



MSI PATCH SHEET

Typewriter Styles MJ12



28 Sept. '87

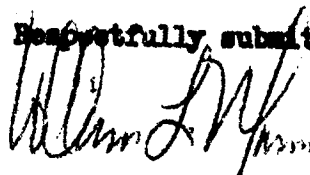
To whomever this may concern:

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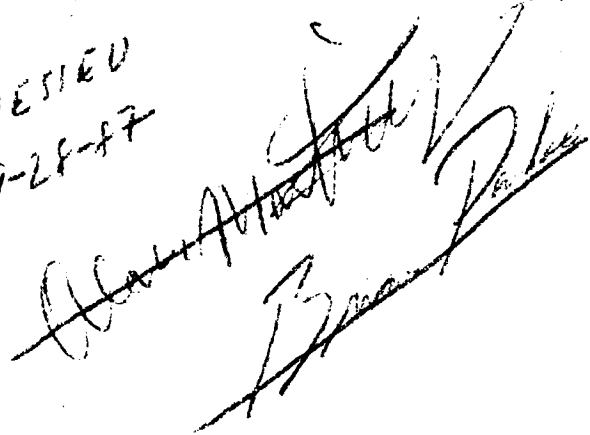
The object of this test, which is being witnessed by two other persons, is to determine whether the type will actually "go through" the various layers, and if so, how far. I did not try this test in advance so as to "set-up" the situation—this is a FIRST TRY. Indeed, I just returned from the store only moments ago with the onionskin paper which is being used here.

I hope this test will serve to satisfy those who have claimed that the type does not show through on the other side of the paper in cases such as this.

Respectfully submitted,


William L. Moore

WITNESSED
9-28-87



28 Sept. '87

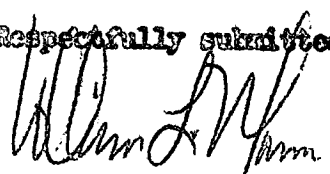
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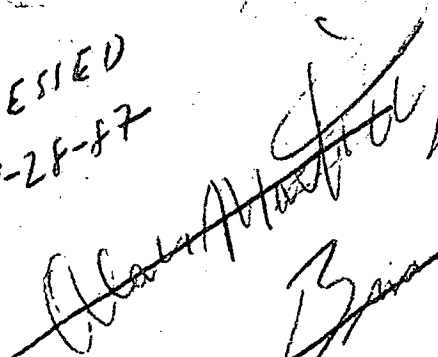
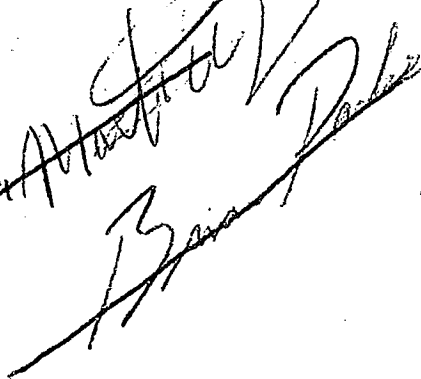
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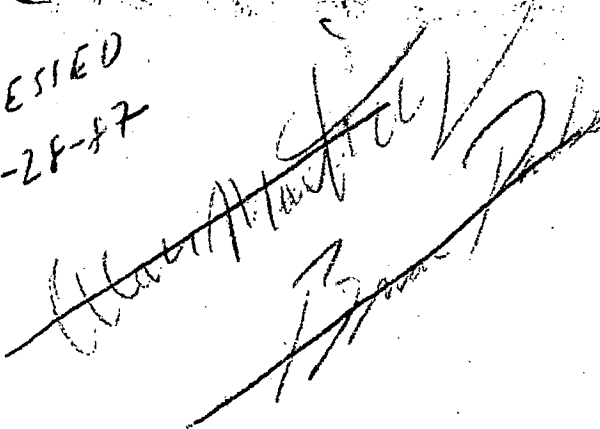
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William L. Moore

WITNESSED
9-28-87



Mr. Mark Rodeghier
COFOS

2457 W. Peterson Ave.
Chicago, Ill. 60659

Dear Mark:

In the recent CUFOS press release on the MJ-12 Controversy (bottom of Page 2, it is claimed that impressions of typewriter keys can be seen on the back side of an onionskin carbon copy which "can be tested by anyone with a manual typewriter."

I decided to conduct such a test, using a 22-year old Hermes 3000 portable typewriter which has never been repaired or serviced.

And this letter is the product of that test.

QUESTION: Are the key impressions visible to you on the back side of the carbon copy??

Sincerely,

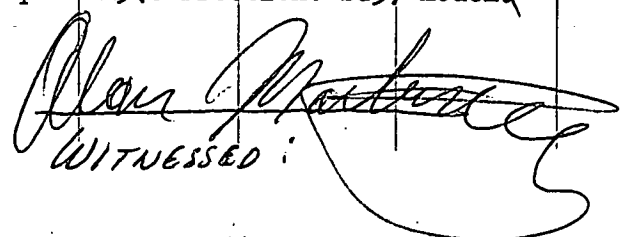
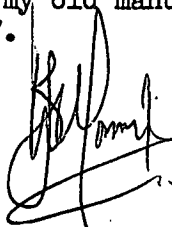


NOTE to those who receive a photo-copy:

The above was typed on an Aviation Week manuscript paper which consists of a moderately thin top sheet, with attached sheet of carbon paper and a second, thin onionskin sheet.

This "NOTE" was typed with a Canon S-16S daisy wheel typewriter.

Additional Note: This is a type test of my old manual Olympia ~~SM5~~(correction: SG3) model.
Typed by William L. Moore, 9/28/87.



WITNESSED:

Sept. 11, 1987

Mr. Mark Rodeghier
COFOS
2457 W. Peterson Ave.
Chicago, Ill. 60659

Dear Mark:

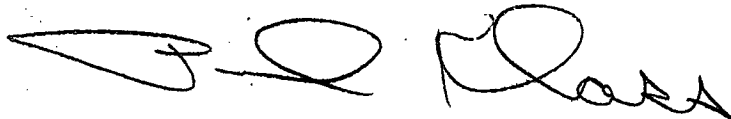
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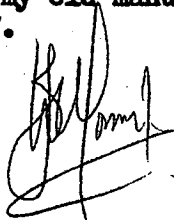


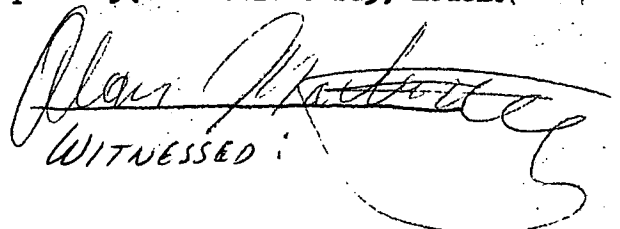
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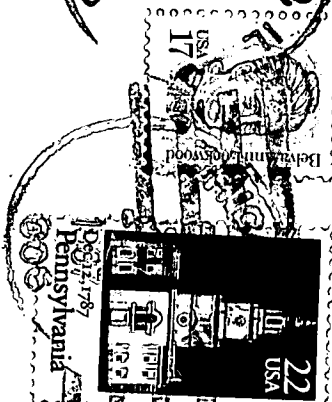
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Typed by William L. Moore, 9/28/87.




WITNESSED:



J. ALLEN HYNEK CENTER FOR UFO STUDIES
2457 W. Peterson Ave.
Chicago, IL 60659



William L. Moore
4219 W. Olive St., Suite 247
Burbank, CA 91505

AUTHENTIC CUTLER TYPEWRITER SAMPLES
NOTE SMALL (ELITE) TYPEFACE.

May 21, 1953

ROBERT CUTLER
Special Assistant
to the President

May 25, 1953

ROBERT CUTLER
Special Assistant
to the President

September 22, 1953

ROBERT CUTLER
Special Assistant
to the President

July 3, 1954

ROBERT CUTLER
Special Assistant
to the President

April 22, 1953

ROBERT CUTLER

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 21, 1954

ROBERT CUTLER
Special Assistant
to the President

March 8, 1955

ROBERT CUTLER
Special Assistant
to the President

July 31, 1957

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

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

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

March 15, 1954

JAMES S. LAY, JR.
Executive Secretary

July 14, 1954

JAMES S. LAY, JR.
Executive Secretary

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

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

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.

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

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."

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.

original! 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 Sincerely,
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.

STF

STF for over

December 19, 1947

P

E = Elite Type P = Pica

All items
from S.T.F. files.

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 9, 1951 JAMES S. LAY, JR. E
Executive Secretary

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

JAMES S. LAY, Jr. P
Executive Secretary

November 7, 1951

JAMES S. LAY, Jr. P
Executive Secretary

July 21, 1953

JAMES S. LAY, Jr. P
Executive Secretary

August 18, 1954

ROBERT CUTLER
Special Assistant
to the President

June 11, 1954

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

TENTATIVE AGENDA - MAY 31-JULY 2

June 4, 1954

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

TENTATIVE AGENDA - JUNE 4-JULY 2

June 14, 1954

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

TENTATIVE AGENDA - JUNE 14-JULY 9

June 18, 1954

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

TENTATIVE AGENDA - JUNE 18-JULY 23

June 28, 1954

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

TENTATIVE AGENDA - JUNE 28-JULY 30

July 6, 1954

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

TENTATIVE AGENDA - JULY 6-30

July 13, 1954 Note: Feb 19, 1951; 46/19

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

TENTATIVE AGENDA - JULY 12-AUGUST 6

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

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.

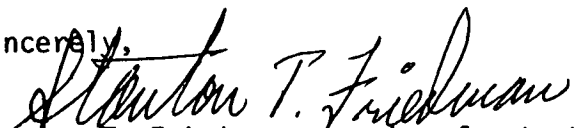
I am enclosing copies straight from my files of various Lay and Cutler material.. first ones at hand, but just the tip of the iceberg. You will note that PICA is quite common, that on June 19, 1951 Lay signed both PICA and ELITE memos, that on Feb. 19 the date was ELITE and the memo and sign off PICA. 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.

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 

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.

ROBERT CUTLER
Special Assistant
to the President

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 857013
ON 9/2/87 BY SP-11 DATE 1/12/87

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

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

July 14, 1954

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DECLASSIFIED

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

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON

COPY NO. 1

April 30, 1954



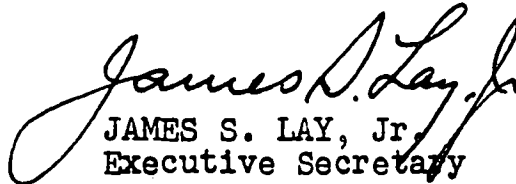
MEMORANDUM FOR THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Review of Current National Security Policies
Adopted Prior to 1953

REFERENCE: NSC Action No. 1081

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

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


JAMES S. LAY, Jr.
Executive Secretary

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

DECLASSIFIED

Authority MR 81-320#1
JKS FILE DATE 3/15/82

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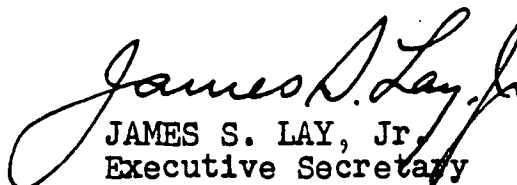
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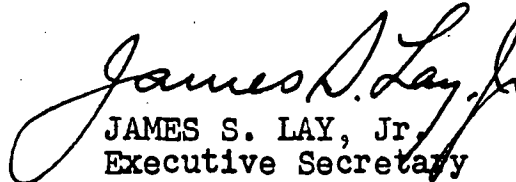
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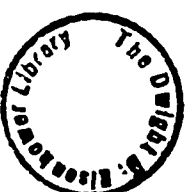
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Whatever they were, people began seeing them sometime in 1948-- no one seems certain just when. By the time they attracted the attention of military and governmental authorities, they were almost epidemic. Silent, usually brilliant green in color, and following high trajectories over a large area of the American Southwest from eastern Arizona to West Texas, their appearance caused considerable consternation in authorities responsible for the security of some of the most sensitive military and research installations in the United States: Los Alamos, White Sands, Sandia Labs, the Air Force Special Weapons Project, Walker Air Force Base at Roswell, Kirtland at Albuquerque, Camp Hood in West Texas-- all reported sightings of these strange and mysterious green objects. But in spite of a concentrated effort to catalog sightings, investigate circumstances and calculate trajectories, they continued to defy explanation. Missiles? Possibly; but whose? Clearly not ours; but not Russian either-- which seemed to rule out a terrestrial origin since no one else on the planet was conducting missile research of any consequence at the time.

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TOP SECRET

EYES ONLY

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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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Mr. Lang

☐ CONFIDENTIAL
 TO: ☐ S ☐ C
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 DATE: MAR 20 1982
 DBT: 30 April 1982 By: 48531

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The immediate objective of the USSR, in agreeing to enter into negotiations on Germany, is probably to: (a) ease present international tension; and (b) exploit the current dilemma of the western powers by seeking an agreement on terms which would offer the Kremlin certain strategic advantages in return for tactical concessions.

If the Soviet representatives become convinced that the western powers are unwilling to accept minimum Soviet demands, the USSR will probably proceed to utilize the proposed conference: (a) to retard the western program for "containment" of the USSR; (b) to promote dissension among the western powers; and (c) to provide a sounding board for Soviet propaganda which would seek to interpret Soviet willingness to negotiate as proof of Moscow's "peaceful intentions" and the failure to reach agreement as proof of western intransigence.

It is believed that in such negotiations the maximum Soviet objectives would be substantially as follows: (a) deliveries of German plant reparations and reparations from current production; (b) the Soviet concept of demilitarization of Germany; (c) the formation of a national German Government; (d) a peace treaty for Germany; and (e) four-power control of the Ruhr.

Although the USSR would, during the early stages of the discussion, press vigorously for western concessions on all of the foregoing points in order to create for itself the strongest possible bargaining position, it is believed that it would be willing to settle for considerably more modest terms, because of its longer range and more important objective of having a voice in the government of all of Germany as well as in the councils of the Western European nations. Such minimum Soviet terms will

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probably be governed by the following general aims:
(a) to prevent the economic and political stabilization of western Europe, of which western Germany is the key; and (b) to obtain for the Soviet sphere economic benefits from western Germany.

In the pursuit of the two foregoing objectives, the USSR may be expected to insist on the following minimum terms: (a) suspension by the western powers of final establishment of a west German Government; (b) resumption of scheduled reparations deliveries from western Germany through the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency; and (c) some share in the production of western German industry, including some voice in the economic administration of the Ruhr.

In seeking agreement on the foregoing terms, the USSR may be expected to offer a number of concessions designed to conciliate the western powers and pave the way toward German unity. These concessions will involve some relaxation of Soviet controls in eastern Germany and probably will include a re-affirmation of western rights in and access to Berlin. Soviet negotiators, however, will take care to insure that such concessions do not impair the long-term capability of the USSR to dominate eastern Germany, including Berlin.

Western power acceptance of minimum Soviet terms would probably lead to a temporary agreement on Germany. This would give the USSR a breathing spell, enabling it: (a) to improve the economy of Germany's eastern Zone as well as that of eastern Europe; (b) to tighten political controls over the satellite states; (c) to conduct peace-offensive propaganda; and (d) to exploit western power differences in order to weaken the present anti-Soviet western coalition. Western Europe in general would welcome an agreement which afforded a temporary relaxation in present east-west tension, while the USSR may hope to profit by agitation for national unity in Germany.

The US would thus be in effect gambling that the cumulative effects of the ERP and other measures that the western powers may take will more than outweigh the

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MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT ON SEPTEMBER 24:

Secretary Forrestal and I visited the President at 11:30 a.m. I opened the conversation after the usual greetings by stating that Mr. Forrestal wished me to take the post of Chairman of the Research and Development Board, and the President immediately said "so do I." I then told the President that while I would like to be relieved after some seven years of voluntary government effort, I would nevertheless be willing to go on and do the job, but that one thing seemed to stand in the way. I told him that I could not do the job appropriately and call in the needed aid from outside government unless the scientists in particular in the country felt that I had the confidence of the President. The President said he did not see how they could think otherwise, that I certainly had his confidence and that this was indicated by the fact that he wished me to take on the post, and he inquired how any other idea could have arisen. I told him that inasmuch as he had not called me in for anything for a year, and that since the last report^{that} was made on the future of science in this country was made by someone else, scientists naturally gathered that I was not in his confidence. There ensued a discussion of the manner in which the Steelman report was handled, and I believe that the President had not realized previously that the board he set up really had nothing to do with the preparation of the Steelman report. However, he stated that certainly in the new post, if it had not been true recently in the past, I would be rather frequently in contact and that if there was an impression that I did not have his confidence he felt that that impression would soon be corrected by future relations. I then told the President that I felt that this time I ought to take the post with the definite understanding that I would relinquish it in about a year or perhaps less. We had some discussion of this and he finally agreed that it would be a good thing, after the Board was well on its way, to revolve the chairmanship at reasonable intervals. We talked about possible successors. Mr. Forrestal led this part of the discussion and stated that he felt that before the end of my term of office he and I ought to seek a successor agreeable to the President and see that he was indoctrinated.

We also discussed the science legislation. At first the President was very positive on this subject, and indicated that he felt that Congress had tried to take out of his control things that reasonably belong under his control. He bawled the fiasco on Senator Smith, but I explained to him that Smith had, in fact,



J. ALLEN HYNEK
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October 18, 1987

Dear Bill,

Here are the originals of your typewriter test as requested. Keep up the good work.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Marty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping tail that extends to the right.



WILLIAM L. MOORE PUBLICATIONS & RESEARCH
4219 WEST OLIVE ST., SUITE N^o 247, BURBANK, CA. 91505

WILLIAM L. MOORE
BRYAN T. REID
PHONE: (818) 506-8365

Date: 28 Sept. '87

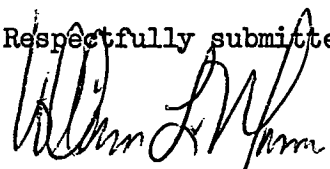
To whomever this may concern:

This is a typing test made using my old Olympia model SG3 manual typewriter which dates from sometime in the late 1960's. I have used a sheet of standard 20 lb. bond paper under which I have placed, alternately, three sheets of carbon paper and three sheets of onionskin. The onionskin used is not just "thin" paper, but is actually onionskin paper of the type used in the Cutler-Twining memo. (Note that I said "type" here, NOT "brand".)

The object of this test, which is being witnessed by two other persons, is to determine whether the type will actually "go through" the various layers, and if so, how far. I did not try this test in advance so as to "set-up" the situation— this is a FIRST TRY. Indeed, I just returned from the store only moments ago with the onionskin paper which is being used here.

I hope this test will serve to satisfy those who have claimed that the type does not show through on the other side of the paper in cases such as this.

Respectfully submitted,



William L. Moore

WITNESSED
9-28-87

