer (or two of them) recovered in New Mexico in 1947, is so overwhelming that, if there wasn't an Operation Majestic 12, we would have to invent one. There is no question that the U.S. government and its advisors (so many of whom had worked so effectively together on classified projects in New Mexico) would have both covered up the stories and established an organization at the very highest level to deal with the most important aspects of the crashed disc problem. These would include substantial effort to determine the technology of the saucers, the motivation and origin of the aliens, and how this information might be handled.

It has been very dismaying during the course of this study to have to deal with a number of seemingly irrational anti-MJ arguments. I expected them from the very anti-UFO CISCOP, but not from some of the normally more sensible ufologists who apparently couldn't be bothered doing their homework before putting their arrows in the air. I feel apologetic to the FUFOR for their having been attacked in various ufological corners for having spent their money on this project, even though its funding was a direct result of an appeal for funds for this project in particular. I am very grateful for their encouragement and understanding.

Conclusions

In North American courts it is required that the prosecution establish the guilt of a defendant. It is not the job of the defendant to establish innocence. With regard to questioned documents, the burden of proof is on those who claim that the documents are forgeries as opposed to being on those who say the documents may be genuine. After several years of sometimes very intense research with regard to the Operation Majestic 12 documents, I have still been unable to find any argument of the dozens put forth that demonstrates that any of the three primary documents are fraudulent. I have been able to demonstrate that there is a very great deal of information in them not known to anybody not on the inside at the time the documents were received. Therefore I am forced to conclude that the documents are genuine.

There are still a number of questions that have not been fully resolved. This should not be a surprise given the vast quantities of government documents that are completely inaccessible and the difficulty in getting prompt access to those whose existence can be established but were still classified at the time they were sought. Most Americans, whether citizens, journalists or scientists seem generally unaware of the huge "black" budgets, the compartmentalization of highly classified information and the difficulty of penetrating the silent but very high walls of secrecy surrounding the intelligence communities.

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NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION

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BRIEFING DOCUMENT: OPERATION MAJESTIC 12

PREPARED FOR PRESIDENT-ELECT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER: (EYES ONLY)

18 NOVEMBER, 1952

WARNING! This is a TOP SECRET - EYES ONLY document containing compartmentalized information essential to the national security of the United States. EYES ONLY ACCESS to the material herein is strictly limited to those possessing Majestic-12 clearance level. Reproduction in any form or the taking of written or mechanically transcribed notes is strictly forbidden.

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EYES ONLY

SUBJECT: OPERATION MAJESTIC-12 PRELIMINARY BRIEFING FOR
PRESIDENT-ELECT EISENHOWER.

DOCUMENT PREPARED 18 NOVEMBER, 1952.

BRIEFING OFFICER: ADM. ROSCOE H. HILLENKOETTER (MJ-1)

NOTE: This document has been prepared as a preliminary briefing
only. It should be regarded as introductory to a full operations
briefing intended to follow.

* * * * *

OPERATION MAJESTIC-12 is a TOP SECRET Research and Development/
Intelligence operation responsible directly and only to the
President of the United States. Operations of the project are
carried out under control of the Majestic-12 (Majic-12) Group
which was established by special classified executive order of
President Truman on 24 September, 1947, upon recommendation by
Dr. Vannevar Bush and Secretary James Forrestal. (See Attachment
"A".) Members of the Majestic-12 Group were designated as follows:

- Adm. Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter
- Dr. Vannevar Bush
- Secy. James V. Forrestal*
- Gen. Nathan F. Twining
- Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg
- Dr. Detlev Bronk
- Dr. Jerome Hunsaker
- Mr. Sidney W. Souers
- Mr. Gordon Gray
- Dr. Donald Menzel
- Gen. Robert M. Montague
- Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner

The death of Secretary Forrestal on 22 May, 1949, created
a vacancy which remained unfilled until 01 August, 1950, upon
which date Gen. Walter B. Smith was designated as permanent
replacement.

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On 24 June, 1947, a civilian pilot flying over the Cascade Mountains in the State of Washington observed nine flying disc-shaped aircraft traveling in formation at a high rate of speed. Although this was not the first known sighting of such objects, it was the first to gain widespread attention in the public media. Hundreds of reports of sightings of similar objects followed. Many of these came from highly credible military and civilian sources. These reports resulted in independent efforts by several different elements of the military to ascertain the nature and purpose of these objects in the interests of national defense. A number of witnesses were interviewed and there were several unsuccessful attempts to utilize aircraft in efforts to pursue reported discs in flight. Public reaction bordered on near hysteria at times.

In spite of these efforts, little of substance was learned about the objects until a local rancher reported that one had crashed in a remote region of New Mexico located approximately seventy-five miles northwest of Roswell Army Air Base (now Walker Field).

On 07 July, 1947, a secret operation was begun to assure recovery of the wreckage of this object for scientific study. During the course of this operation, aerial reconnaissance discovered that four small human-like beings had apparently ejected from the craft at some point before it exploded. These had fallen to earth about two miles east of the wreckage site. All four were dead and badly decomposed due to action by predators and exposure to the elements during the approximately one week time period which had elapsed before their discovery. A special scientific team took charge of removing these bodies for study. (See Attachment "C".) The wreckage of the craft was also removed to several different locations. (See Attachment "B".) Civilian and military witnesses in the area were debriefed, and news reporters were given the effective cover story that the object had been a misguided weather research balloon.

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A covert analytical effort organized by Gen. Twining and Dr. Bush acting on the direct orders of the President, resulted in a preliminary concensus (19 September, 1947) that the disc was most likely a short range reconnaissance craft. This conclusion was based for the most part on the craft's size and the apparent lack of any identifiable provisioning. (See Attachment "D".) A similar analysis of the four dead occupants was arranged by Dr. Bronk. It was the tentative conclusion of this group (30 November, 1947) that although these creatures are human-like in appearance, the biological and evolutionary processes responsible for their development has apparently been quite different from those observed or postulated in homo-sapiens. Dr. Bronk's team has suggested the term "Extra-terrestrial Biological Entities", or "EREs", be adopted as the standard term of reference for these creatures until such time as a more definitive designation can be agreed upon.

Since it is virtually certain that these craft do not originate in any country on earth, considerable speculation has centered around what their point of origin might be and how they get here. Mars was and remains a possibility, although some scientists, most notably Dr. Menzel, consider it more likely that we are dealing with beings from another solar system entirely.

Numerous examples of what appear to be a form of writing were found in the wreckage. Efforts to decipher these have remained largely unsuccessful. (See Attachment "E".) Equally unsuccessful have been efforts to determine the method of propulsion or the nature or method of transmission of the power source involved. Research along these lines has been complicated by the complete absence of identifiable wings, propellers, jets, or other conventional methods of propulsion and guidance, as well as a total lack of metallic wiring, vacuum tubes, or similar recognizable electronic components. (See Attachment "F".) It is assumed that the propulsion unit was completely destroyed by the explosion which caused the crash.

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A need for as much additional information as possible about these craft, their performance characteristics and their purpose led to the undertaking known as U.S. Air Force Project SIGN in December, 1947. In order to preserve security, liason between SIGN and Majestic-12 was limited to two individuals within the Intelligence Division of Air Materiel Command whose role was to pass along certain types of information through channels. SIGN evolved into Project GRUDGE in December, 1948. The operation is currently being conducted under the code name BLUE BOOK, with liason maintained through the Air Force officer who is head of the project.

On 06 December, 1950, a second object, probably of similar origin, impacted the earth at high speed in the El Indio - Guerrero area of the Texas - Mexican border after following a long trajectory through the atmosphere. By the time a search team arrived, what remained of the object had been almost totally incinerated. Such material as could be recovered was transported to the A.E.C. facility at Sandia, New Mexico, for study.

Implications for the National Security are of continuing importance in that the motives and ultimate intentions of these visitors remain completely unknown. In addition, a significant upsurge in the surveillance activity of these craft beginning in May and continuing through the autumn of this year has caused considerable concern that new developments may be imminent. It is for these reasons, as well as the obvious international and technological considerations and the ultimate need to avoid a public panic at all costs, that the Majestic-12 Group remains of the unanimous opinion that imposition of the strictest security precautions should continue without interruption into the new administration. At the same time, contingency plan MJ-1949-04P/78 (Top Secret - Eyes Only) should be held in continued readiness should the need to make a public announcement present itself. (See Attachment "G".)

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ENUMERATION OF ATTACHMENTS:

- *ATTACHMENT "A".....Special Classified Executive Order #092447. (TS/EO)
- *ATTACHMENT "B".....Operation Majestic-12 Status Report #1, Part A. 30 NOV '47. (TS-MAJIC/EO)
- *ATTACHMENT "C".....Operation Majestic-12 Status Report #1, Part B. 30 NOV '47. (TS-MAJIC/EO)
- *ATTACHMENT "D".....Operation Majestic-12 Preliminary Analytical Report. 19 SEP '47. (TS-MAJIC/EO)
- *ATTACHMENT "E".....Operation Majestic-12 Blue Team Report #5. 30 JUN '52. (TS-MAJIC/EO)
- *ATTACHMENT "F".....Operation Majestic-12 Status Report #2. 31 JAN '48. (TS-MAJIC/EO)
- *ATTACHMENT "G".....Operation Majestic-12 Contingency Plan MJ-1949-04P/78: 31 JAN '49. (TS-MAJIC/EO)
- *ATTACHMENT "H".....Operation Majestic-12, Maps and Photographs Folio (Extractions). (TS-MAJIC/EO)

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T52-EXEMPT (E)

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ATTACHMENT "A"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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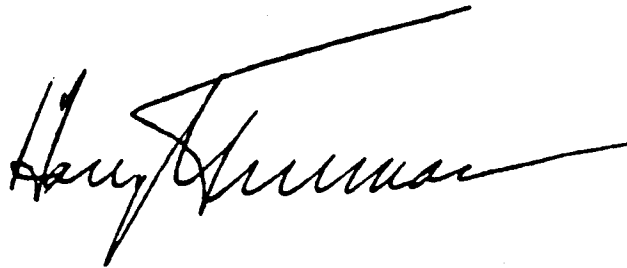
September 24, 1947.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Dear Secretary Forrestal:

As per our recent conversation on this matter, you are hereby authorized to proceed with all due speed and caution upon your undertaking. Hereafter this matter shall be referred to only as Operation Majestic Twelve.

It continues to be my feeling that any future considerations relative to the ultimate disposition of this matter should rest solely with the Office of the President following appropriate discussions with yourself, Dr. Bush and the Director of Central Intelligence.



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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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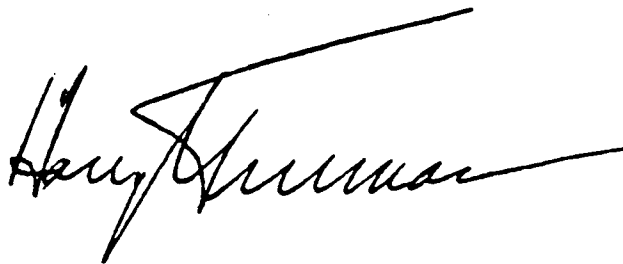
September 24, 1947.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Dear Secretary Forrestal:

As per our recent conversation on this matter, you are hereby authorized to proceed with all due speed and caution upon your undertaking. Hereafter this matter shall be referred to only as Operation Majestic Twelve.

It continues to be my feeling that any future considerations relative to the ultimate disposition of this matter should rest solely with the Office of the President following appropriate discussions with yourself, Dr. Bush and the Director of Central Intelligence.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Harry Truman". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

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Notes by S.T. Friedman: This document was found after a few days of searching in the just declassified boxes of Record Group 341 in Mid 1985 by Jaime Shandera and William Moore. Stanton Friedman had discovered during a visit to the National Archives in March 1985 that the RG was in the process of being classification reviewed. Post cards were received hinting that checking the file would be a good idea. This memo clearly has nothing to do with anything else in Box 189 where it was found. Most likely it was planted there during the classification review which involved many teams of 4 each working for a few weeks in a location where they were able to bring in notes, files, brief cases etc. The item in its original form is a carbon on Dictation Onion Skin by Fox Paper. It is discolored around the edges. My best bet for the actual author is James S. Lay who was Exec. Sec of NSC and worked very very closely with Cutler and met "off the Record" with Ike at the WH on July 14, 1954. The mark through the classification is red ~~TOP SECRET RESTRICTED SECURITY INFORMATION~~ →

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 that the last sentence is almost identical to the wording of another TS Cutler-Twining memo found at the Library of Congress in the Twining papers. ~~TOP SECRET RESTRICTED SECURITY INFORMATION~~

ROBERT CUTLER
Special Assistant
to the President

Note that there is no signature and no /s/

~~TOP SECRET RESTRICTED SECURITY INFORMATION~~

DECLASSIFIED
Authority AND 857013
BY 9 D/TH DATE 1/12/87

COPY

from

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

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

APPENDIX R: Letter from General N. F. Twining to Commanding General, Army Air Forces 23 September 1947

(COPY)

23 September 1947

SUBJECT: AMC Opinion Concerning "Flying Discs"

TO: Commanding General, Army Air Forces, Washington 25, D. C.

ATTENTION: Brig. General George Schulgen, AC/AS-2

1. As requested by AC/AS-2 there is presented below the considered opinion of this Command concerning the so-called "Flying Discs." This opinion is based on interrogation report data furnished by AC/AS-2 and preliminary studies by personnel of T-2 and Aircraft Laboratory, Engineering Division T-3. This opinion was arrived at in a conference between personnel from the Air Institute of Technology, Intelligence T-2, Office, Chief of Engineering Division, and the Aircraft, Power Plant and Propeller Laboratories of Engineering Division T-3.

2. It is the opinion that:

a. The phenomenon reported is something real and not visionary or fictitious.

b. There are objects probably approximating the shape of a disc, of such appreciable size as to appear to be as large as man-made aircraft.

c. There is a possibility that some of the incidents may be caused by natural phenomena, such as meteors.

d. The reported operating characteristics such as extreme rates of climb, maneuverability (particularly in roll), and action which must be considered evasive when sighted or contacted by friendly aircraft and radar, lend belief to the possibility that some of the objects are controlled either manually, automatically or remotely.

e. The apparent common description of the objects is as follows:

- (1) Metallic or light reflecting surface.
- (2) Absence of trail, except in a few instances when the object apparently was operating under high performance conditions.
- (3) Circular or elliptical in shape, flat on bottom and domed on top.

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- (4) Several reports of well kept formation flights varying from three to nine objects.
- (5) Normally no associated sound, except in three instances a substantial rumbling roar was noted.
- (6) Level flight speeds normally above 300 knots are estimated.

f. It is possible within the present U.S. knowledge—provided extensive detailed development is undertaken—to construct a piloted aircraft which has the general description of the object in subparagraph (e) above which would be capable of an approximate range of 7000 miles at subsonic speeds.

g. Any developments in this country along the lines indicated would be extremely expensive, time consuming and at the considerable expense of current projects and therefore, if directed, should be set up independently of existing projects.

h. Due consideration must be given the following:

(1) The possibility that these objects are of domestic origin—the product of some high security project not known to AC/AS-2 or this Command.

(2) The lack of physical evidence in the shape of crash recovered exhibits which would undeniably prove the existence of these objects.

(3) The possibility that some foreign nation has a form of propulsion possibly nuclear, which is outside of our domestic knowledge.

3. It is recommended that:

a. Headquarters, Army Air Forces issue a directive assigning a priority, security classification and Code Name for a detailed study of this matter to include the preparation of complete sets of all available and pertinent data which will then be made available to the Army, Navy, Atomic Energy Commission, JRDB, the Air Force Scientific Advisory Group, NACA, and the RAND and NEPA projects for comments and recommendations, with a preliminary report to be forwarded within 15 days of receipt of the data and a detailed report thereafter every 30 days as the investigation develops. A complete interchange of data should be effected.

4. Awaiting a specific directive AMC will continue the investigation within its current resources in order to more closely define the nature of the phenomenon. Detailed Essential Elements of Information will be formulated immediately for transmittal thru channels.

N. F. TWINING
Lieutenant General, U.S.A.
Commanding

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Condon Report. January 1969

Some Comments by Stanton T. Friedman, 1982

1. This memo was only classified Secret refer in any way to any information that was classified Top Secret or higher.. note especial item 2h 2.

2. Note especially the ^{technical} organizations to be kept informed as listed in 3. JRDB is the Joint Research and Development Board set up and headed by Dr. Vannevar Bush and the successor to the wartime Office of Scientific Research and Development also directed by Bush and which had set up both the wartime Manhattan Project and its successor the Atomic Energy Commission. NACA is the technical group-- National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics-- which had representatives from all the military services and civil aviation and which ran the wind tunnels, was responsible for the development of supersonic aircraft and later became the NASA. Its prewar chairman was Dr. Vannevar Bush who was a member still in 1947. Twining was also on it. Dr. James H. Doolittle and Dr. Detlev Bronk an aviation physiologist were added to NACA in 1948. Doolittle became Chairman in 1956. NEPA stands for Nuclear Energy for Propulsion Applications. Eventually became the Nuclear Aircraft Propulsion (ANP) program. Theodore Von Karman was Chairman of the AFSAG and was succeeded by Doolittle who had been a member for sometime. Another member was Dr. Edward Teller. The AEC was very important in New Mexico in 1947 with loads of classified land and facilities.

B-2
BOEING AIRPLANE COMPANY

WICHITA DIVISION

WICHITA, KANSAS

JULY 17, 1947

17 July 1947

T. Sleep through

Dear Earl:

Note: I have received your letter in which you asked us to drop by at Wichita for a brief visit. With deepest regrets we had to cancel our trip to the Boeing factory due to a very important and sudden matter that developed here. All of us were considerably disappointed as Mr. Allen had planned a very fine trip for us; however, we hope to go out at a later time. Will remember your invitation and get out to see you just as soon as we can, as I am very anxious to see the XL-15.

he went to N.M. I have been away quite a bit the last couple of weeks so have not had a chance to submit any information to you that you asked for in your round robin letter. I will get on this very shortly.

Best regards,

H. F. TRINING
Lieutenant General, U.S.A.

P.S. Unification looks like a sure thing now.

Mr. J. E. Schaefer
Boeing Airplane Co.,
Wichita, Kansas

JOHN L. HALL
STUART C. RAND
CHARLES U. PENORA
HARVEY H. BONDY
CLAUDE H. BRANCO
JAMES GANFIELD
CHARLES P. CURTIS
RICHARD C. CURTIS
MARSHALL J. JONES
ROBERT PROCTOR
RICHARD WALT
SIMON P. TOWNSEND
BRIDGE POTTER
SAMUEL L. GUYER
BAILEY ALDRICH
FRANKLIN DEXTER
JOHN M. HALL
CHARLES H. STOCKMAN
RAYMOND W. ELLIS
JOHN DANF JR.
W. ARTHUR DYER, JR.
FRANKLIN R. JONES

B-3

CHOATE, HALL & STEWART

30 STATE STREET

TELEPHONE CAPITOL 7-5020

CHARLES F. CHOATE, JR.
1895-1927
RALPH A. STEWART
1904-1926

BOSTON 9, MASS.

January 13, 1951

Dr. Vannevar Bush
Carnegie Institution of Washington
1530 P Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D. C.

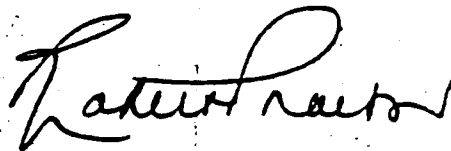
Dear Dr. Bush:

I am happy to inform you that the Air Force Central Loyalty-Security Board has under date of January 11, 1951 advised Dr. Donald H. Menzel and myself of Dr. Menzel's complete clearance with respect to the loyalty and security charges brought against him by the U. S. Air Force. The letter of the Executive Secretary of the Board advising of this determination contains the following paragraph:

"I am pleased to inform you that the Board determined that, on all the evidence, reasonable grounds do not exist for the belief that you are disloyal to the Government of the United States and that reasonable grounds do not exist for the belief that your immediate removal would be warranted by the demands of national security. This decision has been approved by the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Management)."

I know that you will be hearing directly from Donald Menzel, but I am, in accordance with my commitment to you, advising you immediately of this result because of your great interest in the matter. In doing so, I want to express personally my very sincere appreciation of the all-out help which you provided in the presentation of his case.

Sincerely yours,



RPR

(From Twining Files, Lib. of Cong)
B-4
JTFredman

TOP SECRET
Security Information

note NO Heading here

June 25, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE:

1. The President has asked me to send to you the following directions relative to certain National Security Council matters.
2. It is now planned to hold (a) a special meeting of the Council at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, July 14, to consider budgetary matters relating to Fiscal Year 1955, and (b) an extraordinary all-day meeting of the Council on Thursday, July 16, relative to Project Solarium.
3. The President directs that there be in attendance at both of these meetings the newly-appointed Joint Chiefs of Staff, whether or not all have formally taken office, and the Secretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force.
4. It is the President's intention, prior to the July 14 meeting, to deliver to the newly-appointed Joint Chiefs of Staff a directive relative to matters to which he wishes them to give urgent and full-time consideration for such period, prior to their undertaking their new responsibilities, as may be necessary (presumably not less than a month).
5. The President further directs that you arrange the duties of these officers so that, beginning in early July and prior to undertaking their new responsibilities, they can for the above-mentioned period together give full-time, uninterrupted attention to the matters covered in the above mentioned directive. It is the President's express wish that during this period these officers be freed from all other duties.

Note:
JTF

(s)

ROBERT CUTLER
Special Assistant
to the President

Distribution: Wilson 2
Nash 2
Lay 1
Koons 1
President's file 1

James S. Lay
JTF

Note NO
Declassification
Stamp

TOP SECRET
Security Information

From Twining files
Lib: Congress
JTFredman

B-5
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TOP SECRET
Security Information

July 13, 1953

file
Note:
No Declassification
stamp
STF

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL TWINING

The President expects you to attend the Extraordinary Meeting of the National Security Council in the Broadcast Room of the White House, Thursday, July 16, at 9:00 A.M. The program will be explained in detail at the meeting. It is advisable not to plan any other engagements before 6:00 P.M. on that day.

Due to the nature of the Meeting, it is necessary to take special security precautions and to maintain absolute secrecy regarding participation in, as well as the substance of, the Meeting. It is requested that you enter the White House grounds via the Southeast Entrance not later than 8:45 A.M. and descend from your car at the South (Diplomatic) Entrance of the Mansion. Your car should be discharged and not wait anywhere in the vicinity of the White House.

The President expects you to lunch with him at the White House at 12:30 P.M.

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.

Note →
STF

Robert Cutler
ROBERT CUTLER
Special Assistant
to the President

Note this
should be "top & bottom"
STF

EYES ONLY

TOP SECRET
Security Information

B-6

From Eisenhower Library, JTF

JTF

July 3, 1954



✓ MR. LAY - MR. COYNE

a. We should keep the Sprague and DoD reports pending receipt of the DoD comments on Sprague recommendations, to be taken up by PB about July 20.

b. Send me over a very short summary of action taken by Council at its Meeting on the 15th, so I can digest that on way home from SHAPE.

c. Only cable other news if really exciting or dramatic or I could be useful.

→ d. Keep things moving out of my basket. ←

e. If you get Defense comments on Sprague recommendations and Ev's redraft of guidelines, and if they can safely be sent to SHAPE, I could read them coming back in plane. If not, no matter. JSL Jr. can run meeting on 20th.

f. JSL Jr. will arrange when Sprague should reappear. If there is a row, should we get Quarles over? Not sure.

ROBERT CUTLER
Special Assistant
to the President

Note: No white House at top
no signature at bottom
3 words underlined. JTF

C-1

Notes by STF, January 20, 1989 Klass has once again demonstrated his ignorance of office procedures, format of memos, etc... which is not surprising considering his unwillingness to visit or spend much time at Archival repositories. Anybody who does spend the time, as I have, knows full well that the Lay and Cutler offices had many different typewriters, formats, etc. Different typewriters were even used on the same day. STF

PHILIP J. KLASS
404 "N" ST. SOUTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20024
(202) 554-5901

January 16, 1989

S. Terry Friedman
79 Pembroke Crescent
Fredericton, N.B. E3B 2V1
Canada

STF

SUBJECT: MJ-12/White House Typewriters

Because you are so far behind in responding to my queries, especially mine of Nov. 28 seeking your appraisal of "Falcon" and "Condor"--Moore and Shandera's "high-level intelligence sources"--I'll try to ease your workload.

My letter of Dec. 24 was intended to motivate you to examine the typeface of known-to-be-authentic letters written by Robert Cutler and James Lay during the 1953-55 period and to compare that typeface with the alleged Cutler/Twining memo of July 14, 1954. My four questions, seemingly rhetorical ones, in reality were a mixed bag designed to check your powers of observation, i.e. some deserved a "No" and some a "Yes."

Ha h! STF

Let me try a more direct approach which could put up to \$1,000 (U.S.) in your pocket. Enclosed is a representative sample of typefaces used by Cutler and Lay's offices during the 1953-57 period, layed out for easy comparison with that used in the alleged Cutler/Twining memo of July 14, 1954.

None! STF

You will note that in the tradition of that era, these White House executives used the smaller Elite typeface. But the alleged Cutler/Twining memo of July 14 uses the larger Pica typeface.

I challenge you to produce known-to-be-authentic White House/business letters/memoranda written by Cutler or Lay during the 1953-55 time period which uses a typeface identical in size and style to that used in the alleged Cutler/Twining memo of July 14, 1954.

Why not 1947 on? Lay joined NSC in 1947.

To provide motivation for your prompt response for an article I plan to write, I herewith offer to pay you \$100 for each such letter you can provide in the next 60 days, with an upper limit of \$1,000 if you supply 10 different letters that meet the above conditions.

Note:

One would think I was under an obligation to do Klass's homework for him and to respond to all his assinine questions despite his ad hominem attacks, total inability to focus on the relevant data, etc.. Who decides what is identical?? I immediately found PICA type on memos going back to 1947... As usual Klass suffers from hoof in mouth disease.

Sincerely,

[Handwritten signature]

STF

STF see over →

AUTHENTIC CUTLER TYPEWRITER SAMPLES
NOTE SMALL (ELITE) TYPEFACE.

May 21, 1953

ROBERT CUTLER
Special Assistant
to the President

THE MJ-12 CUTLER-TWINING MEMO
ALLEGEDLY WRITTEN WHEN CUTLER WAS
OUT-OF-COUNTRY.

Philip J. Klass Dec. 17, 1988

May 25, 1953

ROBERT CUTLER
Special Assistant
to the President

September 22, 1953

ROBERT CUTLER
Special Assistant
to the President

Because Cutler was out of country on
July 14, 1954, Friedman suggests the
memo was written by James S. Lay, Jr.

As if there were only 2!

July 3, 1964

ROBERT CUTLER
Special Assistant
to the President

But Lay's type-face differs from
Cutler/Twining memo—even on same
day that memo allegedly was typed.

April 22, 1953

ROBERT CUTLER

March 15, 1954

JAMES S. LAY, JR.
Executive Secretary

July 14, 1954

ROBERT CUTLER
Special Assistant
to the President

"CUTLER MEMO" reportedly found in
National Archives by Moore & Shandera
NOTE LARGE (PICA) TYPEFACE

July 14, 1954

JAMES S. LAY, JR.
Executive Secretary

July 21, 1954

ROBERT CUTLER
Special Assistant
to the President

LAY DID WRITE A MEMO ON JULY 14, 1954,
and the type-face is Elite (small),
not Pica (large) as in suspect memo.

March 8, 1955

ROBERT CUTLER
Special Assistant
to the President

Notes by STF, Jan. 20, 1989

Obviously Klass has a limited sample.. just in my files
I found copies of many PICA type memos from Lay
dating back to 1947.. even cases of different type on
memos written the same date. Yet another red herring
by the chief red herring gatherer. Propagandists
usually have problems dealing with facts.

STF

STF
→

July 31, 1957

Robert Cutler
Special Assistant
to the President

PS, PK's philosophy has always been "Don't bother me
with the facts , my mind is made up"

NOTE transition of Cutler's office
to a new typewriter in 1953-54--using
same typeface as Lay's machine--BUT
different from machine used to type
"Cutler Memo" of July 14, 1954.

C-3
STANTON T. FRIEDMAN
NUCLEAR PHYSICIST - LECTURER
79 PEMBROKE CRESCENT
FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK E3B 2V1
CANADA

(506) 457-0232

Philip J. Klass
404 "N" St. Southwest
Washington, DC 20024
USA

January 20, 1989

Subject: MJ-12/White House Typewriters
Reference: Your completely inane comments of January 16, 1989

The postman must have known how pleased I would be to get yet another example of your ineptness as an MJ-12 document researcher since it only took 4 days to get your silly material here. One might hope that you would have learned a lesson from all your previous inept attacks.. Material, date formats, wrong info on Gray, Bush, Souers, etc ad nauseum. I guess one can't teach some old dogs new tricks.

It is truly outrageous for you to suggest you were testing my powers of observation when I had already noted how many different type styles and formats there are in White House items.

How do you dare speak of a tradition of using elite type at the White House? Just how much White House material have you examined? The Ike Lib. alone has 250,000 pages of NSC material. The National Archives has loads as well, but I guess it is too far for you.

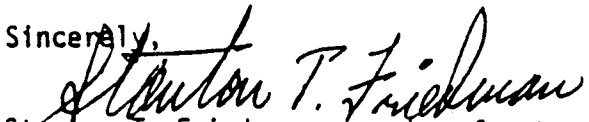
I am enclosing copies straight from my files of various Lay and Cutler material.. first ones at hand, but just the tip of the iceberg. You will note that PICA is quite common, that on June 19, 1951 Lay signed both PICA and ELITE memos, that on Feb. 19 the date was ELITE and the memo and sign off PICA. As usual you are flat out wrong because YOU DO NOT DO YOUR HOMEWORK AND ARE NOT INTERESTED IN TRUTH.

I do appreciate your giving me 60 days.. not that it is needed, but I will be out at the TRUMAN and IKE libraries again within a few weeks and they usually take some time to make copies.

You don't seem to be aware that Cutler and Lay were master paper pushers handling huge amounts of classified material. They obviously kept many typewriters busy.

I look forward to your check and will not charge you for copying the various memos. I would be happy to play ~~the same~~ game again... after all why stop at ten examples when there are so many. It is finally, about time you put some money where your mouth is. How about 200\$ @ for the next ten examples?? Make my day. Maybe \$300.00 for the next 10??

Sincerely,


Stanton T. Friedman, searcher for truth.

See over →

PS. If you were a careful observer seeking truth you would have noted that I long ago sent you copies of Truman's Appointment calendar for Sept. 26, 1947 and Aug. 25, 1949, both listing ROSCOE Hillenkoetter and both typed with PICA type. STF ~~STF~~

C-4

E = Elite Type P = Pica

All items from S.T.F files.

December 19, 1947 P

JAMES S. LAY, JR.
Assistant Executive Secretary

01443

December 19, 1947 P

JAMES S. LAY, JR.
Assistant Executive Secretary

January 2, 1951 JAMES S. LAY, Jr. P
Executive Secretary

January 4, 1951 JAMES S. LAY, JR. P
Executive Secretary

January 5, 1951 JAMES S. LAY, Jr. P
Executive Secretary
January 5, 1951 James S. Lay, Jr.
Executive Secretary E

January 16, 1951 JAMES S. LAY, Jr. P
Executive Secretary

February 2, 1951 MATTHEW J. CONNELLY
Secretary to the President

February 12, 1951 JAMES S. LAY, JR.
Executive Secretary

February 19, 1951 E + JAMES S. LAY, Jr. (P)
Executive Secretary

April 10, 1951 JAMES S. LAY, Jr. P
Executive Secretary

June 18, 1951 JAMES S. LAY, Jr. P
Executive Secretary

June 19, 1951 JAMES S. LAY, Jr. E
Executive Secretary

June 19, 1951 JAMES S. LAY, Jr. P
Executive Secretary

July 30, 1951 JAMES S. LAY, Jr. E
Executive Secretary

August 3, 1951 JAMES S. LAY, Jr. E
Executive Secretary

October 26, 1951 JAMES S. LAY, Jr. E
Executive Secretary

November 7, 1951 P JAMES S. LAY, Jr.
Executive Secretary

November 7, 1951 P JAMES S. LAY, Jr.
Executive Secretary

July 21, 1953 P JAMES S. LAY, Jr.
Executive Secretary

August 18, 1954 P ROBERT CUTLER
Special Assistant to the President

June 1, 1954 P
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

TENTATIVE AGENDA - MAY 31-JULY 2

June 4, 1954 P
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

TENTATIVE AGENDA - JUNE 4-JULY 2

June 14, 1954 P
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

TENTATIVE AGENDA - JUNE 14-JULY 9

June 18, 1954 P
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

TENTATIVE AGENDA - JUNE 18-JULY 23

June 28, 1954 P
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

TENTATIVE AGENDA - JUNE 28-JULY 30

July 6, 1954 P
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

TENTATIVE AGENDA - JULY 6-30

July 13, 1954 Note: Feb 19, 1951; 46/19
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL P

TENTATIVE AGENDA - JULY 12-AUGUST 6
Note: There are 2 Pica styles.

This is a quick & dirty response to an inane charge by P. Klass, ST. Friedman Jan 30, 1989 →
There is far more evidence.

C-5
PHILIP J. KLASS
404 "N" ST. SOUTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20024

See Over →

(202) 554-5901

February 15, 1989

Dear S. Terry Friedman:

Making my way through the giant stack of mail awaiting us on our return from our two-week ski vacation, I found your Jan. 20 response to my letter-challenge of Jan. 16. Delighted that you find it more appealing than my Nov. 10, 1987, challenge to you to come up with authentic Hillenkoetter letters of the pre-Nov. 18, 1952 time period that use the "superfluous comma" and "preposed zero" format consistently used in the (alleged) Hillenkoetter MJ-12 briefing document, which you earlier rejected.

In my Jan. 16 letter, I challenged you to supply "known-to-be-authentic White House/business letters/memoranda written by Cutler or Lay during the 1953-55 time period which use a typeface identical in size and style to that used in the alleged Cutler/Twining memo of July 14, 1954." I offered to "pay you \$100 for each such letter you can provide in the next 60 days, with an upper limit of \$1,000 if you can supply 10 different letters that meet the above conditions."

Your response asked: "Why not 1947 on?" Because during the seven-year period between 1947 and July 14, 1954, the White House might well have installed new typewriters.

The bulk of the "barrage" of letters you sent are outside the date-limits set forth clearly in my offer. Insofar as I can determine, there are only two of the many letters you submitted which appear, at least superficially, to qualify in terms of date-limits, type face size and style. These are the following:

- (A) James Lay memo to NSC, dated July 21, 1953.
- (B) Robert Cutler memo of Aug. 18, 1954.

If there are others, I ask that you identify them for me.

Meanwhile, I await your submission of any other appropriate documents, of which you say "there are so many," before the 60 day deadline which I will generously extend to March 31, 1989, for your convenience. Then the qualified documents can be submitted for expert analysis. Following this analysis you will receive any payments due you.



P.S. On Nov. 28, 1988, after viewing "UFO Coverup--Live," I wrote to seek your comments/appraisal of "Falcon" and "Condor." The 10 questions would require no more than 5 minutes of your time to answer. May I have your response?

C-6
STANTON T. FRIEDMAN
NUCLEAR PHYSICIST - LECTURER
79 PEMBROKE CRESCENT
FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK E3B 2V1
CANADA

(506) 457-0232

See
Over
→

Mr. Philip J. Klass
404 "N" St. Southwest
Washington, DC 20024 USA

Feb. 25, 1989

Dear Philip:

I have read your letter of Feb. 15 today upon my return from a 9 day business trip.

Your offer re PICA style Cutler-Lay items was much sweeter than the Roscoe HH one... I guess you got much too overconfident. My response to your Jan. 16 offer was a lot more than a request about why not 1947 on. I am glad you agree about the 7/21/53 item and the 8/18/54 item. I would also say that the numerous NSC Meeting agenda items which were certainly prepared by Lay also qualify. They probably fall under the category of memos and are in the time frame. But I will be very generous and not push that issue at this time. I have trouble with your reasoning about 1947..if the items were post 1955 one might say that typewriters were changed. Clearly the machine had been ... Herewith enclosed are some items: at the NSC office.

1. 14 memos/letters all in PICA from the time frame (and one not--for kicks)
2. A paste up of this last group and of the first group so you can copy them easily.
3. My invoice for \$1000.00

There is again no charge for the full size copies or for my postage.

I would be happy to provide a response to your Nov.28 questions, assuming I can find them, when you provide a statement acknowledging the following facts (please correct any that are not true): 1. You have not done research at the Eisenhower or Truman Libraries, at the portion of the National Archives holding the NSC records, at the Library of Congress Manuscript Division, at the MIT or Harvard Archives, at the Rockefeller Archives, at the Army War College in Carlisle (PA), at the Public Archives of Canada, the Kennedy Library. 2. You have not talked to anyone concerned with the Roswell Incident of 1947 (witnesses not writers). 3. That you have not mentioned Project Blue Book Special Report 14 in your 4 UFO books despite (or is it because) its being the largest unclassified government sponsored study of UFOs and your awareness of it (from my papers if nothing else) for the past 2 decades or more. 4. That you have been unable to obtain copies of any of the 156 NSA UFO documents acknowledged to be in their possession to Judge Gesell, despite constantly making claims that no UFO secrets are being withheld by the government. 5. That you have been unable to obtain a reasonably unexpurgated (say not more than 25%) version of the in Camera NSA affidavit filed with Judge Gesell despite claims that secrets cannot be kept. 6. That you have been completely wrong in your MJ-12 criticisms about Air Materiel; about Hillenkoetter being in the Pacific, not using Roscoe, not using unusual date format; about the suitability of Gordon Gray, Sidney Souers, Van Bush, Hoyt Vandenberg; about Truman memo formats, Truman language, Truman "Letter". It shouldn't take you more than 5 minutes so would be a fair trade.

I look forward to your check and your statement.

Stan Friedman

Stanton T. Friedman

PS. I have samples of another NSC Pica typeface from the Ike administration time period, and a list of clerks, secretaries, typists etc working at the NSC in 1953, but these would appear to be outside the scope of the offer and would only serve to establish that you were even less competent than already established re MJ-12 research. STF *STF*

16 March 1953

C-7
[2nd Set]

ROBERT CUTLER
Special Assistant to the President

May 25, 1953

JAMES S. LAY, Jr.
Executive Secretary

July 24, 1953

James S. Lay, Jr.
JAMES S. LAY, Jr.
Executive Secretary

September 8, 1953

James S. Lay, Jr.
JAMES S. LAY, Jr.
Executive Secretary

October 1, 1953

James S. Lay, Jr.
JAMES S. LAY, Jr.
Executive Secretary

October 26, 1953

James S. Lay, Jr.
JAMES S. LAY, Jr.
Executive Secretary

November 6, 1953

JAMES S. LAY, Jr.
Executive Secretary

December 15, 1953

JAMES S. LAY, Jr.
Executive Secretary

December 28, 1953

James S. Lay, Jr.
JAMES S. LAY, Jr.
Executive Secretary

April 28, 1954

James S. Lay, Jr.
JAMES S. LAY, Jr.
Executive Secretary

April 30, 1954

James S. Lay, Jr.
JAMES S. LAY, Jr.
Executive Secretary

May 3, 1954

James S. Lay, Jr.
JAMES S. LAY, Jr.
Executive Secretary

June 14, 1954

JAMES S. LAY, Jr.
Executive Secretary

June 18, 1954

JAMES S. LAY, Jr.
Executive Secretary

April 29, 1958

JAMES S. LAY, JR.
Executive Secretary

Paste-Up by S.T. Friedman
All Pica Type [2/25/89]
Originals from Eisenhower Lib.
Full size copies provided
to Philip J. Klass
The NSC office also had at least
one other Pica and Elite type machines.

C-8

PHILIP J. KLASS
404 "N" ST. SOUTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20024
(202) 554-5901

March 3, 1989

NOTE BY STF: What PJK really means but lacks courage

to say is that he was totally wrong about elite type being THE type at the White House..I sent more than 20 samples typed in the same PICA as the Cutler Twining memo. Unfortunately, he limited his offer of \$100 per sample to 10. Note how he continues to jump to conclusions (wrong ones) based on completely inadequate "research". He still may have to pay out the \$10,000. for an announcement by the White House. Time will tell. STF 3/10.

Mr. S. Terry Friedman
79 Pembroke Crescent
Fredericton, N.B. E3B 2V1
Canada

Dear S. Terry:

Enclosed is my check for \$1,000, per your Invoice #89022501, in payment for your research services in connection with my investigation into the authenticity of what purports to be a memo from Robert Cutler to Gen. Nathan Twining, dated July 14, 1954, at a time when Cutler was out-of-country and which you therefore believe was written by James Lay. (This eases my conscience for having taken \$1,000 of your money in \$100 annual increments as part of our \$10,000 Agreement.)

I commend you for your data-gathering efforts which have provided the desired results at less expense in time and dollars than if I had had to visit the Eisenhower Library myself. (I'm currently working 7 days/week, about 12 hours/day for McGraw Hill. During the past month, Av Week has carried three of my feature stories, and I expect two or three more will appear in next Monday's issue. In addition, I've recently been asked to write a book-review section for McGraw Hill's new "Defense World" bi-monthly magazine, scheduled to appear in May/June, as well as to contribute several feature articles.)

The letters from Lay's office that you supplied, which cover the roughly 18 months prior to the date of the "Cutler/Twining memo", confirms others already in hand to show that the typewriters used in the offices of important White House officials such as Lay and Cutler were regularly serviced to assure clean copy befitting such important offices.

For example, the keys were adjusted to maintain spacing and line-alignment, and were cleaned of "ribbon debris" which accumulates within enclosed sections of letters.

In this respect, these authentic Lay/Cutler letters contrast sharply with the (purported) Cutler/Twining memo of July 14, 1954. Clearly it was written on a typewriter that had not been recently serviced, as evidenced by lack of alignment of some of its keys, and the "debris" in enclosed portions of letters such as "A" and "e".

Undoubtedly you too noted this discrepancy and plan to mention it in your next paper on MJ-12.

--cont.--

S. Terry Friedman:

-2-

March 3, 1989

Most of the Lay office memoranda you supplied were classified--including "Restricted," "Confidential," "Secret" and "Top Secret"--and the classification usually was shown by means of a rubber stamp. But even when the classification was typed, not a single one of these letters used the anomalous "TOP SECRET RESTRICTED" classification typed on the Cutler/Twining memo. (Use of "Top Secret" and "Restricted" is a contradiction in terms because "Restricted" was then the lowest classification level.)


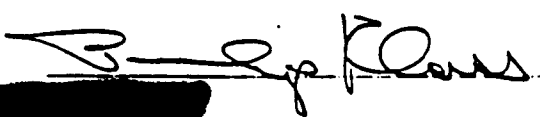
In every authentic letter/memo in the group you supplied, the security classification is in complete accordance with security regulations, i.e. the classification is stamped or typed both at the top and the bottom of the sheet. But in the Cutler/Twining memo, the security classification is shown in only one location and even that is not properly positioned.

Finally, it is interesting to note that many of the Lay office documents you supplied were declassified before July, 1985, when Moore/Shandera reportedly discovered the Cutler/Twining memo. Thus, knowledge of the typeface used in the offices of Lay and Cutler would have been available to persons who did archival research at the Eisenhower Library prior to mid-1985.

Simply out of curiosity, did you, Moore or Shandera do archival research at the Eisenhower Library prior to July, 1985?

Cordially,



PHILIP KLASS 2-58 404 N STREET, S.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024		March 2 19 89
PAY TO THE ORDER OF	S. Terry Friedman	\$ 1,000.00
One Thousand and no/100-----		DOLLARS
 THE NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON <small>MAIN OFFICE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004</small> MEMO MJ-12 research		
		

C-10
STANTON T. FRIEDMAN
NUCLEAR PHYSICIST - LECTURER

79 PEMBROKE CRESCENT
FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK E3B 2V1
CANADA

(506) 457-0232

Mr. Philip J. Klass
404 N St. Southwest
Washington, DC 20024
USA

March 10, 1989

Dear Phillip:

Thank you very much for your letter and statement and check for \$1000. I am pleased that I can help you ease your conscience and glad to hear that you are very busy for McGraw Hill.. so that the check won't hurt your bank account very much. Some further comments are in order.

1. Most of the copies I sent you with the ^{same} Pica type and size as used in the Cutler-Twining memo were copies of my copies of original documents from various files. The Cutler Twining memo is a blue carbon on onion skin and the xeroxes of it don't show it very well especially working with the rather poor xeroxes from the Archives. I am enclosing copies of a couple of my copies of carbons.. the type doesn't look very clean to me. I am sure you will note the difference.. Jumping to conclusions can be costly.
of memos, etc,

2. While you are right that the group I sent you did not use the TSR classification and the markings ^{neatly} in place as required, that does not mean one can generalize from these few samples to the larger picture of all NSC documents. I am enclosing a couple of examples of typed security markings only at the top "in the wrong place." Also enclosed are a couple in which the designation, isn't it amazing, is Confidential Restricted security information and one where the item was apparently SECRET restricted security information. There are, I would suspect, having gone through so much material, a wide variety of security markings and combination which are not usually used.. one list even included TOP SECRET Code.. another TS Special Handling etc etc ad nauseum. There is a very wide variation in every aspect of the paper collection... not very surprisingly since it was before FOI and the staff worked very hard against tight deadlines.. some typing even being done as late as 3AM... Yes, I can prove that, too Jumping to conclusions based on insufficient study and investigation is costly.

3. Yes, of course, I had been to the Eisenhower Library before 1985 as had Bill Moore. This is no more surprising than that you have never been there or at the Truman Library. After all we also talked to more than 90 persons in conjunction with our Roswell investigation and you had talked to none. Is the point that those who have done the most thorough and detailed investigations are the most suspect?? You haven't forgotten that our Roswell Investigation began more than a decade ago and that I wrote a paper "The Cosmic Watergate.. or some such back in 1981? I would suspect that the real suspicion for most people, given your great persistence in attacking the documents and your persistently erroneous claims, insinuations, misrepresentations, etc about them, is what sinister reason is there behind the attacks? Obviously if the truth were your concern, you would do real research and investigation instead of leaping to false conclusion after false conclusion, each advanced strongly and each having no basis. Simply out of curiosity, whose instructions are you following?

Cordially,


Stan Friedman

D-1

CHIEF OF STAFF'S DAILY LOG (N.F. Twining)

Friday, 16 July 1954

08:30 Arrived

09:00 General Burns

10:30 General K. B. Wolfe

11:00 JCS briefing (until 11:55)

11:55 General Burns

12:25 Lunch (until 13:00) (Returned w/Gen Burns)

13:30 Colonel Strom Thurmond (President of Reserve Officers Association) - Admiral LaBarge and Colonel Boyer

14:00 JCS (until 16:15)

18:00 Departed

JTF
3/9
Could have
slipped out to
White House.

PM

7:00 Buffet - Libyans (Shoreham - Black Tie)

Saturday, 17 July

13:30 Burning Tree (Mr. D. M. Patrick, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Howells)

PM

8:30 Dinner at Canadian Embassy for Field Marshal Alexander

CHAIRMAN, JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF - DAILY LOG

Monday - 25 January 1960

- 0855 Left quarters for White House for
- 0915 Conference of Governors on Civil Defense
- 1030 Meeting with the President
and after that back into Governors' meeting
- 1310 To Metropolitan Club for lunch
- 1405 Left Metropolitan Club
- 1410 Arrived White House
- 1450 Left White House
- 1510 Arrived in office
- 1515 To see Secretary Gates until 1538
- 1539 General Whisenand until 1555
- 1600 General Hillyard until 1610
- 1617 Captain Gray until 1630
- 1620 General Picher joined
- 1640 General Whisenand joined
- 1653 Both out
- 1728 To Secretary Gates' office until 1740
- 1742 Mr. Vaughan, Special Assistant to Sec Def in L&L until 1745
- 1757 Left for the day

*Training
Box 7*

*R
STE
3/89*

PRODUCED FROM THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

F-1
EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS (FBI FOIA Exemptions)

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b) (1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified pursuant to such Executive order;
- (b) (2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b) (3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on the issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b) (4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b) (5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b) (6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b) (7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of a record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life of physical safety of any individual;
- (b) (8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b) (9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d) (5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j) (2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals, except records of arrest;
- (k) (1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to Executive Order 12356 in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k) (2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k) (3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k) (4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k) (5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his identity would be held in confidence;
- (k) (6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k) (7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his identity would be held in confidence.

E-2

DREW UNIVERSITY

April 7, 1988

Mr. Robert H. Bletchman, J.D.
150 North Main Street
Manchester, CT 06040-2091

Dear Bob,

Last evening I had a pleasant phone chat with Stanton Friedman. He asked me to make a further statement on the 27 communications from Admiral Hillenkoetter which you had sent me--a statement which would be explicit to the point of redundancy (and therefore almost impossible to misinterpret). So here it is:

In my opinion, there is no compelling reason to regard any of these communications as fraudulent or to believe that any of them were written by anyone other than Hillenkoetter himself. This statement holds for the controversial presidential briefing memorandum of November 18, 1952, as well as for the letters, both official and personal.

I hope that this rephrasing proves satisfactory. But, if not, give me a call.

Yours sincerely,

Roger

Roger W. Wescott
Professor of Linguistics
First Holder, Endowed Chair of
Excellence in the Humanities,
University of Tennessee at
Chattanooga

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE (1987)

Roger Williams Wescott, born in Philadelphia in 1925, graduated summa cum laude and first in his class from Princeton in 1945. After receiving his Ph.D. in Linguistics there in 1948, he held a Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford. Following anthropological field-work in Nigeria, he founded and directed the African Language Program at Michigan State University. In addition to his academic duties, Mr. Wescott has directed radio programs and made network television appearances.

Of his 400 publications, 40 are books (including The Divine Animal: An Exploration of Human Potentiality, Funk and Wagnalls, 1969, and Sound and Sense: Linguistic Essays on Phonosemic Subjects, Jupiter Press, 1980). He serves as co-editor of the journals Kronos, Futurics, and Forum Linguisticum and is past president of The Linguistic Association of Canada and the United States. Among his listings are Who's Who in the World, Who's Who in Educational Futuristics, and The World's Who's Who of Authors.

Since 1966, Mr. Wescott has been Professor of Linguistics in the Humanities Division of the Graduate School and Professor of Anthropology in the Social Science Division of the College of Liberal Arts at Drew University in Madison, New Jersey. He founded Drew's Anthropology Department and chaired it for 12 years. For the past seven years, he has been Director of Drew's Linguistics Program.

During the spring semester of 1980, in Asia, Africa, and Europe, he taught Folklore and Comparative Religion aboard the S.S. Universe, a "floating college" sponsored by the University of Pittsburgh. In 1980-81, Mr. Wescott was the Presidential Professor of Humanities and Social Sciences at the Colorado School of Mines. In 1982 and 1983, he served as a forensic linguist in the New Jersey state courts.

Since 1985, he has hosted a state-wide television program entitled "Other Views." He is now President-Elect of the International Society for the Comparative Study of Civilizations in Mainz, West Germany, and Urbana, Illinois. In 1988-89, he will serve as the first holder of The Endowed Chair of Excellence in the Humanities at the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga.

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF ROGER WILLIAMS WESCOTT (age 62, married)
11 Green Hill Road, Madison, New Jersey 07940; phone (201) 377-9031

October 1987

DEGREES (1942-53): Classical Diploma, Phillips Exeter Academy, 1942
B.A. in English & History, 1944; B.A. in General Humanities, 1945, Princeton U.
M.A. in Oriental Studies, Princeton U., 1947
Ph.D. in Linguistic Science, Princeton U., 1948
M.Litt. in Social Anthropology, Oxford U., 1953

AWARDS, HONORS, AND FELLOWSHIPS (1942-):

Classical Valedictorian, Greek Prize, & Cum Laude Society, Phillips Exeter Academy, 1942
Sophomore English Prize & Sophomore History Prize, Princeton U., 1943
President, Princeton Literary Society & Princeton Debating Soc.; Phi Beta Kappa, 1944
Princeton summa cum laude; University Tutor & University Speaker, 1945
Fellow, School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton U., 1945-46
Rhodes Scholar in Anthropology & Geography, Oxford U., 1948-50
American Council of Learned Societies Scholar in History, U. of Paris, 1951-52
Inaugural Phi Beta Kappa Speaker at U. of New Hampshire, 1953
Ford Fellow in Ethnohistory, U. of Ibadan, Nigeria, 1955-56
Grantee of West African Linguistic Survey, Ibadan, Nigeria, 1961-62
Visiting Lecturer, American Anthropological Assn., Washington, DC, 1966-
Member, Governor's Council on the Future of New Jersey, Trenton, 1974-
Annual Korzybski Lecturer, Harvard Club, New York, 1976
Fellow, Council for Unified Research & Education, Columbia U., 1977-82
Member, President's Council on the National Curriculum, Antioch U., 1978-79
Presidential Professor of Humanities & Social Sciences, Colorado School of Mines, 1980-81
First holder, Endowed Chair of Excellence in the Humanities,
U. of Tennessee at Chattanooga, 1988-89

PART-TIME ACADEMIC STAFF EXPERIENCE (1944-65): Phillips Exeter Academy;
Princeton U., Cambridge U., Columbia U., U. of Pennsylvania, et al.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPERIENCE (1948-):

Founder & Chairman, Civil Anthropology Society, Oxford U., 1948-50
Founder & President, Michigan State U. Linguistic Society, 1958-62
President, Michigan State U. Federation of Teachers, 1958-62
Founder & Director, African Language Program, Michigan State U., 1959-62
President & Trustee, School of Living, Brookville, Ohio, 1961-65
Chairman, Division of Social Science, Southern Connecticut State U. 1962-63
Curator, Interscience Research Institute, New Haven, Connecticut, 1962-63
Executive Director, Institute of Exploratory Education, New York, NY, 1963-66
Session Chairman, American Assn. for the Advancement of Science, 1963 & 1971
Session Chairman, American Anthropological Assn., 1963 & 1972
Founder & Moderator, All-College Colloquium, Wilson College, 1964-66
Founder & Chairman, Anthropology Department, Drew U., 1966-78
Founder & Chairman, Drew U. Linguistics Council, 1967-
Founder & Director, Drew U. Proto-Language Project, 1971-74
Co-Director, Behavioral Studies Program, Drew U., 1971-74
Chairman, Drew U. Conference on the Future, 1972
Moderator, All-University Social Science Colloquium, Drew U., 1973-74
President, Linguistic Assn. of Canada & the U.S., 1976-77
Section Organizer, International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences, N.Y., 1979-81
First Vice-President, International Society for the Comparative Study of Civilizations,
Mainz, West Germany, and Urbana, Illinois, 1986-89

FIELD EXPERIENCE (1952-): Interviewer, Gallup Poll, Pennsylvania to Texas, 1952
Ethnographer, Benin Province, Nigeria, 1955-56

Linguistic Fieldworker, Freetown area, Sierra Leone, 1963
S.I.T.U. Field Investigator, New Jersey & Pennsylvania, 1974-76
Expert witness in forensic linguistics, New Jersey state courts, 1982-

(over)

EDITORIAL EXPERIENCE (1952-): Project Editor, Gallup Poll, 1952

Poetry Editor, The Interpreter, 1962-66

Consulting Editor, Journal of African Languages, 1962-74

Review Editor, Comparative Civilizations, 1973-79

Contributing Editor, Futurics, 1974-84; Assoc. Editor, Forum Linguisticum, 1975-

Guest Editor, Historiographia Linguistica, 1976; Senior Editor, Kronos, 1976-

Ethnolinguistics Editor, Journal of Visual-Verbal Language, 1982-

FULL-TIME TEACHING EXPERIENCE (1953-):

Asst. Prof. of History & Human Relations, M.I.T. & Boston U., 1953-57

Assoc. Prof. of English & Social Science, Michigan State U., 1957-62

Prof. of Anthropology & History, Southern Connecticut State U., 1962-63

Lecturer in Sociology & Anthropology, Wilson College, 1964-66

Prof. of Anthropology & Linguistics, Drew U., 1966-

EXPERIENCE IN MASS MEDIA AND PERFORMING ARTS (1955-):

Director, University Playreaders, Ibadan U., Nigeria, 1955-56

First Quiz Champion in General Information, \$64,000 Challenge Program, CBS-TV, New York, NY, 1957

Host & Program Director, Viewpoint, WKAR Radio, E. Lansing, Mich., 1960-62

Host & Program Director, NJ UN Program, WMTR Radio, Morristown, NJ, 1967-68

Author's Appearances, Radio & TV, New York, Washington, & Toronto, 1969-

Co-Host, New Jersey Authors, NJ Cable TV, Trenton, NJ, 1984

Host & Program Director, Other Views, NJ Cable TV, Trenton, NJ, 1985-

CONSULTANTSHIPS (1961-)

Foreign Language Consultant, U.S. Office of Education, Wash., DC, 1961

Project Evaluator, National Science Foundation, Wash., DC, 1973

Project Evaluator, National Endowment for the Humanities, Wash., D.C., 1975-

Article Evaluator, Science Magazine, A.A.A.S., Wash., DC, 1976

Book Evaluator, American Philosophical Society, Phila., PA, 1987

RESEARCH POSITION (1963-64): Linguist, Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia U.

11 Books: A comparative grammar of Albanian, four descriptive grammars of African languages, an anthropology text, a popular volume on human potential, a book on language origins, a volume of verse, a volume of linguistic essays, & a book on comparative linguistics

115 ARTICLES: On history; psychology, anthropology, & linguistics (in Language, History & Theory, The American Scholar, & other journals)

257 OTHER PUBLICATIONS: Reviews, commentaries, translations, & poems (in Man, Word, Current Anthropology, & other periodicals)

PUBLIC ADDRESSES: About 140 technical papers & 210 lay presentations

LANGUAGES: Spoken conversationally: French, German, & Italian

Known analytically: Latin, Greek, & Sanskrit; Bini, Yoruba, & Ibo

CO-FOUNDER OF: African Studies Assn., Waltham, MA

International Poetry Society, Youlgrave, Derbyshire, U.K.

International Society for the Comparative Study of Civilizations, Urbana, IL

FELLOW OF: American Anthropological Assn., Washington, DC

American Assn. for the Advancement of Science, Washington, DC

LISTED IN: Who's Who in America, Who's Who in the World, World Who's Who of

Authors, Who's Who in Third World Studies, International Who's Who in Poetry,

Who's Who in Educational Futuristics, Leaders in American Science, Outstanding

Educators of America, The Directory of Distinguished Americans, Dictionary of

International Biography, National Register of International Notables, Men of

Achievement, & Directory of Public Affairs (France & England)

PROFESSIONAL REFERENCES: President Paul Hardin, Drew U., Madison, NJ 07940

President Emeritus Guy McBride, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, CO 80401

Dean Merrill Skaggs, Graduate School, Drew U., Madison, NJ 07940

PERSONAL REFERENCES: Dr. Richard Cheshire, Vice-President, Center for Strategic Studies, 160 FSt., S.E., Wash., DC 20003

Prof. Allen Read, Past President, International Linguistic Assn., 39 Claremont Ave., New York, NY 10027

Dr. Janis Roze, Research Director, International Center for Integrative Studies,

45 West 18th St., New York, NY 10011

E-6

UNCLASSIFIED

01.. 02	091443Z	DEC	83	PR	RR	EEEE				
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FROM: HGS AFOSI BOLLING AFB DC//XPU//

TO: AIG 9303//CC//DA//

AIS 9302//CC//DA//

(AIG 9302//CC//DA// 13-91-8, DC)

UNCLAS E F T O FOUO

SUSJ: FOIA REQUESTS REGARDING UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS (UFO) OR SIMILAR SUBJECT.

1. WE HAVE REASON TO BELIEVE THAT IN THE NEAR FUTURE SOME OF ALL OF OUR FIELD UNITS MAY RECEIVE A REQUEST FOR INFORMATION REGARDING UFO SIGHTINGS OR SIMILAR SUBJECTS. THE REQUEST MAY ORIGINATE WITH STANTON T. FRIEDMAN. *b7c*

b7c IF SUCH A REQUEST IS RECEIVED, DO NOT REPEAT DO NOT, REFER THE REQUEST TO THIS HGS AS REQUIRED BY AFR 12-30. AFOSI SUP 1. RESPOND DIRECTLY TO THE REQUESTOR AS FOLLOWS: QUOTE. REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION FROM AFOSI FILES MUST BE PROCESSED BY OUR HEADQUARTERS. PLEASE RE-SUBMIT YOUR REQUEST TO HGS AFOSI, INFORMATION RELEASE DIVISION, BOLLING AFB, DC 20332. UNQUOTE.

2. REQUESTS OF THIS TYPE FROM PERSONS OTHER THAN FRIEDMAN SHOULD ALSO BE PROCESSED THE SAME WAY.

3. THE ORIGINAL LETTER OF REQUEST AND A COPY OF YOUR RESPONSE

AFOSI DET 411 BOLLING AFB DC//XPU//

N.D. LAWRENCE, CHIEF XPU 7 DEC 83 (A) 297-5391	SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS EFTO FOUO
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N.D. LAWRENCE, CHIEF XPU, 75391	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	DATE TIME GROUP 191443Z DEC 83
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02-02	TO: RELEASER TIME	PRECEDENCE		CLASS	OFFICIAL	ATTN	U.S. MAIL
	DATE TIME	NO. OF	YR	NO. 1	NO. 2		
	DEC 81	RR	PR	EEEE			

MESSAGE HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

FROM:

TO:

SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO THIS HQS (XPU), VIA FORM 15A.

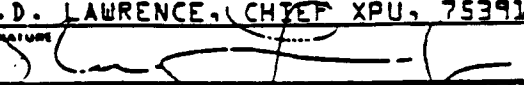
4. FOIA/PA REQUESTS REGARDING OTHER MATTERS SHOULD BE PROCESSED FOLLOWING NORMAL PROCEDURE.

5. THIS SPECIAL PROCEDURE IS IN EFFECT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Notes by Stanton T. Friedman, May 9, 1987 (506-457-0232)

The story behind this telex apparently sent to all 120+ offices of the US Air Forces Office of Special Investigations is that I had originally requested under Freedom of Information, copies of the OSI UFO files which had not been declassified when a portion of those files were added to the Project Blue Book UFO files at the National Archives in the mid 1970's. Noah Lawrence (author of this memo) sent 1.5 pages of obfuscation. I dissected his letter in a response to which he responded with more obfuscation which I again dissected and sent. This time his boss did supply a listing of the addresses of all the OSI detachments while stating that they could do nothing more for me. They had done nothing.

USAF Regulation AFR 12-30, AFOSI Sup. 1 requires that they respond to my FOI request by pulling the appropriate "zero" filing sending it on to HQ for review and notifying me that they had done so, thus revealing the existence of responsive material...which they obviously did not want to do. By instructing the local office to tell me to request only of the HQ, they avoided indicating that they had any material and thus gave HQ the opportunity to cover up. It must be stressed that there are many documents which clearly prove that the USAF OSI is still heavily involved in UFO investigations especially those involving military personnel...and long after the old Project Blue Book was cancelled.

DISTR	
DRAFTER TYPED NAME TITLE OFFICE SYMBOL PHONE	SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS
TYPED NAME TITLE OFFICE SYMBOL AND PHONE N.D. LAWRENCE, CHIEF XPU, 75391	EFTO FOUR
RELEASE SIGNATURE 	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
DD FORM 173/1	DATE TIME GROUP 051403Z DE 81

08-02	PTU RELEASED TIME	PRECEDENCE	CLASS	OFFICIAL	ATTN	...
	DATE TIME	NO. OF PAGES
	DEC	81	RR	RR	EEEE	

FROM:

TO:

SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO THIS HQS (XPU), VIA FORM 15A.

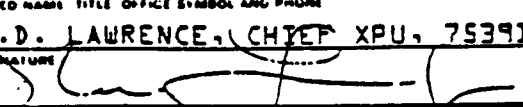
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DISTR	
DRAFTER (TYPED NAME TITLE OFFICE SYMBOL PHONE)	
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS	
TYPED NAME TITLE OFFICE SYMBOL AND PHONE	
N.D. LAWRENCE, CHIEF XPU, 75391	
EFTO FOUO	
RELEASED	SIGNATURE
	
SECURITY CLASSIFICATION	
UNCLASSIFIED	
DATE TIME GROUP	
081403Z DE 87	

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

SAINT COPY

JAN 9 1953

Authority: Act 85-7
(29 + 27, 12-1-56)

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

In response to your request of December 31st, this Agency has taken the following steps to assist in the orderly transition to the incoming Administration:

a. By your direction I kept each of the major Presidential candidates informed on international developments, along the general lines of the briefings I regularly prepare for you. During the campaign General Eisenhower and Governor Stevenson were each briefed four times at their convenience by an Agency representative.

b. By your direction this Agency prepared a comprehensive National Intelligence digest designed to give in summary form the most important national intelligence on a world wide basis. This was keyed to the NSC policy compilation prepared by the NSC Staff and was given by you to General Eisenhower immediately following the election.

c. Since the election I have personally briefed General Eisenhower four times, and Mr. Joseph Dodge, the incoming Director of the Budget, once.



Document No.	103430
Change in Class.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Declassified	<input type="checkbox"/>
Class. Changed to: TS	1992
Next Review Date:	
Auth.: HR 76-3	
Date: 29 AUG 82	

HARRY S. TRUMAN LIBRARY
Papers of
Harry S. Truman
White House Central Files
Confidential Files

Security Information Approved for Release
Date 26 NOV 1986

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Security Information

d. To ensure the strict security precautions necessary for handling highly classified information, I have established a secure office for an Agency representative in the [REDACTED]. This Agency representative is continuously available to the President-elect and to the Secretary of State designate to brief them and to provide the intelligence digests regularly prepared by the Central Intelligence Agency.

e. Representatives of CIA have conferred with General Eisenhower and his representatives, at their request, in connection with a committee which General Eisenhower proposes to establish for the purpose of reviewing the US effort in the field of "cold war" activities. These conversations have assisted in the organization of this committee and in providing it with working facilities.

f. Various special briefings have been prepared in order that I may provide on request additional information for the principal cabinet and sub-cabinet officers.



Walter B. Smith

WALTER B. SMITH
Director

[REDACTED]

88-110 #7

Received by
STF 3/6/90

UNCLASSIFIED
by [handwritten signature]

E-10

July 16, 1954



Message to General Outler from Lay

Council met yesterday 2 1/2 hours as usual. Main items were acquisition paper, which was resolved on principle of strict reciprocity, and one hour report and discussion of Secretary Dulles trip to Paris. Also finished Antarctica on basis of continuing to reserve rights rather than making claim, Rubber Policy and Berlin Progress Report.

Near East put over at State's request to next week, along with Iceland and rescission of previous action on large ship reactor. Discussion of Geneva developments also contemplated.

Reserve Forces paper given usual long and hard treatment at Planning Board last Wednesday, taken back for revision, and therefore rescheduled for Council on 20th, together with Defense comments on Sprague recommendations which are to be presented to Planning Board next Tuesday. Ev is circulating Guidelines redraft less last section to Planning Board today for first consideration next Wednesday.

Note
STF

Hope you will recuperate, rest and enjoy yourself for few days before returning. Will try to have everything tidy and not too much pressure upon you when you arrive.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)

mk 88-110 #7
BY JLB DATE 1/6/90

Declassified/Released on 11/17/89
under provisions of E.O. 13526
by J. Roger National Security Council

UNCLASSIFIED

88-110 #7

Received by
STF 3/6/90

UNCLASSIFIED
by [signature]

E-10

July 16, 1954



Message to General Cutler from Lav

Council met yesterday 2 1/2 hours as usual. Main items were acquisition paper, which was resolved on principle of strict reciprocity, and our report and discussion of Secretary Dulles trip to Paris. Also finished Antarctica on basis of continuing to reserve rights rather than making claim, Rubber Policy and Berlin Progress Report.

Near East put over at State's request to next week, along with Iceland and rescission of previous action on large ship reactor. Discussion of Geneva developments also contemplated.

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Note
STF

Hope you will recuperate, rest and enjoy yourself for few days before returning. Will try to have everything tidy and not too much pressure upon you when you arrive.

Declassified/Released on 11/17/89
under provisions of E.O. 13526
by S. Reges, National Security Council

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, SEC. 3.4 (b)

ML 88-110 #7
BY JLB DATE 1/6/90

UNCLASSIFIED

ER 8-8155

cia



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

different

November 20, 1956

JTF

Colonel A. J. Goodpaster
Staff Secretary
The White House

Dear Andy:

The memorandum with regard to RFE
broadcasting which you asked for, is enclosed.



If this does not meet the requirement, please let
me know.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Allen W. Dulles".

Allen W. Dulles
Director

Encl.

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OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTS
AS 11/19

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
E-13

cia



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

see file

NOV 22 1956 STF

Colonel A. J. Goodpaster
Staff Secretary
The White House



Dear Andy:

(see 11a9)

I enclose a copy of a memorandum which I have just sent to Herb Hoover, Admiral Radford and Gordon Gray which I thought might interest you.

Sincerely,
Allen W. Dulles
Allen W. Dulles
Director

Enclosure

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTS
4/10/79

--- THE END ---

Personal Memorandum From Dr. Jaysen Q. Rand

This rare and most valuable formerly TOP-SECRET/EYES ONLY White House/Pentagon/CIA/FBI/DoD UFO/ET/UT security report was personally given to me by the late Robert Q. Achzehner, author, astrologer, lecturer, professor, my personal UFO/ET/UT mentor, a top UFO/ET Field Investigator and Regional APRO Field Director and Representative for Southern and Central California.

This same TOP-SECRET report was originally presented to Mr. Achzehner by its author Dr. Stanton T. Friedman, and was compiled from a variety of Government sources in April 1990. Note: Dr. Friedman recently passed away.

This original document has been incorporated into Dr. Rand's "Operation Project Blue Lights" as one of its primary guideposts when dealing with the *Powers To Be*.