

The Cowflop Quarterly

REPORTING ON UFOLOGICAL FRAUDS AND FANTASIES

Vol. 1, No. 1

Friday, May 5, 1995

Free

By Robert G. Todd

EXPLANATION:

What follows are those portions of my letter to the editor of the International UFO Reporter (IUR) which, for one reason or another, the editor did not consider worthy of publication in that august journal. Without debating the merits of Jerome Clark's decision, I believe it only fair to offer the following so that the full story is known, and the reader can decide for himself.

Perhaps the reason for the misrepresentations, mischaracterizations, and outright lies foisted on the public by certain Roswell "investigators" has finally been revealed in Randle's response to my letter, published in IUR. Randle "explained" his unwillingness to circulate investigative materials to other researchers because his interest was in protecting the copyright of those materials. With that "explanation," Randle revealed that the commercial aspects of Roswell are far more important to CUFOS' "investigators" than the search for the truth. The commercialization of Roswell also helps explain why certain facts have been withheld. No market exists for explained mysteries. There are no book deals, no movie deals, not even for fictionalized accounts of mysteries that never were. The Roswell incident started because of human error, but it survives because of human greed.

ROSWELL: THE RUSE THAT LAID THE GOLDEN EGG

This is in reference to the article, "The Air Force report on Roswell: An absence of evidence," by Mark Rodeghier and Mark Chesney, which appeared in the September/October 1994 edition of IUR.

The authors accept what CUFOS' Roswell "investigators" (Schmitt and Randle) refer to as the "conventional wisdom." Of the many flaws in the "conventional wisdom," perhaps none is more important to the case than the false premise upon which the entire Roswell myth is based, and on which the myth continues to flourish. Rodeghier and Chesney make use of this false premise as the foundation for some of their criticisms of the Air Force report.

The authors quote from the July 9, 1947, edition of the *Roswell Daily Record*, which described the debris found by W.W. Brazel, based on statements Brazel made to the paper's reporters during an interview the previous day. According to the paper, Brazel "had previously found two weather balloons on the ranch, but that what he found this time did not in any way resemble either of these." Rodeghier and Chesney observe that, "This statement has never been able to square with the original Air Force explanation that a weather balloon was the source of the Roswell debris. It also remains difficult to reconcile with the new balloon explanation, because Flight 4 did not consist of any unusual balloon material . . ."

The crashed-saucer promoters have not been able to reconcile Brazel's statement with the Air Force statements because the investigators reporting on Roswell either did not know, or deliberately did not report, the fact that radar targets, such as the one(s) recovered in the Roswell incident, were *not* in widespread use at the time of the Roswell incident, and with only a few exceptions, were virtually unknown to Air Force personnel, other than those personnel engaged in weather or research and development activities. These particular targets, parts of one or more of which appear in the Roswell photographs, were designed for use with a specific radar, the SCR-584, which was a gun-laying radar for anti-aircraft artillery. The artillery men operating the guns needed accurate wind information to adjust the weapons to compensate for winds aloft. This was the primary use of these radar targets. By 1947, these targets were *not* used for routine meteorological observations. Instead, the weather services relied on two other methods for determining winds aloft, the "pibal" (Pilot Balloon) method, which required visually tracking a pilot balloon, and the Radio Direction Finding (RDF) method, which used a small radio transmitter to track the progress of the balloons.

This information was furnished to the press back in July of 1947, in response to queries made in connection with the Roswell incident. Although not widely reported by the crashed-saucer promoters, an Associated Press (AP) wire,

dated July 8, 1947, quoted Brigadier General Donald Yates, chief of the Air Weather Service, as saying that only a very few of the targets "are used daily, at points where some specific project requires highly accurate wind information from extreme altitudes." My research into the subject more than forty years after the fact confirmed General Yates' statements to the press. These targets were *not* in widespread use at the time of the Roswell incident, and it is doubtful that *any* of the Roswell witnesses, including Major Marcel and W.W. Brazel, had ever seen one before. Brazel may have found weather balloons on the ranch on two previous occasions, but neither of these balloons carried the unusual radar targets. As a result, Brazel's statement that what he found this time in no way resembled a weather balloon is perfectly consistent with the Air Force's statement. A radar target is not a weather balloon, a distinction the crashed-saucer promoters consistently fail to make.

Relying on allegations made by certain Roswell witnesses, the crashed-saucer promoters conclude that Air Force personnel at Fort Worth concealed the "real" Roswell debris and substituted a beat-up radar target in its stead. But since these targets were not used for routine meteorological observations, and were not supplied to the weather squadrons on a routine basis, where did the Fort Worth personnel find one to substitute for the wreckage from the alien spaceship, which, coincidentally, bore a remarkable resemblance to the radar targets? The targets were not available either at Fort Worth Army Air Field or Roswell Army Air Field. New York University (NYU) Balloon Group personnel, operating out of Alamogordo Army Air Field, were using these targets, but the personnel at Fort Worth had no knowledge of their work. So where did they dig up some of the targets? The obvious answer is that they didn't. The debris depicted in the Roswell photographs is the *real* debris W.W. Brazel recovered, and the very same debris Major Marcel brought to Roswell Army Air Field, and subsequently flew to Fort Worth.

But the Roswell photographs reveal other evidence. Professor Charles B. Moore, who headed the NYU balloon team in New Mexico in June-July 1947, examined the photographs and reached several relevant conclusions. First, he recognized the balloon material as having come from sounding balloons. The radar targets were "Pilot Balloon Targets" and one might reasonably expect them to be flown on pilot balloons. Flying them on clusters of sounding balloons was unorthodox, and as far as Professor Moore was aware, only his balloon group was making these unorthodox flights in New Mexico at the time.

In addition, whereas the pilot balloons generally in use at that time were all pigmented to aid visual tracking, the sounding balloons were unpigmented to eliminate as many impurities from the neoprene as possible, in order to attain the highest altitudes possible. The unpigmented sounding balloons deteriorated after exposure to sunlight, and discolored in the

process, while the pilot balloons tended to retain their pigmented colors, even after exposure to the sun. But, contrary to the erroneous information contained in the statement the Air Force asked Professor Moore to sign, the balloon material did not deteriorate to the point where it would "almost look like dark gray or black flakes or ashes after exposure to the sun **for only a few days** [emphasis added]." In fact, it took a few **months** for the balloon material to deteriorate to the point where it resembled charred paper. It became brittle and would flake easily, and could easily be mistaken for something that had been in a fire, although it would not be precise to call it ash. Professor Moore furnished me with material from a sounding balloon he exposed to New Mexico sunlight for **four months** which displayed these characteristics.

After examining the Roswell photographs, Professor Moore concluded that the depth of darkening of the balloon material is consistent with an early June launch. This, in turn, is consistent with the newspaper accounts, apparently based on Major Marcel's statements to the press at the time, that Brazel had discovered the debris on June 14th.

There is no disputing the **fact** that the balloon material shown in the Roswell photographs had been exposed to sunlight for several weeks. Ordinary sounding balloons are considered expendable equipment. Nobody goes searching for them once they're launched. The balloons are not recovered and are not -- indeed cannot be -- used over again. Once exposed to sunlight, they start to deteriorate. **Nobody** saves used balloon material. So, how did the personnel at Fort Worth know of Professor Moore's unorthodox balloon flights, and where did they find sounding balloon material that had been exposed to the sun for several weeks, so that it could be substituted for the "real" Roswell debris? Again, the answer is simple. No substitution was made. The Roswell photographs show the **real** Roswell debris, and the photographs show material from one or more radar targets, and material from one or more sounding balloons that had been exposed to sunlight for several weeks.

Neither the radar targets nor used balloon material was readily available to the personnel at Fort Worth Army Air Field, certainly not on such short notice. So few Air Force personnel were familiar with the appearance of radar targets that it is ridiculous to suggest that somebody actually recommended substituting radar targets for the "real" Roswell debris. Even the Roswell witnesses who insist they handled the **real** debris say the debris depicted in the photographs resembles the debris they saw back in 1947, although they say it is not the same, which isn't terribly surprising after the passage of nearly five decades.

Furthermore, the Air Force did not lie when they stated that what the rancher recovered was a weather balloon, General DuBose's statements notwithstanding. To the extent that the balloons were being used to carry scientific instruments being developed to detect compressional waves from Soviet atomic explosions, and the radar targets were being used to track the position of the balloons -- neither piece of equipment being used for **weather** purposes -- the statement that the debris was from a weather balloon was a little misleading as to the purpose to which it was being put, but it was the truth.

Another flaw in Rodeghier and Chesney's article is their attempt to call into question the recollections of Project Mogul personnel who recall the tape with the pinkish-purplish symbols. This maneuver seems to be directed primarily at Professor Moore, who drew the symbols at my request, and showed how the tape was applied to the targets. One of Professor Moore's drawings appears in the Air Force report.

Rodeghier and Chesney say, "Even though Project Mogul documentation exists, there is no paper or physical evidence to prove conclusively that the purplish-pink tape, for example, was used in constructing the balloon trains." The tape was not used to construct the balloon trains, as Rodeghier and Chesney put it. The tape was **used by the manufacturer of the radar targets** as reinforcement on the targets that were flown on the balloon trains. That aside, unlike the witnesses to the "alien writing," whose testimony Rodeghier and Chesney eagerly accept, even though the witnesses saw the writing on only one occasion, Professor Moore, for example, used the

targets on between 50 and 100 balloon flights made between June 1947 and 1952. Since multiple targets were used, we could be talking about several hundred targets with the peculiar tape, which caught Professor Moore's attention upon his every use of the targets. Yet, in their attempt to discredit the Mogul explanation, Rodeghier and Chesney reject as many as several hundred firsthand observations of the tape with the pinkish-purplish symbols in favor of the one-time observations of the "alien writing."

It should be noted that personnel who worked with the radar targets, but who had no connection with Project Mogul, also recall the peculiar tape with the pinkish-purplish symbols.

The photographs are the best, most reliable evidence for what W.W. Brazel found on the Foster Ranch, and the newspaper accounts furnish the best, most reliable account of the sequence of events that occurred back in July of 1947. The crashed-saucer promoters tend to dismiss the newspaper accounts because they dispute the "alien spaceship" explanation. What the public has not been told is that much of the information in those newspaper stories was furnished by Major Marcel himself. Instead, the crashed-saucer promoters actively promote the idea that General Ramey told Marcel to keep his mouth shut and not talk to the press. This may indeed be true, but if it is, then Marcel spoke to the press in Roswell, **before** the official cover-up was instituted.

According to the newspaper accounts, Marcel said Brazel had found the debris three weeks previously and didn't think anything about it until he went into Corona on Saturday night, July 5, where he first heard mention of the "'silver' flying disks." He probably also heard about the \$3000 reward being offered for a genuine flying saucer. We reasonably can assume Brazel, having recently found the silvery debris on the remote ranch, put two and two together and concluded that the debris he found must have come from one of the silvery discs. Although he had found weather balloons on the ranch before, neither included the unusual radar targets, which in no way resemble a weather balloon. For Brazel, the flying disc explanation won by default.

We may reasonably suppose from these newspaper accounts that Brazel headed for Roswell and contacted the sheriff, in the hope of claiming the \$3000 reward. It seems reasonable that Brazel presented his story to the sheriff in a flying disc context, and that the sheriff turned around and presented Brazel's story to Roswell Army Air Field and Major Marcel in a flying disc context. Since Major Marcel had never seen a radar target before, and since the targets in no way resemble a weather balloon, he, too, was not able to identify the debris, and, once again, the flying disc explanation won by default. The meaningless, pinkish-purplish symbols on the reinforcing tape only added to the mystery.

We may reasonably conclude that, upon his return to Roswell Army Air Field, Marcel showed the debris to Colonel Blanchard and his staff, none of whom had ever seen a radar target before.

The flying disc explanation won by default because nobody who examined the debris in Roswell had ever seen one of the unusual radar targets before. Because the debris had been located on a remote section of a remote ranch, the people involved reasonably concluded that the debris hadn't walked there on its own, and that, whatever it was, it had fallen from the sky. Contributing to the erroneous identification were the widespread radio and newspaper reports of flying saucer sightings. If an air of hysteria did not exist, certainly an air of excitement and expectation did.

There is no mystery as to why the crashed-saucer promoters ignore Marcel's earlier statements in favor of his statements made thirty-plus years after the event occurred. Certainly this is proof that "the best Roswell investigations," as Rodeghier and Chesney put it, do **not** "use all the available evidence," as they claim.

There are numerous other points for which the crashed-saucer promoters pick and choose the evidence they want the public, Mr. Schiff, and GAO to see. This selective use of information has painted a picture of the Roswell incident that bears little resemblance to reality.

The Cowflop Quarterly

REPORTING ON UFOLOGICAL FRAUDS AND FANTASIES

Vol. 1, No. 2

Friday, September 1, 1995

\$10.00

"BOLENDER MEMO" REALITY CHECK By Robert G. Todd

In December of 1978, the Air Force Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) office in the Pentagon furnished a batch of records in response to my request submitted earlier that month. Among the documents was a three-page "Department of the Air Force Air Staff Summary Sheet," dated 20 December 1969, and signed by C. H. Bolender, Deputy Director of Development, Deputy Chief of Staff, Research and Development. This Summary Sheet has come to be called the "Bolender memo."

Two sentences in the text of the Summary Sheet have given rise to wildly exaggerated claims by self-styled "experts" with tabloid mentalities. These fanatical UFO hobbyists invariably present these two sentences out of context, and cynically exploit their own ignorance of the subject by filling the vast voids in their knowledge with their completely undocumented, paranoid ravings. This has led to the idea that the "Bolender memo" is "proof" that the "good" UFO reports never went to Project Blue Book, and that Blue Book was little more than a public relations ploy intended to divert attention away from the "real" UFO investigation carried out by the Air Force in complete secrecy.

Paragraph 4 of the Summary Sheet states: "Moreover, reports of unidentified flying objects which could affect national security are made in accordance with JANAP 146 or Air Force Manual 55-11, and are not part of the Blue Book system." Paragraph 6 observes that the termination of Blue Book would leave no official office to receive UFO reports, and states: "However, as already stated, reports of UFOs which could affect national security would continue to be handled through the standard Air Force procedures designed for this purpose."

Taken alone and out of context, and with a sinister spin applied in the right direction, these appear to be fairly damning statements suggesting that Blue Book was a fraud, and the UFO cases which could affect national security never made it to Blue Book. So let's put these two sentences back in context and see if that makes any difference.

Omitting the references to the corresponding attachment numbers, the full text of paragraph 4 reads as follows:

As early as 1953, the Robertson Panel concluded "that the evidence presented on Unidentified Flying Objects shows no indication that these phenomena constitute a direct physical threat to national security." In spite of this finding, *the Air Force continued to maintain a special reporting system.* [Emphasis added.] There is still, however, no evidence that Project Blue Book reports have served any intelligence function. Moreover, reports of unidentified flying objects which could affect national security are made in accordance with JANAP 146 or Air Force Manual 55-11, and are not part of the Blue Book system. The Air Force experience therefore confirms the impression of the University of Colorado researchers "that the defense function could be performed within the framework established for intelligence and surveillance operations without the continuance of a special unit such as Project Blue Book."

The "special reporting system" was the system established by the Air Force in 1948 requiring the reporting of UFOs in support of Project Sign, Blue Book's predecessor.

Doltish UFO "experts" have interpreted Bolender's remarks to mean that UFO reports made under JANAP 146 and Air Force Manual (AFM) 55-11 never went to Blue Book, that these "good" cases went somewhere else for investigation.

JANAP 146, "Communications Instructions for Reporting Military Intelligence Sightings (CIRMIS)," was first published in July of 1948, and was based on a similar publication that first appeared during World War II. The 1948 edition made no mention of UFOs, and imposed no requirement that UFOs be reported. UFOs were not included in JANAP 146 until September 1950, with the publication of JANAP 146(A). The title of the publication was changed to "Communications Instructions For Reporting Vital Intelligence Sightings From Aircraft (CIRVIS)," and the reports generated under this publication thereafter were referred to as "CIRVIS reports."

Based on Air Force Intelligence records located at the National Archives, and historical reports for the Air Force's Directorate of Intelligence, it seems clear that, once UFO reports were required under JANAP 146, a conflict arose between the two reporting systems. The Air Defense Command (ADC) was experiencing difficulty in getting follow-up reports from Air Force Intelligence. These follow-up reports apparently were going to the UFO investigators at Wright-Patterson AFB, but ADC was left hanging, which made their air defense mission suffer.

One result of this confusion was that the Air Force published Air Force Regulation (AFR) 200-3, "Reporting Vital Intelligence Sightings From Aircraft," on 2 July 1952, in order "[t]o put 'teeth' into the CIRVIS reporting program" Prior to publication of AFR 200-3, the Air Force also revised Directorate of Intelligence Office Memorandum No. 200-23, dated 22 April 1952, entitled "Responsibilities and Processing 'CIRVIS' Messages," which prescribed the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for handling CIRVIS reports within the Directorate of Intelligence. This office memo furnished a lot of details on how CIRVIS reports were handled.

According to Office Memo 200-23, "JANAP ... is world-wide instructions for the reporting of incidents observed while airborne which, in the opinion of the pilot, requires prompt defensive and/or investigative action by the Armed Forces." It further states that "CIRVIS is designed in large measure to prevent a second Pearl Harbor and provides for the most rapid and uninterrupted passing of raw information from an observer to the three agencies having the greatest interest" The three agencies were identified as:

- (1) Air Defense Command (ADC), "for positive air action if required";
- (2) Secretary of Defense (SECDEF), "for appropriate action by the three services"; and
- (3) Nearest Military Command, "for local evaluation and defense."

Paragraph 4g of Office Memo 200-23 specifically assigned AFOIN-2B (the Evaluations Division of the Directorate of Intelligence) with responsibility for "*Keeping ATIC informed of such reports as are pertinent to Project Bluebook.*" [Emphasis added.]

In October 1959, the reporting requirements under AFR 200-3 were shifted to AFR 55-88, entitled "Communications Instructions Reporting Vital Intelligence Sightings (CIRVIS) From Aircraft." With the May 1966 edition of AFR 55-88, copies of CIRVIS reports were being addressed directly to the Foreign Technology Division (FTD), the successor to the Aerospace Technical Intelligence Center (ATIC), and the home of Project Blue Book.

AFR 55-88 was superseded by Air Force Manual (AFM) 55-11, "Air Force Operational Reporting System," published on 20 May 1968. AFM 55-11 appears to have been a consolidation

of *all* reporting requirements imposed on the Air Force. These requirements involved a multitude of subjects, the vast majority of which had nothing whatever to do with UFOs. That portion of the manual dealing with UFOs was merely an abbreviated version of JANAP 146, knowledge of which has been available to the UFO field since at least 1955 when Donald Keyhoe's book, *The Flying Saucer Conspiracy*, was published.

The obvious point is that the available documentation clearly shows that the Air Force instituted procedures to be sure Blue Book was informed of CIRVIS reports of UFOs, even if the documentation proving this is difficult to find and not known to those "experts" who eagerly substitute their own peculiar ideas and speculations in place of the facts.

But why did two separate reporting systems exist? The single best explanation I have seen is found in the September 1959 "Staff Study" located among the Project Blue Book files at the National Archives. Paragraph 4 of the study says:

The methods by which UFO reports are forwarded is by TWX [teletype] or telephone from military installations, and by letter or phone from civil organizations or private citizens. This, when compared with the reaction time necessary for survival in event of an attack using modern weapons, is ridiculous. The ATIC interest in these objects, in view of the foregoing, can only be its intelligence or scientific and/or technical significance after successful defense action has been accomplished by another agency.

It should be emphasized again that the vast majority of CIRVIS reports undoubtedly had little or nothing whatever to do with UFOs. "UFO" reports (which, for ADC, included reports of Soviet aircraft which had not yet been identified as such) apparently were going to Air Force Intelligence in the Pentagon and to Blue Book at Wright-Patterson, with inadequate follow-up reports being sent to ADC, which was trying to fulfill the defense function. One might hope that even the most ardent UFO hobbyists would agree that the defense mission should take precedence over the more leisurely investigation of UFOs carried out by ATIC, and that the special reporting system that supported Blue Book was not adequate when it came to the timely reporting of *possible* threats to national security.

The "Bolender memo" did not state that CIRVIS reports of UFOs which could affect national security did not go to Blue Book. It merely acknowledged the existence of two separate reporting systems, intended to serve two entirely different purposes. Other documentation clearly shows that procedures were put in place to make sure Blue Book received reports that fell within their area of responsibility. The "Bolender memo" points out that, with the termination of Blue Book and the special reporting system that supported it, any UFO reports which could affect national security would continue to be reported to the proper military authorities. In short, the subject of UFOs would cease to be a special study, and instead would be handled as a routine item of intelligence interest. Given the Air Force mission to defend the sovereign airspace of the United States, there is no way they can divest themselves fully of the UFO subject. And the termination of Blue Book was never intended to get the Air Force out of the UFO business completely. The record has *always* been clear on this point. Despite the availability of this record, so-called UFO "experts" continue to feign surprise when they learn that a particular "UFO" event has been documented in government files, suggesting some level of government interest in the subject.

But the government, and the Air Force in particular, is not blameless. They have helped cultivate the idea that a cover-up exists by repeatedly pronouncing that they got out of the UFO business when Project Blue Book was terminated in 1969. And every time new UFO-related records surface, the UFO "experts" point to the documents and say, "See, they're still conducting investigations in secret." These apparent contradictions lend credence to the idea that a cover-up exists, especially when exploited by supposed UFO "experts" for just that purpose. This, in turn, creates an atmosphere that invites all manner of wild, unsupported claims by certain UFO "visionaries" whose objective seems to be to establish themselves more firmly as "authorities" on the "UFO cover-up," which doesn't necessarily

mean these paranoid individuals don't honestly believe their own hype.

While there undoubtedly are a number of factors that explain the pronouncements claiming official disinterest in UFOs, the most compelling probably is that it's the simplest, easiest response to make, and one that discourages further inquiry by bluntly closing the door on the subject. Most likely contributing to the problem is a lack of personnel who really understand what was supposed to happen when Project Blue Book ended. As already noted, the end of Blue Book was never meant to be an end of Air Force interest in, or responsibility for, "UFO" reports. The Air Force's mission simply does not allow for it. As a result, pronouncements along these lines lack credibility from the start. Air Force personnel responsible for answering UFO-related queries simply are not knowledgeable enough to distinguish between what was *supposed* to happen when Blue Book ended, and what they *think* happened.

Another problem is one of semantics. The term "UFO" has two completely different meanings within the Air Force and within the UFO community. For the Air Force, a "UFO" could be an unidentified commercial aircraft that strayed from its flight plan, or a Russian aircraft testing U.S. defense systems. For the UFO community, the term "UFO" has come to mean spacecraft of extraterrestrial origin. No doubt when UFO buffs communicate with Air Force personnel, both assume the UFO buff is referring to spacecraft of extraterrestrial origin.

That is not to say that "UFOs" -- however one defines the term -- do not come to the attention of Air Force agencies from time to time. If any given "UFO" exhibits indications of being a *possible* threat, no doubt efforts are undertaken to "investigate" (another term that requires definition) the sighting, at least to the point where officials are satisfied that the "UFO" -- be it a Russian aircraft or some aerial phenomenon that remains unidentified -- poses no threat to national security. The transitory nature of all such sightings allows for little more.

One notable example of official, post-Blue Book interest in "UFO" sightings occurred in 1975 when a number of UFOs were reported over or in the vicinity of Strategic Air Command (SAC) bases in the northern tier states. The large quantity of official documentation generated on these sightings -- which includes CIRVIS reports released by the now-defunct Aerospace Defense Command (ADCOM) -- clearly demonstrates that no special project existed to investigate the sightings. The sightings came to the attention of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who eventually ordered that a Temperature Inversion Analysis (TIA) be performed whenever UFOs were reported. The requirement to perform TIAs was farmed out to Air Force Global Weather Central (AFGWC), and some few TIAs were performed on subsequent sightings. But even that meager effort to "investigate" UFO sightings eventually ceased.

The boring reality is that the Air Force's interest in UFOs is as transitory as the phenomenon itself, although certain elements within the UFO field would have us believe otherwise. When certain of these self-appointed "experts" cannot find the facts, they have an annoying habit of inventing new "facts" to take their place, from which they construct elaborate scenarios that are the envy of the best fiction writers. While this practice might be enormously convenient, it rarely (if ever) results in an accurate picture, especially when these new "facts" are little more than ignorance-based fantasies. This fantasy-driven game of "connect the dots" always results in a picture consistent with the belief that the government is engaged in a "Cosmic Water-gate," which in turn is consistent with the belief that Earth is being visited by one or more alien races. These supposed "experts" are so immersed in the subject and believe so strongly in the reality of ET visitations that they cannot accept the idea that the government doesn't share their beliefs and concerns. Their inability to accept this idea leads them to conclude that the government must be lying about their level of interest in the subject. And if they're willing to lie about it, well, the subject must be very important indeed. This circular reasoning has their fantasies feeding off of themselves.

The "Bolender memo" is *not* "proof" that the "good" UFO cases never went to Blue Book, notwithstanding pompous proclamations to the contrary.

☆☆☆☆☆ Cowflop Alert ☆☆☆☆☆

Special Edition ★★★★★ Friday, September 22, 1995

RANDLE DUMPS -- AND DUMPS ON -- SCHMITT

By Robert G. Todd

In a to-whom-it-may-concern letter, dated September 10, 1995, Kevin Randle, half of the Center for UFO Studies' (CUFOS) Roswell "investigation" team, scrambled to distance himself from Donald Schmitt (the other half of the team) and what Randle claims were Schmitt's numerous lies. Randle also sought to distance himself from what Randle generously characterized as incompetent research performed by or for Schmitt, but which Randle claims did not find its way into one or both of the Randle-Schmitt books on the overblown Roswell incident.

After recounting details of numerous falsehoods uttered by Schmitt, Randle cautions the reader not to believe anything Schmitt says.

While heaping scorn on Schmitt, Randle blows his own horn by proclaiming: "Everything I put into the books, I knew to be the truth because I researched it myself, or I had checked to make sure the documentation existed."

Randle now has a convenient scapegoat on whom he can pin every false claim, fact, characterization, or other mistruth that appears not only in their two books, but the countless articles the CUFOS "investigators" wrote for the *International UFO Reporter (IUR)*, the official propaganda organ of the Center for UFO Studies (a.k.a. "The Ministry of Truth"). But how truthful has Randle been?

After reading their first book, *UFO Crash at Roswell*, and finding numerous claims of a dubious nature, I wrote to Schmitt about one of those claims, which appears on page 7 of their first book:

The government cover-up extends to the public records of the Air Force UFO investigation as well. These records were released in 1976, and the file on Roswell contains but a single press clipping. No letters, no investigative forms, no official weather balloon explanation, nothing but that lone clipping. The file for the recovery of an actual weather balloon in Circleville, Ohio, a week before the Roswell event, contains far more documentation on its particulars. Where is the material that should be in the Roswell file?

Prior to the involvement of the CUFOS "investigators," Roswell "researchers" had always claimed the Blue Book records made no mention of the Roswell incident. Eager to see the files on both incidents, I looked, and looked, and looked. The index to the Blue Book cases listed neither incident, and after looking through the actual case files, these two mystery files still couldn't be located.

I wrote to Donald Schmitt and explained that I wasn't able to find the file either for the Roswell incident or the Circleville case, and asked him to tell me where they were located.

Schmitt never replied to my letter, but Randle did, by letter dated December 9, 1992. He explained

that he "did most of the work on the section of the book" in question. He also said:

I went back and re-read page 7 and realized that it wasn't as clear as it could have been. There is no file in Blue Book that relates to Roswell specifically. The only mention of Roswell actually appears in a newspaper clipping for a case from Idaho on July 10, 1947.

He also said:

I also see that I didn't make it clear that the "file" on Circleville is not part of the Blue Book system other than a mention inside another case in the newspaper clippings that are filed with it. We meant that the clipping on Circleville contains more detail.

So, finally, one of the CUFOS "investigators" had fessed up -- well, almost. It wasn't a lie that there were Blue Book "files" both on the Roswell incident and the Circleville case -- with the reader being misled into believing the "file" on Circleville contained letters, investigative forms, and an official weather balloon explanation, while the Roswell "file" contained "nothing but that lone clipping" -- it was merely a lack of clarity that was confusing.

In contrasting the contents of these two imaginary "files," Randle and Schmitt were suggesting that the differences in the contents suggested something sinister in the official handling of the Roswell incident. The clear implication of their remarks was that the Circleville "file" contained letters, investigative forms, and the official weather balloon explanation, while the "file" on Roswell contained nothing but a single newspaper clipping. The truth was that there was no Blue Book file on either incident, that the nonexistent "file" on Circleville did not contain official letters, investigative forms, or weather balloon explanation, and that there was, in fact, no difference at all in how these two cases were handled in the Blue Book files. Each "file" consisted of a "lone clipping."

Randle's feeble -- if not downright insulting -- "explanation" for this sad affair was that the newspaper clipping on Circleville -- over which the Air Force had no control -- contained "more detail." That "explanation" is worthy of being characterized by using Randle's own words, the very words he used in accusing Schmitt: "He was caught and tried to lie his way out of it."

I wrote back to Randle and observed that what he and Schmitt published in their book appeared to be more than a simple lack of clarity. It seemed to be a deliberate lie intended to cast the Roswell incident in a more sinister light. Randle took great offense at my suggestion, and refused to cooperate any further. When I inquired about other dubious claims they made, including the claim about the missing military personnel files, neither Schmitt nor Randle replied. Since CUFOS' "investigators" had also claimed that their research materials were available at CUFOS for verification, I contacted CUFOS only to be told that

the materials in which I expressed an interest either were not at the Center, or Schmitt and Randle were not disposed to cooperate with me because I had accused them of lying. Later, in the pages of CUFOS' propaganda organ, Randle would claim he didn't allow me access because he wanted to protect the copyright of his materials, despite the fact that he and Schmitt -- and presumably CUFOS -- had made materials freely available to parties more friendly to their position, and Randle continues to do so to this very day. So, either CUFOS' "scientific director" lied in response to my repeated requests for access, or Randle lied. I leave it to those two to fight it out amongst themselves to see who will take the blame for the lies -- and the selective use of rewards and punishments they deem so crucial to the "scientific method."

Also of interest is the fact that, although aware of this supposed lack of clarity, neither Randle nor Schmitt -- nor CUFOS -- took any action to correct the public record.

Reproduced on this page are the complete contents of the Blue Book "files" Randle cited on page 7 of his first "Book of Roswell" -- ostensibly co-authored with Donald Schmitt.

If the past is any indication, we can look forward to a third "Book of Roswell" -- written by Randle alone. Hallelujah!

Flying Star Lands in Ohio

Circleville, Ohio, July 5 (AP).—Folks in Pickway County, who have been following the "flying saucer" mystery, became excited today when Sherman Campbell found a strange object on his farm.

It was in the form of a six-pointed star, 50 inches high and 48 inches wide, covered with tin-foil. It weighed about two pounds. Attached to the top were the remains of a balloon.

The Port Columbus Airfield weather station said the description tallied with an object used by the Army Air Forces to measure wind velocity at high altitudes by the use of radar.

Above, the Project Blue Book "file" on the Circleville, Ohio, radar target case, according to Kevin Randle

Daily News Tribune July 10, 1947

Saucers, If Any, Fading Away To Blue Yonder

Chicago, July 9 (U.P).—The mysterious flying saucers all but disappeared today.

Every report that one of the discs had been found was proved false, and the numbers of reports from persons who claimed to have seen saucers in the sky dropped to a trickle.

Army Air Force headquarters in Washington was reported to have delivered a blistering rebuke to officers at the Roswell, N. M., air base for announcing yesterday that a "flying disc" had been found on a New Mexico ranch. The "disc" turned out to be the remnants of a weather observation balloon, of a type used by the Army.

At Boise, Idaho, Dave Johnson, aviation editor of the Idaho Statesman, reported he had taken motion pictures of a black object he said might be a disc. He said he was able to get only about 10 feet of film before the object disappeared in the sky.

Above, the Project Blue Book "file" on the Roswell incident, according to Kevin Randle.

The KowPflop Quarterly

REPORTING ON UFOLOGICAL FRAUDS AND FANTASIES

Vol. 1, No. 3

Friday, December 8, 1995

\$100.00

MAJOR JESSE MARCEL: FOLK HERO OR MYTHOMANIAC?

By Robert G. Todd

The grossly overblown Roswell incident would have remained buried in yellowed newspaper clippings without the "testimony" of Major Jesse A. Marcel, the intelligence officer at Roswell Army Air Field (RAAF) who took the telephone call from Chaves County Sheriff George Wilcox on that fateful Monday, July 7, 1947. Although certain crashed-saucer promoters have attempted to change the date Marcel first heard about the incident in order to accommodate the ever-changing "conventional wisdom," or to accommodate the flawed (or manufactured) "memories" of new "witnesses" as they surface, the fact remains that Marcel himself claimed he got the call on Monday, July 7, 1947.

Sheriff Wilcox presumably informed Marcel that W.W. "Mack" Brazel had ambled into his office with his story of finding strange debris on the ranch he operated in Lincoln County, well outside Sheriff Wilcox's jurisdiction. According to Marcel, he and a Counterintelligence Corps (CIC) agent accompanied Brazel back to the ranch and saw "Wreckage . . . scattered over an area about three quarters of a mile long and several hundred feet wide." Marcel said the object -- whatever it was -- hadn't actually struck the ground, but appeared to have exploded in the air and fell to the ground. One has to wonder why Marcel never mentioned seeing the long gouge the object allegedly made in the earth when it supposedly touched down and shed a large quantity of debris, but apparently not enough debris to prevent it from skipping off again only to crash at a second site miles away. The crashed-saucer promoters have yet to explain this obvious discrepancy.

The debris described by Marcel -- both back in 1947 and decades later -- bears an uncanny resemblance to the debris one would expect to find from a train of weather balloons and radar targets. He described "small beams about three eighths or a half inch square with some sort of hieroglyphics on them that nobody could read." These "beams" looked like balsa wood, but, of course, they weren't balsa wood at all, according to Major Marcel. He said the beams couldn't be broken or burned, and he attributed similarly indestructible qualities to the other bits of debris he saw. The tinfoil (which, of course, wasn't tinfoil at all) was as thin as the foil in a pack of cigarettes, yet it couldn't be bent or even dented. Marcel claimed that "one of the boys" (never identified by name) went to him and told him that he had tried to dent the tinfoil with a sixteen pound sledgehammer, but it wouldn't dent, a claim Marcel apparently accepted without question, even though he hadn't witnessed the attempt himself. Major Marcel said "It was possible to flex this stuff [the tinfoil] back and forth, even to wrinkle it, but you could not put a crease in it that would stay, nor could you dent it at all."

To hear the crashed-saucer promoters tell it, Marcel's credibility is unquestioned. After all, he was the intelligence officer for the only atomic bomb unit then in existence in the entire world, an "elite" unit of hand-picked men who were chosen for their expertise. But just how reliable was he? To find out, I obtained a copy of his military personnel file, which consists of nearly two hundred pages of material relating to his career in the Air Force.

In his interviews with various Roswell "investigators," Marcel made certain claims about his military service. One of those claims was that he had served in the National Guard both in Louisiana and Texas. Marcel's personnel file confirms that he served as an enlisted man in an infantry company with the Louisiana National Guard from June 1926 to June 1929, and that he was honorably discharged as a sergeant. The file also confirms that he served as an enlisted man in an artillery unit with the

Texas National Guard from July 1936 to June 1939, and that he was honorably discharged with the rank of private. The file also shows that, in January 1942, while still employed with the Shell Oil Company in Houston, Texas, Marcel applied for an appointment as a second lieutenant in the "Officers' Reserve Corps," and requested assignment to the Air Force Combat Command (AFCC). According to the records, in February 1942, Marcel was recommended for appointment to second lieutenant in the Army of the United States (AUS), "for duty with the Army Air Forces". He accepted the appointment and entered active duty in April 1942, just as he had claimed to Roswell investigators. But the personnel file becomes far more interesting when compared against Marcel's more impressive claims about his military service.

For example, Marcel claimed he was an aide to General Hap Arnold, and that it had been Arnold who decided he should go to intelligence school. This claim is false. As already noted, when Marcel applied for an appointment as a second lieutenant, he was still working for the Shell Oil Company in Houston, Texas. When Marcel accepted the appointment and entered active duty, his very first assignment was as a student at the Army Air Forces Intelligence School (AAFIS) in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The decision to send him to intelligence school had been made by the Air Force even before Marcel accepted the appointment and before he served even one day in the Army Air Forces. Not only was the decision to send Marcel to intelligence school made before Marcel even entered the service, but it was also decided that, after completing intelligence school, Marcel would be assigned to a combat unit as a "Photo Interpretation Officer," both decisions undoubtedly based on Marcel's employment at Shell Oil where he made maps from aerial photographs. Marcel's claim was a blatant falsehood. Moreover, the nature of his claim does not lend itself to an innocent explanation, except perhaps for delusions of grandeur.

Marcel also claimed he had "flying experience" prior to going into the Air Force, and that he had been a "private pilot" who had started flying in 1928. He said he had accumulated 3,000 hours of flight time as a pilot, and 8,000 hours of total flying time. His personnel file, however, does not support these claims. Nowhere on his application for appointment (completed and signed by Marcel in January 1942), or the "Classification Questionnaire for Reserve Officers" (completed and signed by Marcel in February 1942), did he mention any experience as a pilot. He didn't even mention that he had flown in aircraft as a passenger, although he did reveal important pieces of information such as his hobbies of amateur photography and amateur radio, and that he had acted in school and community plays, and had sung in a quartet over radio and at parties. His participation in volleyball, baseball, and tennis was noted in other official records as well, but the closest he came to indicating any civilian involvement with anything airborne was his description of his work for Shell Oil Company, where he made maps from aerial photographs. If indeed he had a private pilot's certificate in civilian life, he never hinted at it in any of the many official forms and other documents he was required to complete or verify throughout his military career. It doesn't seem likely that modesty prevented him from revealing this information to the air arm of the military services.

Among Marcel's other claims was that he flew in combat as a waist gunner, a bombardier, and as a pilot. While his personnel file indicates he flew on combat missions, it does not support his more impressive claims. Since Marcel's primary Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) was "Intelligence Staff Officer (Combat)," we may reasonably assume he flew on combat missions to assess bomb damage, and/or to identify possible

future targets or targets of opportunity. The records show that, throughout his entire Air Force career, he had no aeronautical rating whatsoever, not as a bombardier, nor in any other crew position. Bombardiers required extensive training, and nowhere in his file does it show he received such training, or that he was even considered for such training. Pilots also required extensive training, and, again, the file shows Marcel did not receive that training, nor was he even considered for such training. His "Reserve Officer Career Brief," dated 20 November 1947, lists his flying experience as "NONE." In another document in the file, dated 19 August 1948, General Ramey specifically stated that Marcel was NOT a rated pilot, a fact Ramey noted would limit Marcel's career in the Air Force.

Nevertheless, it appears that many World War II bomber pilots allowed each member of the crew (including enlisted personnel) an opportunity to fly the aircraft at least once, so they would be more familiar with the controls should the pilot and copilot become incapacitated. It seems this practice was credited for saving more than one ship and its crew. If Marcel piloted any aircraft during the war, it surely was when the pilot let him fly the plane to familiarize him with the controls. Had the pilot and copilot actually become incapacitated and had Marcel been called upon to save the ship, you can be certain we would have heard about it. That is the only set of circumstances under which Marcel would have been allowed to pilot an aircraft in combat.

As for his claim that he flew as a waist gunner, the records show he had no training for that position either. According to the file, Marcel was scored for his proficiency in the use of firearms, and scored an unimpressive 44% with a pistol. The records also show he fired 25 rounds from a Thompson submachine gun, 40 rounds from a carbine, and 20 rounds from a 22-caliber rifle. According to his service record, that was the full extent of his hands-on exposure to firearms. Furthermore, the position of waist gunner was an enlisted man's position, not an officer's position. Even so, bombardiers and navigators also had training as gunners -- but intelligence officers did not. Nowhere does Marcel's service record show he had any training as a gunner.

Given the above facts, it might seem downright incredible that Marcel actually claimed he had been awarded five Air Medals because he shot down five enemy planes while manning the waist gun of a B-24 bomber. The official records, however, show otherwise. These records -- some signed by Marcel himself -- clearly show he was awarded only two Air Medals (one Air Medal and an oak leaf cluster for a subsequent award of the same medal). Moreover, the citations giving the reasons for the awards make absolutely no mention of Marcel's having shot down even one enemy aircraft. In fact, the citations make it clear the medals were awarded because Marcel had flown on enough combat missions for enough hours to qualify for the awards.

While commendable, two Air Medals are not five. In terms of numbers, Marcel claimed he received 150% more Air Medals than he actually received, a significant exaggeration by any reasonable standard. He also grossly misrepresented the circumstances under which the medals were awarded. And, once again, there is no innocent explanation for this rather glaring discrepancy.

There may be a grain of truth to his claims of manning a waist gun, to the extent he was allowed to squeeze off a few rounds to see what it was like, but the claim he shot down five enemy aircraft and was awarded five Air Medals as a result is a blatant lie. Five confirmed "kills" (officially called "victories") would have made Marcel an "ace," and his achievement would have been noted in his service record in no uncertain terms. It is not.

Marcel also contributed to a misunderstanding regarding his rank. The military ranking system has changed significantly over the years, becoming less complicated in the process. The crashed-saucer promoters never fail to mention that Marcel attained the rank of lieutenant colonel, as if this automatically bestows credibility on anything he had to say. What they don't say (probably because they don't know it) is that Marcel's active-duty rank never rose above major. When he left active duty in September 1950, the highest rank he had attained while on

active duty was still major. Marcel told receptive (if not eager) Roswell "investigators" that he was promoted to lieutenant colonel in December 1947, but that -- incredibly -- he didn't find out about the promotion until he left the service (presumably meaning when he left active duty), because "They kept me so busy I never even looked at my personal files."

The official records show that Marcel was indeed promoted to lieutenant colonel in December 1947 -- in the Air Force Reserve. Despite his reserve rank, his active-duty rank was still major. Nobody walked around saluting him and calling him "Colonel."

As for his claim that he didn't find out about the promotion until after he left the service, it was an outright lie. Not only did he know about the promotion, but he had specifically requested it in a 29 October 1947 letter to the commanding officer of the 509th Bomb Group. By letter dated 20 November 1947, Marcel was informed he had been appointed a lieutenant colonel "in the Officers Reserve Corps," and was further advised that the appointment would be cancelled if he did not accept it by signing the oath of office "within a reasonable time." Marcel signed the oath on 1 December 1947, thereby accepting the appointment officially. Marcel claimed they had kept him so busy that he didn't find out about the promotion until he left active duty in September 1950, *almost three years later!*

It appears Marcel fed the faithful other lies about his background. He told Roswell "investigators" that he had a bachelor's degree in Physics from The George Washington University in Washington, D.C. Marcel had been stationed in Washington during part of his assignment with the Strategic Air Command (SAC), from 16 August to 9 November 1948; and during his assignment with the Air Force organization responsible for detecting foreign atomic explosions, from 26 December 1948 to September 1950. He also claimed he attended the University of Wisconsin, Ohio State University, New York University, and Louisiana State University (LSU).

The forms Marcel filled out himself prior to entering active duty show that he claimed he attended LSU for one year. On one form he said he had been a "special student," while on another he said he had taken non-credit courses in Mathematics, English, and Physics. On records dated later, the one year at LSU grew to one and a half years, with no obvious explanation for the discrepancy, aside from the fact that the information had to have come from Marcel himself. There are no records in the file that show the Air Force made any attempt to verify his attendance at LSU. When I wrote to LSU to verify Marcel's claim, they informed me they could find no record of him, although they did find the records for his son. A second search produced the same results.

Marcel claimed he completed work on his bachelor's degree at The George Washington University, and that he had in fact received a degree. Yet, when I wrote to the University, they informed me they could find no record of Marcel. And, once again, a second search produced the same results.

No attempt was made to contact the other universities he claimed he attended, although there is no indication he ever lived in Wisconsin, Ohio, or New York where he would have had the opportunity to attend these universities in person. When he left active duty in September 1950, he apparently returned to Louisiana where he was self-employed as a television repairman. None of the records in Marcel's personnel file -- with the records dating as late as June 1958 when he was discharged from the Air Force Reserve, long after he left Washington, D.C. and returned to Louisiana -- show he attended any college, except for that one and a half years at LSU which Marcel himself had characterized as non-credit.

During a December 1979 interview with Bob Pratt, then a reporter with the National Enquirer, Marcel was asked how long he stayed at Roswell following the Roswell incident. He said he was transferred to Washington, D.C., the "latter part of 1947," where he said he was given a lengthy title of some kind. But, according to the official records, Marcel was assigned to the 509th Bombardment Wing at Walker Air Force Base (AFB), Roswell, New Mexico, until 16 August 1948, when he was transferred to SAC headquarters at Andrews AFB, Washington, D.C. That was more than a year after the Roswell incident had taken place. We'll never know for sure whether Marcel was lying, or

just badly confused. Whatever the cause, the crashed-saucer promoters use Marcel's erroneous statement to suggest that, contrary to what they might have expected if Marcel had really goofed on the Roswell incident, his superiors immediately promoted him and transferred him to a position of even greater responsibility. It sounds good, but the timing is off by about a year.

At SAC, Marcel was given the title of "Chief, Technical Trends & Developments, Alien Capabilities Section, Intelligence Division, Headquarters, presumably the lengthy title he had alluded to during the interview with Bob Pratt. Marcel remained at Andrews AFB until 9 November 1948, when he transferred -- along with SAC headquarters -- to Offutt AFB, Nebraska, where he held the same title. On 26 December 1948, he was again transferred, from SAC to the 1009th Special Weapons Squadron (part of Headquarters Command) in Washington, D.C., where he was made the officer in charge of the "War Room, Intelligence Branch, Operations Division, AFOAT-1." AFOAT-1 (1009th Special Weapons Squadron) was responsible for operating the Long Range Detection Program (LRDP), which was intended to alert the United States to atomic explosions that occurred anywhere in the world, especially in the Soviet Union.

Marcel furnished Pratt (and others) with details of his assignment at AFOAT-1. In fact, he made the rather astonishing (and equally impressive) claim that, when AFOAT-1 detected the first Soviet atomic explosion in 1949, Marcel himself had to write a report on it. "In fact," he claimed, "I wrote the very report President Truman read on the air declaring that Russia had exploded an atomic device." Curiously, President Truman never went on the air to announce the Soviet A-bomb explosion. Instead, the White House issued a written statement, so Marcel's claim is false right from the start. In addition, no documentation has surfaced to support Marcel's claim to fame, while records have surfaced that suggest Marcel inflated his role. Among the records on the Soviet A-bomb explosion that have surfaced are formerly top-secret records from AFOAT-1 that found their way into President Truman's files. Not surprisingly, Marcel's name does not appear anywhere in these records, including records of the advisory group convened to evaluate AFOAT-1's data and conclusions. The group consisted of Dr. Vannevar Bush, Dr. Robert Bacher (former AEC commissioner), Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, and Admiral W.S. Parsons. With AFOAT-1's technical director, Doyle Northrup, and various generals, colonels and lieutenant colonels in the chain of command between Marcel and the President, it isn't terribly likely Marcel was telling the truth. But what has also surfaced is a copy of the White House statement itself, complete with corrections. **Nothing** about the typed, one-page statement suggests Marcel had anything whatever to do with it. Given his lies about other aspects of his background, there is little reason to give Marcel's claim any credence whatsoever.

Although the debris recovered from the Foster Ranch was identified officially as debris from a weather balloon that carried aluminum radar targets, Marcel claimed this explanation was only a "cover story" intended to get the press off General Ramey's back. According to Marcel, he "was acquainted with virtually every type of weather-observation or radar tracking device being used by either the civilians or the military. It was definitely not a weather or tracking device . . ." he said.

In *The Roswell Incident*, written by Charles Berlitz and William Moore and published in 1980, the authors lead the reader to believe that radar targets of the kind found by Brazel were in widespread use throughout the United States around the time of the Roswell incident. Nearly every Roswell "researcher" since then has repeated this myth, which is usually accompanied by a quote attributed to Mack Brazel to the effect that he had found weather balloons on the ranch on two prior occasions, but that what he found in June (*not* July) did not resemble the previous balloons. Although Brazel made no mention of finding weather balloons with the unusual radar targets, the crashed-saucer promoters find it extremely convenient to **assume** this is what Brazel meant. Since they assume Brazel found radar targets before, obviously he would have been able to recognize the one he found on June 14th, if indeed that had been what it was. Likewise, since Marcel claimed he was acquainted with virtually every type of weather-observation or radar tracking

device, surely he would have recognized the Roswell debris for what it was, had it been a radar target.

As reported in the first issue of *The Cowflop Quarterly*, radar targets were *not* in widespread use that the time of the Roswell incident, and, wishful thinking aside, there is no good reason to believe Brazel ever recovered one prior to June 14, 1947. Nor is there any good reason to believe Marcel was acquainted with radar targets. Marcel was an intelligence officer, *not* a weather officer. Radar targets were not in widespread use either by civilians or the military. And, while not a highly sophisticated piece of equipment, radar targets were a highly **specialized** piece of equipment unknown to most people except the relative handful of people who used them.

The myth that radar targets were in widespread use allows the crashed-saucer promoters to claim a "common, ordinary" radar target was substituted for the "real" Roswell debris that was spirited away to some high-security facility. But since these radar targets weren't in widespread use, and weren't available either at Roswell Army Air Field or at Fort Worth Army Air Field, there was no convenient stock from which such a target could be drawn for employment in the mind-boggling cover-up. Those Roswell "investigators" who are interested in protecting the Roswell myth (and their reputations, such as they are), just ignore these facts and blithely go about their business of claiming Brazel and Marcel both would have been able to identify a radar target when they saw one. If they ignore the facts, they don't have to explain why it is they've been promoting their fallacious contentions for up to fifteen years.

Some crashed-saucer promoters (one in particular) point to the fact that Major Marcel attended radar intelligence school, and they try to convince us that he would have known all about radar targets for that reason. But their argument is utter nonsense. According to Marcel's personnel file, he attended the "Radar Intelligence Officers Course" from 13 August to 8 September 1945. The certificate of completion lists the subjects taught in that course, which were Basic Radar AN/APS-15A; Scope Interpretation; Radar Navigation; Radar Bombing; Target Study; Mission Planning; Aircraft Recognition; Radar Countermeasures; and Scope Photography. *None* of these subjects suggests Marcel had even an introduction to the use of radar targets for measuring the direction and speed of winds aloft, which was the usual province of weather officers. The course obviously was designed to help officers gather intelligence data, not weather data.

Marcel's dubious claims aside, there is no good reason to believe he even knew radar targets existed, much less what they looked like. Given the frenzy of flying saucer reports around the time of the Roswell incident, is it really any wonder Marcel's identification of the debris defaulted to "flying disc" when he was shown mangled metallic debris from a piece of highly specialized equipment he had never seen before? Yet some Roswell cheerleaders feign incredulity whenever somebody suggests Marcel was caught up in the moment and simply made a stupid mistake. Add to the mix his embarrassment at being made to look like a fool when the debris was *finally* shown to a weather officer who identified it correctly. No doubt it was humiliation that motivated Marcel to chase Irving Newton around General Ramey's office trying to convince him the debris really had come from an alien spaceship. And we can reasonably suppose that fear of further humiliation motivated Marcel to embellish details of his military service, and to concoct his claim that the Roswell debris wasn't from weather balloons and radar targets -- even though that's exactly what it looked like -- because the debris was virtually indestructible (except to the extent that it apparently had a problem with "common, ordinary" lightning, if you believe the mythology).

One of the more imaginative of the Roswell promoters, Kevin "Wrong Way" Randle, has concocted an embarrassingly ridiculous rationalization to delude himself into believing Marcel knew all about radar targets, and that there was indeed a source of radar targets available to the 509th Bomb Group. It seems Randle corresponded with Irving Newton and Newton revealed the fact that weather balloons with radar targets had been used during the atomic bomb tests. "Wrong Way" observed how the 509th Bomb Group had participated in the A-bomb tests during Operation Crossroads. From that one observation, "Wrong

Way" made the prodigious leap to the conclusion -- expressed in a March 7, 1995 letter to Prof. Charles B. Moore, formerly of the NYU Balloon Group at Alamogordo -- that "Rawin targets would have been available to the 509th because of that."

"Wrong Way" went on to make similarly astute observations with respect to Robert Porter's testimony. Porter had said he handled several packages wrapped in brown paper that were put on the plane going to Fort Worth. One package was triangular, and about two or three feet long. Other packages were the size of shoe boxes. Randle observed:

It sounds as if the wrappings concealed the remains of a rawin target. It seems that the evidence suggests that the rawin target came from Roswell. The question then, is it one that had been on the base, or is it the remains of something picked up on the Brazel ranch. It seems logical, based on the fact the 509th participated in Operation Crossroads, they would have had access to the rawin targets.

Incredibly, what "Wrong Way" was saying was that radar targets were used during Operation Crossroads. Since the 509th Bomb Group participated in Crossroads, they would have had access to radar targets (as though the targets were standard issue equipment for A-bomb groups). And since Robert Porter's testimony clearly suggests he placed a radar target (in brown wrapping paper) on board the aircraft going to Fort Worth, it must have been a radar target the 509th took out of their own stock of radar targets, so that it could be flown to Fort Worth where General Ramey could use it in place of the "real" Roswell debris.

It's always interesting to see the pathetically desperate lengths to which the crashed-saucer promoters will go to avoid the obvious conclusion that the debris recovered from the Foster Ranch did indeed consist of weather balloons and radar targets.

Precise wind information was needed during atomic tests for a number of reasons, not the least of which being concerns for the safety of observers. Without accurate wind information, it would have been impossible to predict where radioactive fallout might come down. Radar targets were specialized weather equipment that afforded accurate measurements of wind direction and speed. They were not necessary to deliver atomic bombs to their targets, and they certainly weren't necessary to detonate atomic bombs once dropped on their targets. Contrary to what "Wrong Way" would have us believe, radar targets were not standard-issue equipment for atomic bomb groups, which had no use for them.

Major Marcel also claimed he got shot down once, on his third mission. Not only did he claim he got shot down, but he also claimed that, when he bailed out, his main parachute malfunctioned and failed to open. He said he bailed out at eight thousand feet and fell six thousand feet before he got his reserve parachute open, leaving him a margin of error of only two thousand feet. When Bob Pratt asked Marcel if everyone survived, Marcel said, "All but one crashed into a mountain." One gets the feeling Marcel would have claimed he had been one of the men who died when he crashed into the mountain, if he thought he could get away with it. Apparently it would have taken a discrepancy that obvious in nature before certain of the crashed-saucer promoters started doubting Marcel's veracity. Marcel's personnel file does not confirm his claim of being shot down, nor does it dispute it. But considering his other fanciful claims, there is reason to doubt the story.

Given Major Marcel's documented inclination toward Walter Mitty-like fantasies, and his propensity for making wildly exaggerated claims, coupled with his embarrassment over having made a stupid mistake back in 1947, any statements he made in connection with the Roswell incident are virtually worthless, except to the faithful who will continue to cling to Marcel as a knight in shining armor. In his Showtime movie, *Roswell*, Paul Davids did his level best to turn Major Marcel into a folk hero who blazed the trail to the "truth" about the Roswell incident. But the truth is that Major Marcel was a mythomaniac who was responsible for the brouhaha back in 1947, and without whom the Roswell story would never have lived again in the 1980s and '90s. Clearly Marcel had a problem with the truth.

In Marcel's "testimony," we see the origins of every sensational claim being made about the Roswell incident, repeated and embellished by "witnesses" -- real and imagined -- who have followed in his footsteps. Although he never mentioned the recovery of bodies, his face-saving claim that the debris was "not of the Earth" certainly opened the door for others to make that claim. Marcel primed the pump of sensational claims, and it's been gushing ever since.

The Roswell incident has emerged as a myth of such power and allure that it is no longer in anybody's best interests to seek -- or admit to -- the truth. The town of Roswell profits from increased tourism. The supposed Roswell "witnesses" get their two hours of fame, and immortality in the history books. The Roswell "investigators" garner the adulation of their peers (assuming they have any), and the royalties from book and movie deals. The UFO "organizations" enjoy a new respectability they otherwise haven't been able to achieve after nearly fifty years of worthless "research"; and at least one politician gets his face plastered all over tabloid TV so that his constituents get the misimpression that he's actually doing something besides collecting a fat salary -- just in time for the 1996 election. Is it any wonder the truth has been lost in this hodgepodge of vested interests?

It's time the fanatical true believers (if indeed that's what they are) started questioning the accuracy and veracity of the "testimony" certain alleged witnesses have given. For too long that testimony has been held inviolable. No matter how sensational or nonsensical, alleged "eyewitness" testimony in the Roswell case is presumed to be true until proven otherwise. While the self-proclaimed Roswell "experts" tout themselves as sophisticated, worldly investigators capable of discerning the most subtle of disingenuous statements uttered by government officials, they are almost childlike in their blind, enthusiastic acceptance of everything uttered by anybody who claims to have witnessed some aspect of the Roswell non-event, so long as their claims are consistent with the alien spaceship myth. Conveniently, only those witnesses whose testimony conflicts with the alien spaceship myth are considered mistaken or liars.

During the preparation of this article, Major Marcel's son, Jesse Marcel, Jr., was contacted three times in an effort to elicit information that might explain some of the obvious discrepancies in his father's various claims. If indeed he had any rational explanations, he chose not to furnish them.

Marcel, Jr., was also questioned about the obvious discrepancies between his claims and those of his father in regard to the "beams" that constituted part of the Roswell wreckage. Marcel, Jr., claims the beams were shaped like "I beams," whereas his father -- in more than one interview -- stated they were solid members that were square or rectangular in cross section. I questioned Marcel, Jr., on this point many months ago, but received no response. More recently, after observing that his earlier published claims made no mention of the "I beam" shape, I asked if his "recollection" of the "I beam" shape emerged only after he had been subjected to hypnosis. Marcel hasn't even acknowledged my letter, much less furnished an explanation for this rather significant discrepancy.

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Happy Holidays! FROM THE "STAFF" OF The Cowflop Quarterly

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The Cowflop Quarterly

REPORTING ON UFOLOGICAL FRAUDS AND FANTASIES

No. 4

Friday, March 8, 1996

\$1,000.00

GENERAL TWING'S MAJICAL MYSTERY TOUR

"Nuclear Physicist" Stanton T. Friedman has attempted to document both the date and the location of a second supposed alien spaceship crash in New Mexico by linking the event to a visit to New Mexico by the commanding general of the Air Materiel Command (AMC). Lt. Gen. Nathan F. Twining's visit to New Mexico was documented in newspaper accounts, some of which quoted him in connection with the flying disc phenomenon that was sweeping the nation during that period. If flying disc hysteria did not exist, certainly an air of expectation had been created by the persistent and widespread reports of sightings.

According to the July 17, 1947, edition of the *Alamogordo News*:

Lt. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Commanding General of the Air Materiel Command, made a routine inspection of the Alamogordo Army Air Field on July 11, 1947. General Twining was accompanied by Maj. Gen. Benjamin Chidlaw, Deputy Commanding General, T-3, AMC, Maj. Gen. Earle F. Partridge from Army Air Forces Headquarters and Brig. Gen. Samuel R. Brentnall, Chief of Operations, Engineering Division, AMC.

Although he has never come right out and said so in as many words, Friedman's contention appears to be that Twining's visit was the direct result of the alien spaceship crash on the "Plains of San Agustin." In *The Plains of San Agustin Controversy*, Friedman disputed the "routine" nature of the inspection by proclaiming that "It was clear that Twining's inspection had not been routine since there were no photos, the trip had been suddenly laid on although he had been scheduled to be in Seattle, and the team was much too high-powered." Friedman repeats these proclamations in various other published writings, in much the same way Dorothy clicked the ruby slippers together three times while chanting "There's no place like home." Apparently he believes that if he repeats them often enough, his proclamations will be transported from the Land of Oz to the real world.

The Air Force Roswell report reproduced a document dated June 5, 1947, which gives the reason for Twining's visit. The document, a letter from Army Air Forces Headquarters to the Commanding General, AMC, requested that confidential orders be issued that would place Gen. Twining on temporary duty at Sandia Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico, to attend the "Bomb Commanders Course," scheduled to begin on July 8th. The letter shows that Generals Chidlaw, Brentnall and Arthur Thomas also were scheduled to attend the same course. Brig. Gen. Thomas headed Supply (T-4) at AMC.

Other Air Force records show that the June 5 letter incorrectly identified the course as the "Bomb Commanders Course" when in fact it was the "General Officers Special Three-Day Course," which ran from July 8th to the 11th.

Friedman's expectations and proclamations aside, the fact that no photographs of the inspection were taken -- even if true -- is completely irrelevant. The idea that an inspection, routine or otherwise, must be documented with photographs is absurd, and amounts to little more than another of Friedman's many meaningless distractions.

In puffing up his rank speculations about the MJ-12 hoax, Friedman (certainly the world's foremost authority on the MJ-12 fantasy) fondly hauls out records that show Twining was scheduled to be somewhere other than in New Mexico. In his "Final Report on Operation Majestic 12" (perhaps the most expensive piece of garbage ever produced in the UFO field), Friedman

observes:

In Twining's correspondence files there were also materials of interest. He had planned a visit to Boeing in Seattle for July 16, 1947 The trip to the West Coast had clearly been planned for a long time (solidly planned by June 2) but was suddenly cancelled Twining said . . . due to a very important and sudden matter that developed here. [Friedman's emphasis.]

Friedman's report went on to say that newspaper stories quoting Twining about flying saucers " . . . strongly suggested that . . . 'the very important and sudden matter' [was] connected to New Mexico." Again, although he never comes right out and says so, Friedman writes as though it were an established fact that Twining's visit to New Mexico was due to the "very important and sudden" alien spaceship crash on "The Plains."

The Air Force document clearly shows that Twining's trip to New Mexico had been planned at least as early as June 5, 1947. Since Friedman claims to have established that Twining's West Coast trip was "solidly planned by June 2," we can reasonably conclude that Twining received notification between June 2 and June 5 that the "General Officers Special Three-Day Course" was scheduled to begin on July 8th, and that he and the other generals were scheduled to attend. Since the course was taught by the Sandia Base Training Division, Twining's schedule had to be adjusted to accommodate their scheduling.

Although attendance at the course had been planned at least as early as June 5, Gen. Twining was still trying as late as July 1 to arrange for Brig. Gen. Thomas McDonald, chief of AMC's Maintenance Division, to attend the same course, according to other Air Force documents. It appears, however, that the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) had decreed that the quota for the course had been filled and that Gen. McDonald would have to take a later course. In fact, he took the very next course, which began on August 5, 1947.

Also of interest is the fact that the Air Force experienced great difficulty in getting the AEC to clear Air Force personnel for access to atomic energy information. In fact, as of July 3, 1947, Generals Twining, Chidlaw and Thomas still didn't know if they had been cleared. This was just a matter of days prior to their attendance at the orientation course, which almost certainly required such a clearance.

Generals Twining, Chidlaw, Brentnall and Partridge all were involved in research and development activities. Since they were in the neighborhood anyway, why wouldn't they inspect the AMC R&D base at Alamogordo? When put in proper context, the claim that the inspection team "was much too high-powered" is shown to be meaningless nonsense obviously intended to put a sinister spin on otherwise innocuous events.

Friedman is prone to concocting ridiculous scenarios to explain away indisputable facts that reveal his scenarios for the nonsense they are. It wouldn't be surprising to see Friedman dispute the official records by proclaiming that the government faked them as a "cover story" for the *real* purpose of Twining's visit, which he clearly contends was due to the alien spaceship crash on "The Plains." We could argue, however, that Friedman is probably the last person we would consult in an attempt to determine the authenticity of any document -- official or otherwise.

Friedman might also suggest that, if indeed Twining went to New Mexico to attend the special course, there would have been no reason why AMC wouldn't have issued a press release telling of the visit. Were he to make such an assertion, we would remind him that the June 5 letter specifically requested

that confidential orders be issued for Twining and the other generals. AMC wouldn't have issued a press release concerning classified orders placing Twining on temporary duty at Sandia Base. This also accounts for why reporters seemingly were given the run-around when making inquiries regarding Twining's whereabouts. It should also be noted that, despite the alleged "run-around," reporters nonetheless were successful in tracking Twining down in New Mexico, where he was quoted in connection with flying saucers.

According to official Air Force records, three other generals attended the orientation course that began on July 8th, including Gen. George C. Kenney. Gen. Kenney was the commanding general of the Strategic Air Command (SAC). This explains why Kenney was "off station" at the time of the Roswell incident.

Twining's "Majical Mystery Tour" helps illustrate the principal method used to "document" the Roswell myth and the MJ-12 fraud. Certain individuals perform archival "research" and find dates on which official meetings took place, and the names of the officials in attendance. One or more of these "researchers" manufacture phony "Government documents" that contain a highly fictionalized version of the Roswell incident, documents that incorporate the official meetings into the Roswell/MJ-12 story, along with the people who attended them. Since the fictionalized story is built around real dates of real meetings attended by real government officials, once the "documents" surface and somebody (usually one of the very people who did the original archival "research") checks their contents for accuracy, everything checks out correctly, except the basic premise upon which the entire myth is based, which relates to the supposed recovery of an alien spaceship in New Mexico in July 1947. Curiously, confirmation of the alien spaceship crash always lies just beyond arm's reach. Even though genuine documents surface dealing with the real meetings, where classified matters are discussed, the alien spaceship claim can never be ruled out because -- as we've all been instructed by Firedman, "Master of Science Fiction" -- "absence of evidence is not evidence of absence." Using that "logic," the alien spaceship scenario can never be discredited, no matter how many authentic documents surface explaining the purpose of the classified meetings.

Twining's "Majical Mystery Tour" also shows that certain self-proclaimed "experts" are desperately in need of a "nuclear physic" -- perhaps even a "thermonuclear physic" in the megaton range.

nication.

The GAO report makes it clear that their personnel also searched the incoming and outgoing messages of the 8th Air Force, SAC, and AAF headquarters, as did Air Force personnel. If they ever existed at all, one might reasonably expect to find the "missing" RAAF outgoing messages among the incoming messages of one or all of these organizations, yet neither GAO nor the Air Force found any such messages.

But the Marks Brothers have an "explanation" for this as well, by following their established policy of embracing the most sensational interpretation possible. In this case, according to the Marks Brothers, no RAAF outgoing messages were located among the incoming messages of 8th AF, SAC, and AAF headquarters because the conspiratorial powers-that-be went through the records and removed all incriminating materials, leaving behind only messages that did not relate to the infamous Roswell incident.

The sensational conclusion that the "missing" messages are consistent with a cover-up is based on one belief stacked on another. The fact of the matter is that, despite proclamations from Schiff and the Marks Brothers, the most reasonable explanation for the "missing" messages is that they never existed at all. Communications between RAAF and Fort Worth probably were carried out by telephone, which would have been the fastest means available. We already know from the FBI teletype that AAF personnel at Fort Worth were communicating with personnel at Wright Field via telephone -- not by teletype. The FBI teletype specifically refers to "telephonic conversation between" 8th Air Force and Wright Field, conversation dealing with the nature of the debris recovered from the Foster Ranch.

The Marks Brothers find it "[e]ven more disturbing . . . that the records of the 1395th Military Police Company were never even sent to the records center in St. Louis." But what they don't tell their readers is that they have taken a statement from the GAO report out of context. The report says GAO personnel examined document disposition forms which showed "that in 1953, the Walker Air Force Base . . . records officer transferred to the Army's Kansas City records repository the histories of units stationed at Walker Air Force Base. These histories included the 509th Bomb Wing and RAAF . . . ; the 1st Air Transport Unit . . . ; and the 427th Army Air Force Base Unit We could not locate any documentation indicating that records of the 1395th Military Police Company (Aviation) were ever retired to the National Personnel Records Center or its predecessor depositories. [Emphasis added.]"

In context, it is clear the GAO report refers to the unit histories of the 1395th MP Co., and there is absolutely nothing mysterious about the fact that such histories are not available. Many Air Force units didn't bother to prepare unit histories, especially during these early years, and many of the historical reports that were prepared during this period were not very detailed, and were halfhearted efforts at best. The 1395th wasn't a very large unit, and it appears there are no histories for the unit at all, not just for the time of the Roswell incident. There is nothing mysterious about the lack of unit histories for the 1395th, despite the best efforts of CUFOS and GAO to convince us otherwise.

Nor is there anything mysterious about the absence of records of the 1395th. Generally speaking, records at that level are not considered worthy of permanent retention. When no longer needed, the records are transferred to a records repository, and after a relatively brief holding period, the records are destroyed. There is nothing mysterious about this process. Nor is it any secret that records at the company or squadron level generally aren't retained permanently. There are exceptions of course, but it isn't the least bit surprising that the 1395th wasn't one of these exceptions.

In fact, in responding to an invitation by GAO to comment on the contents of the draft GAO report, Mr. W. G. Seibert, an archivist at the National Personnel Records Center, and chief of their Appraisal & Disposition Section, informed GAO that Air Force regulations in existence at the time the "missing" records are believed to have been destroyed clearly state that records "accumulated at or below wing level will be scheduled as one item and destroyed after two years. [Seibert's emphasis.]" In shockingly clear language that never found its

DAMAGE CONTROL AND SPIN ARTISTRY AT YE OLDE CENTRE FOR UFO PROPAGANDA: MUCH ADO-DO ABOUT NOTHING

The release of the GAO Roswell report prompted the CUFOS-IUR propaganda machine to crank out yet another load of Grade A crapola, authored by Mark Rodeghier and Mark Chesney (the "Marks Brothers" hereafter), two CUFOS officials who regularly use the pages of the *Irrational UFO Reporter (IUR)* to flaunt their profound ignorance on a wide variety of topics. Their article, "What the GAO found: Nothing about much ado," appeared in the July/August 1995 issue of *IUR*.

The Marks Brothers found it "most intriguing and, perhaps, ominous" that the GAO couldn't find any outgoing messages from Roswell Army Air Field (RAAF) because, the GAO report claims, the messages supposedly were destroyed decades ago without proper authorization. CUFOS' official policy seems to be to embrace the most sensational interpretation possible, and following that policy, the Marks Brothers conclude that the destruction of these messages is consistent with a cover-up. They also appear to subscribe to Congressman Schiff's belief "that these messages would have shown how military officials in Roswell were explaining to their superiors exactly what happened," which, in turn, is based on the belief that RAAF personnel communicated with their superiors in Fort Worth via teletype, to the exclusion of all other forms of commu-

way into the GAO report, Mr. Seibert further states that "It is clear from the foregoing that agency records management officials, if acting in accordance with agency regulations then in force, should have destroyed the records in question rather than transfer them to St. Louis! [Seibert's emphasis.]"

It's something of a mystery why this unambiguous language does not appear in the GAO report, but instead the GAO used language that has given rise to all manner of wildly speculative -- and grossly misinformed -- accusations against the Air Force, accusations launched not only by the Roswell faithful and propaganda artists like the Marks Brothers, but also by supposedly responsible government officials, like Congressman Schiff, whose own profound ignorance on a number of topics has led him to make a number of blatantly stupid statements that have had the effect of heightening the supposed "mystery" of Roswell, rather than dispelling it. Conveniently, Schiff's uninformed statements and accusations, though presumably based in genuine ignorance, seem designed to justify the events he set in motion which sought to turn the government upside down to see what would fall out of its pockets. Aided and abetted by the GAO, Schiff has highlighted misinformation that tends to make the public think there is some government smoke that might lead to a cosmic government fire. Apparently, they don't call the GAO "the lapdog of Congress" for nothing. It isn't known if Schiff was informed of Seibert's memo, but I'd be willing to bet he knew all about it. It also isn't known exactly what changes Schiff recommended be made to the draft GAO report, since Schiff has instituted a cover-up of his own, and hasn't seen fit to respond to questions or furnish a copy of his recommended changes, yet he has the audacity to express indignation at what he has characterized as Air Force and DoD "stonewalling." At best, Schiff is an incompetent hypocrite. We can only hope he isn't reelected.

The Marks Brothers also claim they find it incredible that no CIA records surfaced pertaining to the Roswell incident or Project Mogul. They believe very deeply that the CIA should have some records that support the Mogul explanation for Roswell, and to support their belief, they launch into a ridiculous rationalization where they claim the CIA kept "information on domestic events for purposes of reference and background information, especially events concerning national security at the highest levels. We find it unthinkable that there are no CIA records on Mogul."

The Marks Brothers' "unthinkable" proclamation is utter nonsense. Project Mogul was an Air Force experimental project that never became operational. Although no evidence has surfaced to confirm it, the CIA might have been informed of the existence of Project Mogul at some point, but it would only have been in general terms of what the project hoped to accomplish. A search using the code name "Mogul" would be worthless, especially since the name was later changed to "Rockfish." For reasons too complicated to explain here, Project Mogul also was known as, or became a part of, Project MX-968, which itself was a part of the much larger Project "Whitesmith," which was later changed to Project "Bequeath," which was later changed to Project "Centering," which was still later changed to Project "Cottonseed." During the Operation "Sandstone" A-bomb tests in the Pacific in 1948, Operation "Fitzwilliam" was formed to test various methods of detecting nuclear explosions at long range. The Project Mogul portion of Operation "Fitzwilliam" was known as Project "Blackheart." Consequently, the Marks Brothers' ignorant pontifications are meaningless garbage. A CIA search using "Mogul" as the keyword is meaningless.

Even if the CIA had been informed of the existence of Project Mogul, under no circumstances would they have been advised of the day-to-day activities of the project, including details of which balloons fell into which unauthorized hands. The idea is absurd on its face.

The Marks Brothers also express surprise that the CIA found no records keyed to the word "Roswell," and they concoct yet another ridiculous rationalization in a failed attempt to validate their alleged "surprise." They assert: "Given that the 509th Bomb Group was the only atomic bomb wing in the 1940s, and the likely efforts of the Soviets to penetrate security at Roswell, it is rather peculiar, to say the least, that the CIA has no records whatsoever findable through the keyword 'Roswell.'"

The fatal flaw in the conspiracy theories the Roswell promoters casually toss around is their incredibly naive belief that our government agencies are super-efficient. Not only can they institute a massive cover-up on a moment's notice, but they can retrieve any piece of information that ever appeared in any government document at any time, simply by punching in the right keyword.

Responsibility for investigating domestic espionage rested with the FBI, not with the CIA. The CIA probably would have been advised of such cases, but it is absurd to suggest such cases would be filed under the title of "Roswell." Common sense tells us the cases would be filed under the names of the perpetrators. If the Marks Brothers have information relating to specific cases involving Soviet efforts to penetrate security at Roswell Army Air Field, let them come forward with the names of the perpetrators so that a proper search can be performed by the FBI and CIA -- although it isn't at all clear how such information would advance their alien spaceship claim, unless, of course, one of the living aliens (maybe the one who prefers strawberry ice cream) was caught red-handed in the bomb bay of one of the 509th's aircraft with a tape measure in one hand and an ice cream cone in the other. There is absolutely nothing suspicious about a lack of CIA records keyed to the word "Roswell," and only a devout true-believer would make such an asinine claim.

The Roswell incident was an embarrassing non-event back in 1947, and, as the Air Force observed, bureaucracies generally don't waste a lot of time and effort documenting non-events. That includes the CIA.

Accompanying the Marks Brothers' fatuous article was a companion piece reporting on the contents of the GAO report and Congressman Schiff's July 28, 1995, news release. In that release, Schiff stated: "At least this effort caused the Air Force to acknowledge that the crashed vehicle was no weather balloon." Schiff's shockingly erroneous proclamation should make us question everything he says. Apparently he didn't bother to read the Air Force report, which says: "Recent research indicates that the debris recovered from the ranch on July 7, 1947, was a weather balloon--but it was not being used strictly for weather purposes [Emphasis in the original.]" Consequently, Schiff and the other true believers are full of Schiff when they proclaim that the Air Force has confessed to lying about the nature of the debris back in 1947, and acknowledged that the debris was not from a weather balloon back in 1994. It's also clear that, as of the time they wrote their ridiculous article, the Marks Brothers hadn't bothered to read the very report they spent so much time criticizing.

The Marks Brothers further proclaim:

Even former Air Force personnel are getting in the act and attacking the Air Force explanation. In a recent interview, Irving Newton, the weather officer who identified the debris at Fort Worth Army Air Field as from a weather balloon, doesn't buy the Project Mogul explanation. He still believes that he saw debris from a standard weather surveillance balloon. We agree with Newton, because the available evidence shows that the Air Force substituted a weather balloon for the real debris brought to Fort Worth with Major Marcel. Project Mogul debris was never found near Roswell by Marcel or brought to Fort Worth.

As with so many proclamations the Marks Brothers make about Roswell, these are utter hogwash. It is clear from the credible evidence that what was recovered from the Foster Ranch was a portion of a balloon train launched by New York University (NYU) in support of Project Mogul. The debris consisted of material from meteorological sounding balloons ("weather balloons") and radar targets (corner reflectors). It is also clear that any "mystery" surrounding the Roswell incident centered on the radar targets. Support for this fact comes from the descriptions of the debris by firsthand witnesses (including the revered Major Marcel himself), and the photographs taken in General Ramey's office, where the radar target material occupies center stage and the balloon envelope material is ignored completely. The debris was exactly what the Air Force claimed

it was back in 1947, and exactly what they said it was again in 1994. The debris was indistinguishable from standard weather balloons. This is not to suggest that everybody who saw it would be able to identify it, unless he had some experience with meteorological equipment. As a result, Newton's skepticism is perfectly understandable and completely consistent with the Air Force's statements back in 1947 and 1994. The ignorance of Schiff and the Marks Brothers -- be it genuine or feigned -- cannot change these facts.

Colonel Marcellus Duffy, who was the acting chief of the Electronic Plans Section, Electronic Subdivision, Engineering Division, Air Materiel Command, at Wright Field, and who had overall responsibility for Project Mogul at the time of the Roswell incident, told me he identified the Roswell debris as meteorological equipment. When asked if the equipment had come from Project Mogul, however, he said he didn't know, which certainly suggests that the debris was indistinguishable from standard meteorological equipment.

The true believers point to the absence of official records that document the link between Project Mogul and the Roswell incident, and contend that the absence of such records invalidates the Project Mogul explanation. This is just more utter nonsense from people who don't know what they're talking about. I spent five years looking for the Project Mogul project files, without success. I understand the Air Force also expended considerable time and effort trying to locate the project files, also without success. These records should still exist. Even if they do exist and can be located, the chances they contain even a passing reference to the Roswell incident are extremely slim. The incident was completely inconsequential in terms of Project Mogul, and it would not have advanced the project to memorialize the event in official records.

The long and the short of it is that there is a very small chance any Air Force records were created on the Roswell incident, and it is far more likely none were created at all. This works to the advantage of the fanatical true believers who can rest assured that no official records are likely to surface to prove conclusively that the Roswell incident involved nothing more than the remains of weather balloons and radar targets launched in connection with Project Mogul.

Even if such records were to surface, the fanatics simply would claim they are forgeries created by a government intent on hiding the "truth" from the world. Time and time again, the fanatical true believers have demonstrated that the only explanation they are willing to accept for the Roswell incident is that the government recovered one or more alien spacecraft, and their alien crews. For these fanatics, no other explanation is possible.

Some Roswell cheerleaders have claimed that, if Mogul had been responsible for the Roswell incident, it would have been a major breach of security that would have necessitated the creation of mountains of official records. And they claim that, since none of these records were located, the Mogul explanation can't be valid. But their claims are just more nonsense.

In 1948, former Colonel Trakowski, who was the Project Mogul project officer at Watson Laboratories at the time of the Roswell incident, wrote a report to Colonel Duffy in which he expressed concerns over the security of Mogul operations. When I questioned Trakowski about security, he stated that it was expected that Mogul balloons would fall into unauthorized hands. The course of a balloon cannot be controlled, and is subject to the vagaries of the wind. On many NYU balloon flights, reward tags were affixed to the equipment. Both NYU and Project Mogul personnel anticipated that the balloons would come into the possession of civilians. There simply was no way to avoid it.

The balloon demonstration carried out by Watson Labs personnel at Alamogordo Army Air Field on July 9th is further evidence of the lack of concern over security. Sure, they didn't reveal the true purpose of the balloon flights, but had they been concerned about security, the safest course of action they could have taken would have been to keep their mouths shut. There were no reward tags on the June 4th flight, and nothing else that would lead back to the NYU Balloon Group at Alamogordo, much less to Project Mogul. Clearly, the Watson Labs person-

nel were interested in revealing the source for the Roswell debris, and could -- and did -- do so without compromising any classified information whatsoever.

The balloon demonstration at Alamogordo may have been a completely local affair. When I questioned Colonel Trakowski, he said he had no recollection of such a demonstration, which suggests that it didn't have to be cleared through him. Although I didn't have the chance to question Colonel Duffy about the demonstration before he passed away, I suspect his answer would have been similar to Trakowski's.

Whether there was any heightened security as a result of the Roswell debris remains in question. Just because people claim there was, that doesn't make it so. If indeed there was heightened security, it occurred at the Roswell Army Air Field where they apparently believed they had a "flying disc" on their hands, thanks to the erroneous "identification" by Major Marcel, the base "intelligence" officer on whose judgment Colonel Blanchard was likely to depend in such matters.

Some true believers have argued that Irving Newton's identification of the debris at Fort Worth would have made it unnecessary to fly the debris to Wright Field for Colonel Duffy to identify. I would suggest that these people take another look at the FBI teletype. It relates details of the telephone conversation(s) between 8th Air Force personnel and personnel at Wright Field, and clearly indicates that some confusion existed, despite Newton's identification. Eighth Air Force personnel may have been describing the radar target in two-dimensional terms, when they should have been thinking three-dimensionally. Whatever the cause of the confusion, it is clear confusion existed both at 8th Air Force and at Wright Field, and the "disc" and balloon were flown to Wright Field for a definitive identification, which Colonel Duffy was eminently qualified to furnish.

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MAJOR MARCEL UPDATE

The last issue of *The Cowflop Quarterly* reported on the many lies Major Marcel told about his military service. Among those lies was the claim that he had flown aircraft during World War II and had been a private pilot since 1928. Word has just been received from the Federal Aviation Administration's Airmen Certification Branch that they can find no record of a pilot's certificate for Major Marcel. Apparently they have records dating as far back as the time of the Wright brothers. Consequently, it appears that, if Marcel flew aircraft as a civilian, he did so without benefit of being certified or legally authorized to do so.

In a letter to James Moseley, Jerome Clark, "editor" of the *Irrational UFO Reporter (IUR)*, has proclaimed that Marcel's lies about his military service are not relevant to his lies about the Roswell incident, or anything else for that matter. This seems a rather strange approach to take in a field that relies almost exclusively on the truthfulness of witness claims. Strange, and very convenient.

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If *The Cowflop Quarterly* continues publication, it will only be available to subscribers of *Just Cause*, the quarterly newsletter of Citizens Against UFO Secrecy (CAUS). Direct inquiries to:

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No. 5

Friday, July 5, 1996

\$10,000.00

☆☆☆ BLUNDER ALERT ☆☆☆

The September 1, 1995 (Vol. 1, No. 2) issue of *The Cowflop Quarterly* incorrectly cited the date of the "Bolender Memo" as 20 December 1969, when in fact it is dated 20 October 1969. The "memo" ultimately led to the termination of Project Blue Book in December 1969. The one-man editorial "staff" of *Cowflop* deeply regrets this unforgivable error.

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ROSWELL RECORD FOUND

In the July/August 1994 issue of the *International UFO Reporter (IUR)*, Kevin "Wrong Way" Randle, who earned his nickname by reading government documents upside down and sideways in the hope he could get them to say something other than what they actually said, slipped yet another ridiculous article past the unseeing eyes of "His Royal Blindness," Jerome Clark, chief propagandist at the Center for UFO Studies (CUFOS), and putative "editor" of *IUR*.

Incredibly, "Wrong Way's" article claimed that Colonel William Blanchard, commander of the 509th Bomb Group and Roswell Army Air Field (RAAF) at the time of the Roswell incident, not only didn't go on leave on July 9th, as claimed by newspaper accounts and the July 9th Morning Report for 509th Bomb Group headquarters, but that the leave he supposedly never took started on July 8th, and not July 9th. Randle claims that the leave that supposedly never happened was nothing more than "a cover for Blanchard's activities revolving around the [alien spaceship] crash," and that the leave was intended to free Blanchard "to respond to the situation as necessary without having to worry about awkward questions from reporters." According to Randle, Blanchard "would not want to be off the base and out of town when the biggest event of the twentieth century took place, unless his leave was part of the cover-up."

Randle's article referred to several documents, including one incorrectly cited as Headquarters, 509th Bomb Group, "Special Order" No. 9, dated July 8, 1947, which said that Lt. Col. Payne Jennings (Blanchard's second-in-command) assumed command of RAAF effective July 8th. In actuality, the document was *General Orders (GO) No. 9*, which the Air Force kindly reproduced in *The Roswell Report: Fact vs Fiction in the New Mexico Desert* (which can be purchased from the Government Printing Office). In Randle's cartoon world, GO No. 9 is *proof* that Blanchard went on leave on July 8th and not on July 9th, as alleged by Karl Pflock, who Randle sanctimoniously accuses of not "reviewing all the relevant documents or testimonies" before arriving at his conclusions.

Why is this "proof"? Because, Randle claims, "Eighth Air Force would not want to create a situation whereby two commanders were on station at the same time." Yet, using that comically twisted "logic" peculiar to Randle, he also proclaims that "Surely [Blanchard] would not want to be off the base and out town when the biggest event of the twentieth century took place . . .," and claims that the non-leave leave freed Blanchard "to respond to the situation as necessary . . .," clearly implying that Blanchard was in charge.

It appears from this contrived nonsense that Randle thinks Blanchard was in some strange quantum state that placed him both on the base and off the base at the same time, and placed both Blanchard in charge and Jennings in charge at the same time. Randle's nonsense aside, the fact is that *nothing* prevented Blanchard from being on the base after Jennings assumed command. Jennings would have been making the

decisions and giving the orders, rather than Blanchard. Only one of the men would have been in charge, even if both men were present on the base. Randle seems to be suggesting that, whenever Blanchard went on leave, he had to leave the base immediately in order to avoid upsetting 8th Air Force, who, Randle claims, wouldn't want two commanders "on station" at the same time! Clearly this claim is absurd on its face, and demonstrates how desperate Randle is to mislead the public into believing that every event that occurred at RAAF around the time of the Roswell incident had something to do with the Roswell incident, as if all other government business simply ceased due to the "biggest event of the twentieth century." Every aircraft that flew into RAAF carried high-ranking visitors who were there to support the cover-up, and every aircraft that left RAAF carried alien spaceship debris or alien bodies to secret locations throughout the United States. The normal (although not necessarily routine) activities of the 509th stopped dead in their tracks so that all base personnel could institute the massive cover-up, so the Roswell promoters would have us believe.

Consequently, Randle's contention that Jennings' assumption of command on the 8th *proves* Blanchard's non-leave began on July 8th is *utter nonsense!* The fact that such an absurd claim originates with a former military man (who presumably *should* know better), makes it inexcusable. It's just another in a long list of attempts Randle has made to "explain" away uncomfortable facts that tend to show his claims about Roswell are little more than exotic fantasies.

Although Randle's article mentions the July 9th Morning Report that documents Blanchard's leave as beginning on the 9th, the article made no mention of the Morning Report for Monday, July 28th, which documents Blanchard's return to duty from his leave, effective Saturday, July 26th. Blanchard's leave was documented in *two* Morning Reports, and not just one.

According to Randle, Blanchard's non-leave leave allowed him to visit the "crash" site on July 8th, a date Randle attributes to "available information," information not otherwise identified in the article. So, assuming Blanchard's "cover" leave actually began on July 8th, as Randle claims, and ended on July 26th, as the Morning Report says, exactly where was Blanchard for those 18 days, and what was he doing? Did he go out to the "crash" site, pitch a tent, and spend the next 18 days picking up the pieces of the "alien spaceship" himself?

Early in my inquiry into the Roswell incident, I sought out teletype messages that were sent to or from RAAF around the time of the non-event. My search ended when no messages surfaced that made mention of the incident, and it became increasingly apparent that communications between RAAF and Fort Worth (and between Fort Worth and Washington, D.C.) were handled via telephone, and not by teletype.

Contrary to the proclamations of the General Accounting Office (GAO) and Congressman Schiff, not all RAAF outgoing messages from that critical time period were destroyed. Back in 1991, I located one outgoing message, dated July 9, 1947, from the Commanding Officer, RAAF, to the Commanding General, Army Air Forces (AAF), Washington, D.C., among the incoming messages of AAF headquarters. Although the message makes no mention of the "Roswell incident," it is relevant to the case, thanks to Randle's fiction writing. A complete copy of the message is reproduced as the last page of this issue of *The Cowflop Quarterly*. The full text of the message reads:

REGARDING TWX [teletype message] AFDO1 ONE FIVE ZERO DATED SEVEN JULY COLONEL WILLIAM H BLANCHARD AND MR OLIVER LAFARGE HAVE

APPOINTMENT WITH GOVERNOR [sic] MABRY FOR NINE JULY TO REQUEST HIS PROCLAIMING OF AIR FORCE DAY PD [period]

The message appears to have been transmitted at 1502Z (Greenwich Mean Time), or about 8:00 AM (MST) in New Mexico. So, at about eight o'clock on the morning of July 9th, somebody at RAAF (probably Lt. Col. Jennings, who had assumed command of the base sometime the day before) was telling AAF headquarters that Blanchard had an appointment with Governor Mabry for that very day, to request that the governor make an Air Force Day proclamation.

The designation "AFDOI" apparently stood for the "Air Force Director of Information." Unfortunately, the July 7th AFDOI message did not surface as a result of my request, but we may reasonably assume that the DOI was coordinating all activities associated with the nationwide celebration of Air Force Day, and that the July 7th message asked Blanchard about arrangements he was making.

In his book, *Roswell in Perspective*, Karl Pflock reported that he had located an Associated Press (AP) item published in the July 10, 1947, edition of the *Albuquerque Journal*, concerning Blanchard's leave. Dated July 9, the AP item said that "William Blanchard, commanding officer of the Roswell Army Air Field, left here today [July 9th] for a three weeks vacation in Santa Fe and Colorado." Presumably Blanchard drove to Santa Fe by automobile.

According to the July 9th edition of the *Albuquerque Journal*, in a story datelined July 8th, Governor and Mrs. Mabry were scheduled to leave on July 9th "on a week's automobile trip to Salt Lake City," to attend the governors' conference scheduled to begin on July 13th. Presumably Governor Mabry met with Blanchard and Lafarge before departing on his trip.

Further evidence that Blanchard did indeed go on leave and was "off the base and out of town when the biggest event of the twentieth century [supposedly] took place" can be found on page one of the July 18, 1947, edition of the RAAF base newspaper, *The Atomic Blast*, produced by then-First Lieutenant Walter Haut's public information office. It prints the text of a "recent" telegram Blanchard sent to the 509th congratulating them for winning first place in the 8th Air Force Group Competition. According to the *History of Headquarters Eighth Air Force* for July 1947, scoring for the competition was completed on July 11th. As a result, Blanchard's telegram had to have been sent sometime between July 10th and July 18th. That he sent a telegram clearly shows he was "off the base and out of town."

Additional evidence which establishes conclusively that Blanchard was "off the base and out of town" can be found in another AP story, datelined Santa Fe, July 14th, published in the July 15th edition of the *Albuquerque Journal*, which reported that "Acting Governor Joseph M. Montoya today [July 14th] proclaimed Aug. 1 as Air Force Day in commemoration of the Army Air Force's 40th anniversary, and the week of July 21 to 27 as New Mexico Aviation Week." The story went on to say:

Col. William H. Blanchard, commanding officer of the Roswell Army Air Field, and Oliver Lafarge, Santa Fe author who was with the Army Transport Command during the last war and who now represents the Airforce Association, a national organization of ex-air force men which is trying to organize a "wing" in New Mexico, were present.

In fact, page one of the July 25, 1947, edition of *The Atomic Blast* carried a photograph of Acting Governor Montoya seated at his desk in the Santa Fe State House, signing the Air Force Day proclamation, with Lafarge and Blanchard witnessing the event. *The Atomic Blast* identified Lafarge as "one of New Mexico's 'best selling' authors and a Lt. Col. in the Air Force Reserve."

So, it appears that Blanchard was in Santa Fe from at least July 9th, when he and Lafarge were scheduled to meet with Governor Mabry to request the Air Force Day proclamation, to at least July 14th, when Acting Governor Montoya actually signed the proclamation while Governor Mabry was out of town attending the governors' conference in Salt Lake City, and while

the "biggest event of the twentieth century" supposedly was being covered up at Blanchard's base, from which numerous airlifts of debris from one or more alien spacecraft supposedly were being made -- while Blanchard was off attending to the far more important matter of arranging for the Air Force Day proclamation.

Yeah, sure. The only thing more amazing than anybody (other than Jerome Clark) actually believing Randle's cowflop is that former First Lieutenant Walter Haut, whose public information office published *The Atomic Blast*, either does not recall these events, or, for unknown reasons, has chosen to make no effort to set Randle straight on his comically fictionalized version of "history." Perhaps Haut is unaware of Randle's article.

According to the *Combined History of 509th Bomb Group and Roswell Army Air Field*, for July 1947, "The [Office of Public Information's] main project of the month was making all arrangements for a successful Air Force Day. Lt. Colonel Oliver Lafarge, Air Reserve Corps, at Santa Fe, made arrangements for Colonel Blanchard to visit the Governor of New Mexico and ask him to declare Air Force Day in New Mexico on 1 August."

How is it possible that Haut doesn't recall these facts when Air Force Day was his "main project of the month" back in July of 1947? It's already clear that Haut knows more about the non-alien nature of the Roswell incident than he seems willing to state to members of the public. Perhaps he no longer finds it advantageous to recall too much of what he once knew, now that he's the president of "The International UFO Museum & Research Center" in Roswell, which has been a boon to the city.

Contrary to Randle's absurd assertions, Blanchard did go on leave on July 9th, 1947, and returned to duty on July 26th. He spent that leave in Santa Fe, where he and Oliver Lafarge met with Governor Mabry on July 9th to ask the governor to proclaim August 1st as Air Force Day in New Mexico. Blanchard and Lafarge were present in Santa Fe on July 14th when Acting Governor Montoya signed the proclamation, and even had their picture taken with Montoya. Presumably Blanchard drove on to Colorado for the remainder of his leave. Sometime between July 10th and July 18th, Blanchard sent a telegram to the 509th to congratulate them for winning first place in the 8th Air Force Group Competition, a contest Blanchard missed because he was on leave.

Strangely enough, I find myself agreeing with Randle when he proclaims that "Surely [Blanchard] would not want to be off the base and out of town when the biggest event of the twentieth century took place" Yet the evidence is overwhelming that he was off the base and out of town. Therefore the "biggest event of the twentieth century" was not occurring at the base, because no alien spacecraft crash occurred.



ROSWELL RECORDS DESTROYED?

During the past five and a half years, in searching for records pertaining to the Roswell incident, I have examined thousands of pages of records that list Air Force files that were retired to records centers operated by the National Archives. These "Records Shipment Lists" often list files by number and title, and generally show the dates covered by the files, and when the files were retired to the records center. In the past two years, shipment lists have surfaced that list the contents of 36 boxes of research and development files transferred in August 1960 to what was then the Air Force Records Center in St. Louis, Missouri, including files that were created and maintained by the Air Materiel Command (AMC). These 36 boxes of records (referred to as an "accession") appear to have been correspondence files maintained according to the old War Department Decimal Filing System, and among the records listed were two especially interesting files with the following titles:

000- Flying Discs- "Sign", "Grudge"
1947-1950

MX-1011 - "ROCKFISH", "MOGUL" Projects
Acoustical Research (1946 thru 1950)

Because these files were old AMC correspondence files, they could be considered general catch-all files for matters relating to flying discs and Project Mogul, respectively. The file on flying discs might well have contained some mention of the Roswell incident, even though the incident itself wasn't important enough to warrant its own case file, since it was a non-event that would contribute absolutely nothing to the identification of the flying saucers people were reporting throughout the country, just as the Circleville, Ohio, incident, about which Randle wrote so much, also did not warrant its own case file, contrary to Randle's grossly misleading statements. The file on flying discs might have contained documentation pertaining to Colonel Duffy's identification of the Roswell debris as having come from meteorological equipment, as well as a number of documents pertaining to the early UFO analysis efforts at Wright Field and Air Force headquarters both. Since it apparently contained records dated into 1950, it might have contained correspondence pertaining to the long-sought 1948 "Estimate of the Situation" -- which allegedly concluded that UFOs were of extraterrestrial origin -- and possibly even a copy of the "Estimate" itself. This file was historically significant for the non-Roswell material it might have contained alone.

Likewise, if the Roswell incident was the result of the June 4th launch of weather balloons and metallic radar targets in connection with Project Mogul, as almost certainly appears to be the case, the file on Project Mogul (later renamed "Rockfish") also might have contained some mention of the case.

Having spent five and a half years looking for records pertaining to the Roswell incident, it is my opinion that the two files identified above offered the best chance of locating any official records that might have been created in connection with the Roswell incident, although there is no guarantee that any such records were created.

It appears that both files were classified, and both were supposed to be retained permanently, yet it appears that both files were destroyed "without proper authorization," as the Roswell exploiters are fond of claiming. But before the Roswell fiction writers shift their overactive imaginations into high gear, it should be stated that the destruction of these files was completely innocent. According to William G. Seibert, Archivist, Military Operations Branch, National Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, where the two files were stored:

This accession was stored in our 6th Floor vault area, and along with most of the rest of the contents of that floor, was destroyed during our disastrous fire in July 1973. Any remaining classified material from that vault, because it was not in a usable condition, was removed to an incinerator (either at the City of St. Louis or the Metropolitan Sewer District) and was destroyed.

So, the Roswell exploiters can breathe a sigh of relief, knowing that the chances of any official records surfacing to dispute their wildly exaggerated claims were greatly diminished when these two files literally went up in smoke in the 1973 fire -- not that these exploiters would let official records put a damper on their parade. Official records which show conclusively that the Roswell incident did not involve alien spacecraft already have surfaced and already have been rejected by the Roswell exploiters through the concoction of truly asinine rationalizations intended to keep the Roswell myth alive.

Still, I'm sure there's plenty here for fiction writers like "Wrong Way" Randle and alleged "nuclear physicist" Stanton Friedman to sink their teeth into. If these two buffoons can ever resolve their differences over whether the secret organization that supposedly controls all information related to crashed saucers is named "MJ-12" or the "Unholy Thirteen," they might band together to claim this group, by whichever name it goes, ordered the 6th Floor of the St. Louis records center torched to destroy incriminating Roswell documents *en masse*, thereby cleverly avoiding all accountability for the records in the process.

Boy, those "MJ-12" (or "Unholy Thirteen") guys are really slick operators!

ROSWELL RECORDS STOLEN?

Since there seems to be widespread discussion of the supposedly "missing" Roswell records, why is it that nobody considers the possibility that the Roswell exploiters who do "archival research" have come across official records that confirm the weather balloon/radar target explanation for the Roswell incident, but instead of coming forward with the records that would strip them of their status as "experts" virtually overnight, either shoved the records back in their boxes, or actually stole the records from the Archives to make certain nobody else could find them? Some of the self-appointed Roswell "experts" are making enough money and gaining enough notoriety that they seem sufficiently motivated to steal or destroy records that would take all that away from them. After all, government personnel aren't the only people who engage in cover-ups. The Roswell exploiters and their sponsoring organizations do it all the time.

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CHANGES COME TO Cowflop

IF The Cowflop Quarterly continues publishing (and it probably will not), it will appear irregularly, although it will retain its name. It will be available only to subscribers of Just Cause. For information on subscriptions to Just Cause, write to:

Barry Greenwood
P.O. Box 176
Stoneham, MA 02180

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Certain spineless individuals in the UFO field have ignored my invitation to send their complaints directly to me. So there is no misunderstanding in the future, I state again that I, and I alone, am responsible for the content of The Cowflop Quarterly. If any Just Cause subscriber finds The Cowflop Quarterly objectionable and does not wish to receive future issues (if any), all you need do is send me a note indicating your desire, and I will see to it that you no longer receive The Cowflop Quarterly in your mailing of Just Cause. In the absence of such notification, it will be assumed that, despite your past complaints, you really do want to continue receiving this newsletter. In effect, your silence will be a vote for The Cowflop Quarterly. Only notifications sent directly to me will be honored. Address your notifications, comments, and complaints to me at the following address:

Robert G. Todd
P.O. Box 1177
Havertown, PA 19083-0177

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"COVER PRICE"

The price appearing on the first page is the "Roswell Cowflop Index" (RCI). Just as the clock on the cover of The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists is a graphic representation of the current threat to the survival of the planet posed by nuclear weapons, the RCI is a representation of the threat posed to the truth by the profiteering activities of the Roswell exploiters and their faithful followers.

This issue's cover price represents a tenfold increase over the price of the last issue, in anticipation of the release of Friedman's book on the "MJ-12" fraud, but mostly in anticipation of the celebration planned by the town of Roswell, New Mexico, for the forty-ninth anniversary of the Roswell non-event, which should be well underway by the time this issue is mailed. The cowflop is sure to fly at warp speed in all directions "Down in Roswell" -- hence the dramatic increase in the RCI.

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THE SPOT REPORT

***** SPECIAL BLOWHARD EDITION *****

No. 6

Friday, December 20, 1996

\$25,764.32

Cowflop RETURNS UNDER NEW NAME

The Cowflop Quarterly is returning, at least for this one issue, under the new name of *THE SPOT REPORT*. The name was chosen with great care, and holds great significance for me personally. This name change should please those shallow individuals who, like Jerome Clark, chief propagandist at the Center for UFO Studies (CUFOS), cherish form over substance.

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THE PARANORMAL INTERNET FOR DUMMIES

It was only a matter of time before the world's mental midgets started littering the "Information Superhighway" with all kinds of mindless nonsense. Among these cerebral "wee people" is none other than alleged "nuclear physicist" Stanton T. Firedman, known affectionately in most UFO circles as "Mighty Mouth." "Dr." Firedman apparently has recognized the value of the Internet as an efficient tool for spreading his propaganda about the Roswell/MJ-12 myths he helped create.

It appears the brazen blowhard from New Brunswick has his own web site where he pontificates freely on all things ufological. Being basically a mouth on two legs, Firedman no doubt likes the idea of being able to preach to the world on his "scientific" approach to "ufology." No doubt he would like it even better if he could charge each Internet surfer a sizable fee for accessing his self-promoting pontifications. But, as this brazen blowhard becomes ever more brazen, it becomes more and more apparent that he gets his "science" out of comic books.

Recently, I was furnished with an excerpt from Firedman's "Monthly Report" for November 1996, where he dismisses my previous article on the many lies of mythomaniacal Major Marcel. Firedman brags endlessly that he was first to be fooled by Major Marcel (and several other alleged "witnesses" to the Roswell non-event), and it appears that, over the years, the manure salesman from Canada has developed a close relationship with alleged "Dr." Jesse Marcel, Jr., who, as a child prodigy at the tender age of eleven, supposedly examined the strange debris his father brought home from the Foster Ranch. Apparently Major Marcel informed his adoring son it was debris from an alien spaceship.

According to Firedman's "Monthly Report," he and the foul-mouthed "alien spaceship doctor" from Big Lie Country broke bread (and probably wind as well) together in Jesse Marcel, Jr.'s ("Junior" hereafter) home and discussed the "vicious attacks being made on [Junior's] father by various Roswell bashers, mostly based on the 'research' of Bob Todd"

Presumably, the bearded ego's use of quotes around the word "research" is intended to convey the idea that my findings somehow are not reliable and can be dismissed out of hand, as Firedman himself does by claiming that I have "a long history of extremism about MJ-12 and Roswell," which Firedman knows is a contemptible lie. In reality, "Dr." Firedman's employment of the phrase "long history of extremism" is an oblique reference to an article I wrote which appeared in an early 1990 issue of the *MUFON Journal* after I caught the flatulent "physicist" from Fredericton flagrantly misrepresenting classification markings he found on authentic government documents, markings he implied somehow validated the spurious classification markings on the bogus Cutler-Twining memo allegedly "found" at the National Archives by two other members of his Roswell/MJ-12 Dream Team. My article accused the bearded ego of being either a shameless liar or an incompetent boob. The bearded ego took great offense at my charge (as gigantic egos are wont to do), and he made all kinds of noise that suggested he was prepared to sue MUFON, the *MUFON Journal*, and me for libel (or "liable" as Junior spells it).

Prior to publication of my article, Walt Andrus, Grand Poop of MUFON, secretly assured Firedman that my article would never appear in the *Journal*. When it did appear, and Firedman started shooting off his big mouth, his whining and bellicose ravings ceased only after Andrus appointed the manure salesman to the exalted position of "Director of Special Investigations," or some such pretentious, equally meaningless position.

My 1990 *MUFON Journal* article constitutes my "long history of extremism."

In contrast to my "extremism," "Dr." Firedman has offered an unsuspecting public one preposterous fantasy after another in his quest for fame and fortune. He keeps pointing to his master's degree in "physics" to "validate" the twaddle he feeds the ignorant and the gullible, even though he has never identified his subspecialty. That is, he has never revealed whether his expertise lies in Ex-Lax or Milk of Magnesia.

Firedman also attempts to cast doubts on my article on Major Marcel by using a technique used by propaganda artists and witch hunters the world over, namely, guilt by association. He associates me with "Colonel Weaver, USAF OSI disinformation specialist who wrote most of the Project Mogul Report," by suggesting that my Roswell/MJ-12 "extremism" "delights" Colonel Weaver, who, Firedman would have us believe, was plying his supposed trade as a "disinformation specialist" when he signed his name to the Air Force's Roswell report.

While I would feel honored to be associated with Colonel Weaver, I nevertheless consider the Brazen Blowhard's transparent use of propaganda tactics to discredit my findings about Major Marcel to be despicable, reprehensible, vile, detestable and shamelessly manipulative, tactics that show him to be a propagandist, and not the noble "scientist" he jokingly claims to be.

Conspicuously absent from Firedman's "Monthly Report" were any substantive criticisms of my article on Major Marcel's numerous lies. The closest he comes to a meaningful argument is his flippantly dismissive suggestion that, "To believe the baloney being spread around, Marcel could never have been appointed Intelligence Officer for the 509th Composite Bomb Group - which certainly required a very detailed security investigation - but he was."

Like most of Firedman's proclamations, this is utter nonsense, and represents either his attempt to shove his superficial understanding of the situation down our throats, or his deliberate attempt to deceive us in order to preserve the myths he has spent so many years crafting with loving care.

So there is no misunderstanding, let me make it clear that Major Marcel's military service, as reflected in his official personnel file, was honorable. The only discrepancy between what Marcel told the Air Force and my inquiry was that his alleged attendance at Louisiana State University (LSU) could not be verified. As I clearly pointed out in my original article, in one document, Marcel said he took non-credit courses, which presumably means he took no tests and received no grade. In another document, he claimed he was a "special student," which presumably means he took courses on a non-credit basis. It isn't known if this accounts for why LSU has no record of his attendance, although the general practice is for colleges to record the information when students *audit* (sit in on) courses. Students generally have to pay to audit courses, and the information is entered on their transcripts. But, according to LSU, they cannot find any information on Marcel.

Presumably, Firedman's argument (however poorly articulated) is that any investigation into Marcel's background would have uncovered the discrepancy between his alleged attendance at LSU and the facts, if indeed any such discrepancy existed, and that this discrepancy would have prevented Marcel from becoming the "intelligence" officer of the 509th.

As I believe I noted in my original article, nowhere does Marcel's personnel file show that any attempt was made to verify his non-credit attendance at LSU, although the file does contain documentation showing that efforts were made to verify his enlistments in the Louisiana and Texas National Guard, which were confirmed. Otherwise, the file that was furnished to me contains no information on any background investigations that may have been conducted on Marcel. Even if such an investigation had been conducted, we may presume the outcome was favorable to Marcel by virtue of the fact that he held the positions he held. Since Marcel admitted the *non-credit* status of his supposed attendance at LSU, the investigators may not have considered it worth verifying.

Regardless, the deceptive "scientist" would have us believe that the lies Marcel told to Bob Pratt of the *National Enquirer* in December 1979 would have prevented Marcel from becoming the "intelligence" officer of the 509th. Perhaps Master of Science (if not the Universe) Firedman believes in time travel so that lies the little major told in the late 1970's *majically* affected the results of a background check performed on Marcel in the early 1940s. Presumably "Dr." Firedman tosses out these absurdly sweeping assertions because he cannot dispute my findings with facts.

Except for the fact that Marcel's attendance at LSU cannot be confirmed, I am not aware of *any* other information in his personnel file that isn't accurate. The information on LSU was furnished by Marcel himself, and non-credit courses might well have been considered too unimportant to verify. Clearly Marcel was accepted into the Air Force on the basis of his work for the oil company, which I have every reason to believe was checked and confirmed. Lies he told decades later -- including lies about alien spaceship crashes -- would have absolutely nothing whatever to do with Marcel's appointment as "intelligence" officer of the 509th.

While I readily acknowledge Firedman's expertise in the "nuclear physics" subspecialty of "quantum baloney" (he can slice and serve it thicker and faster than anybody I know), I think we're all getting a little tired of his bald-faced attempts to deceive us with his toddler's logic and reason. It's an insult.

The contents of Marcel's personnel file show his service was honorable, and that his superior officers generally had a high opinion of him. The problem is that, decades later, in relating details of his service to Bob Pratt (and through Bob Pratt the eager UFO believers), Marcel lied through his teeth about the nature of that service in what to any rational human being was a pathetically *obvious* attempt to impress the UFO reporter from a national publication.

This is not to say Marcel lied about *every* detail of his military service. In some instances, he recounted details of his service with amazing accuracy, thereby disputing the notion that he was *badly* confused on others. More importantly, some of the lies were major, the explanation for which cannot be found in the lame excuse that Marcel merely was confused.

The problem with Marcel's credibility does not revolve around his assignments as reflected in his personnel file; the problem is with the claims Marcel himself made decades *after* he left the service. There is clear, indisputable evidence that the man lied, lied repeatedly, and lied big, in an excruciatingly obvious attempt to impress people with a stated interest in UFOs. If that isn't enough to destroy his credibility as a witness to the non-event of the century, then there is *NO* hope for the field of "ufology," which some misguided souls laughingly refer to as a "legitimate scientific discipline."

Why have all these would-be "researchers" concentrated on Marcel's personnel file to the exclusion of everything else? If Marcel really piloted aircraft for the number of hours he claimed, surely he kept a log book documenting his time spent as a pilot. *All* pilots keep logs. Where are Marcel's logs? Why hasn't his "dignified doctor" son come forward with his father's logs, or a single scrap of other documentation to show his father really did pilot aircraft before, during, or after World War II? You can be sure that, if *any* such documentation existed, the foul-mouthed "alien spaceship doctor" would have come forward with it, if for no other reason than to dispute the findings of the despicable creature who trashed his father's good name unjustly, a despicable creature the "dignified doctor" claims isn't good enough to polish his father's shoes.

Have any of these supposed "researchers" and "investigators" (not to mention the "nuclear physicists," "lecturers," "science

consultants," "authors," and "broadcasters") made *any* attempts to contact the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) Airmen Certification Branch to get copies of Marcel's pilot's certificate? If not, why not? If so, why haven't they reported the results of their inquiries?

Have any of these supposed "researchers," "investigators," "nuclear physicists," "lecturers," "science consultants," "authors," and "broadcasters" made *any* attempt to contact the George Washington University, where Marcel claimed he received his degree in Physics? If not, why not? If so, why haven't they reported the results of their inquiries? Why can't the "dignified doctor" produce his father's diploma from the George Washington University?

On a Florida radio talk show, Firedman, who sees himself as God's gift to UFO research, misled the audience into believing he had no knowledge of Marcel's claims that he attended several colleges and had obtained a degree in Physics from the George Washington University, despite the fact that the Lying Lecturer quoted from Bob Pratt's transcript in his own ridiculous tome on the Roswell myth (co-authored with Don Berliner). Firedman uttered numerous other misrepresentations on the program, and gleefully slandered me.

Perhaps the biggest question of all is, who's doing the covering up here? The Air Force, or the UFO "community"?

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PART 2: FRIEDMAN'S FOLLY

Being a multi-talented Blowhard, Firedman doesn't limit himself to just one medium. In a letter he faxed to some unsuspecting soul (apparently a member of a law firm) in California several months ago, he shared more of his paranoid ravings that don't even make for interesting fiction.

Being a coward without the courage of his alleged convictions, he doesn't commit himself to his fatuous fantasies by stating them outright, but instead relies on the imaginations of those to whom he imparts his pearls of wisdom to draw the desired conclusions from his inferences, implications, and innuendoes. Facts would just get in the way of the propaganda this super-scientist spreads throughout Ufoland like Johnny Appleseed.

Intent as ever on making it sound as if I'm in cahoots with the Air Force to keep the "truth" of Roswell hidden from the public, Firedman mentions my contacts with Air Force personnel. For example, he says he was told by Captain McAndrew, the Air Force's investigator on the Roswell myth, that McAndrew had visited me at my home, "and bought pizza for" me, with the apparent implications being that it was an official visit, that the captain and I were conspiring to keep the "truth" hidden, and that my loyalties can be bought for the princely sum of two or three slices of pizza.

It seems that, since my article on Major Marcel first appeared, certain incompetent "researchers" have been trying to get the government to release copies of his personnel file to them, with only limited success. It seems even alleged "Dr." Marcel, Major Marcel's foul-mouthed son, has tried without success. Somebody by the name of "Mark Roedinger" (presumably the "Scientific Director" of the Center for UFO Propaganda), managed to pry 12 pages from Marcel's personnel file, but not the nearly 200 pages released to me.

From these supposed facts, and the fact that McAndrew allegedly told "an outstanding researcher" that he had actually seen Marcel's file, Firedman leaps to the oh-so-reasonable conclusion that it was McAndrew who furnished me with the contents of the file, which would have been improper.

Apparently to add still more weight to his pathetic fantasy that the Air Force and I are co-conspirators in the cover-up of the millennium -- the "Cosmic Watergate" -- Firedman informs this poor soul that:

In addition, last week I found out that McAndrew's previous boss [sic] USAF Colonel Weaver [sic] who wrote the Air Force attack on Roswell, had casually provided Todd with a copy in May of 1994 [sic] of a closely held (until recently) TOP SECRET MAJIC Majestic 12 Standard Operating Manual.

Firedman further claimed that I "supplied the USAF with much of its Mogul data," but offered no evidence to support the claim.

There you have it, Firedman's "evidence" that I've been enlisted by the Air Force to help them cover-up the "truth" about Roswell, evidence the mental midget from Montana eagerly accepts in a frustrated desire to rescue his father from an ignominious eternity as the boob who mistook weather balloons and radar targets for debris from an alien spaceship. (No wonder the younger Marcel uses such foul language.)

Firedman has spread his gospel far and wide. Dummies (and other Firedman wannabes) on the Internet, anxious to preserve their own cherished fantasies, eagerly cling to any straw Firedman offers them, no matter how asinine. If the key Roswell witness was nothing but a big fibber, they sense the end of the Roswell myth is nigh. Nobody should believe anything I wrote about Major Marcel, not because anything I wrote is false, but because Firedman says I'm in cahoots with the big, bad Air Force, the disinformers, the alleged manufacturers of his beloved "Cosmic Watergate." (Having failed miserably to make a name for himself in the field of "nuclear physics," Firedman seems determined to immortalize himself in the hallowed halls of Ufology, to achieve the adoration he couldn't find by working in legitimate fields of science, and to line his pockets in the process.)

Certain fanatical Internet dummies repeat Firedman's claims and suspicions, while adding their own little fantasies to the mix. One visit by then-Lieutenant McAndrew turns into multiple "visits" by an unnamed "them." One especially dedicated student of Firedman's claptrap has dubbed me the "debunking point man" in "a deliberate smear campaign against Marcel by elements of the Air Force responsible for pushing the Mogul hypothesis," apparently based solely on the gas emitted by his Royal Flatulence, Stanton T. Firedman, gas which is often mistaken for coherent speech.

To those fearlessly fanatical true believers in the Roswell fable who have attempted to pick apart my article on Major Marcel, I ask, where was your righteously indignant skepticism when you were being fed a line of bull about the Roswell incident, even by the ufological colleagues you revere so much? Where have your critical faculties been for nearly twenty years?

Doubting that Firedman would tell you the truth even if he knew it, this is my last effort to set the record straight. After this, the Internet (and other) dummies can (and probably will) believe every false claim the Gaseous Marvel burps and farts from his Blowhard Headquarters in New Brunswick. At least the information is on the record somewhere, although you're not likely to see it reported in any of the major UFO periodicals that pander to adolescents with woefully underdeveloped critical faculties.

1. Major Marcel's Personnel File

I obtained Marcel's personnel file through an esoteric process generally unknown to the incompetent boobs who populate the UFO "research" field and who shout the loudest when uncomfortable, undesirable facts invade their fantasy worlds. It's called research.

I submitted a request to the National Personnel Records Center (NPRC) under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and requested the complete contents of Marcel's personnel file. In their response, NPRC personnel stated that they could not locate his file. They noted that, if the file had been at their center in 1973 when the center suffered a major fire, it would have been stored in the area that had sustained the most damage. As a result, they turned my request over to their Records Reconstruction Branch, where they attempt to document details of military service using alternate sources, such as morning reports, personnel rosters, and payroll records.

At least a year prior to submitting my request to NPRC for Marcel's personnel file, Phil Klass had furnished me with copies of several pages from that file, presumably from among the same 12 pages that were released to "Roedinger," so I knew the file still existed. The few pages Klass had furnished revealed that Marcel had lied about at least one aspect of his military service, namely, the number of Air Medals awarded to him.

I wrote to NPRC again and complained that my request had been misdirected to their Records Reconstruction Branch. Based on the fact that Klass was able to obtain some of the file at least

a year earlier, I knew it hadn't been destroyed in the 1973 fire. I insisted that Marcel's file did still exist, and asked that another search be conducted. NPRC informed me that the second search did indeed produce the file, and they admitted that the file should have been easy to locate using the information (name, serial number, etc.) I had furnished with my original request.

NPRC also informed me that they did not have the authority to release the file's complete contents to me, and that only the agency that had created the file (in this case, the Air Force) had that authority. NPRC personnel informed me that they had referred my request and Marcel's file to the Air Force Military Personnel Center (AFMPC) in Texas, and they advised me that AFMPC would respond directly to me.

Knowing that the government is extremely sensitive about releasing medical information from personnel files (even to other family members, and even to the person who is the subject of the file), I subsequently amended my request to exclude all records (or portions thereof) containing medical information. Shortly after I amended my request, the AFMPC released nearly 200 pages of records from Marcel's personnel file.

THAT'S how I obtained Major Marcel's personnel file. Captain McAndrew wasn't even told I had requested the file, and he had no involvement whatsoever in its release to me. Since he had no involvement in the release of the file, he was not "called on the carpet for it," as at least one Internet dummy has suggested, one of the many dummies who are perfectly content to swallow every false claim blowhards like Firedman feed them, so long as it's what they want to believe.

Since I have not seen the requests Randle, Junior, "Roedinger," Jeffrey or anybody else has submitted to NPRC, nor the responses they received from NPRC and/or AFMPC, I cannot venture a guess as to why they have not been able to secure a copy of Marcel's personnel file. I DO know that not one of these individuals has bothered to contact me to find out how I got the file. Merely as a courtesy, I furnished Junior with a copy of the issue of The Cowflop Quarterly containing the article on his lying father, and I was rewarded with vile obscenities and pornographic suggestions involving my mother. Not once did he ask how I got the file, apparently preferring instead to rely on his own overactive imagination, and the fantastical ravings of The Blather King of Canada. Likewise, at no time has The Blather King of Canada contacted me to find out how I obtained the file. After all, why should he let the facts interfere with his titillating imaginings that advance his bread-and-butter fantasies of Roswell and MJ-12?

Perhaps most important of all, I have the correspondence I exchanged with NPRC and AFMPC to prove how I got Marcel's personnel file. What, besides their paranoid delusions, do the irresponsible accusers have to show that Captain McAndrew had any involvement in the release of the file to me -- what besides Firedman's paranoid "pizza connection"?

As is typical of Firedman's ridiculous claims, they sound provocative, but have little or no basis in fact.

2. The Sinister "Pizza Connection"

In November of 1994, then-Lieutenant McAndrew was in this area of Pennsylvania on personal business. (In fact, he has relatives who live not far from me.) Although he had invited me to visit him in Washington, I wasn't able to get away. He did indeed visit me at my home, but he was not on duty and it was not an official visit. And, contrary to what the Brazen Blowhard believes, I paid for the pizza (being the incredibly gracious host that I am). If indeed he had access to Marcel's personnel file, then-Lieutenant McAndrew did not show it to me, nor did we even discuss it. No classified information was revealed to me, no sinister plots were hatched, and now-Captain McAndrew made no attempt to bribe me into doing the Air Force's bidding. I'm not driving a brand new pickup truck, and I haven't purchased a giant meat locker in Tucumcari -- or anywhere else for that matter. Since I paid for the pizza, perhaps Firedman thinks I'm stupid enough to have bribed myself. But then, I'm not sure Firedman actually thinks at all.

3. My TOP SECRET / MAJIC Security Clearance

Yes, Colonel Weaver did indeed furnish me with a copy of the TOP SECRET/MAJIC "Standard Operating Manual," but only because I have all the proper clearances needed to read the document, and I could demonstrate that I have the proper facilities to

store such information -- but so do roughly 255 million of my fellow Americans with access to a suitable trash receptacle!

During a telephone conversation with Phil Klass, he informed me that the Pentagon had received another MJ-12 "document." I decided to try and get a copy of the document, but Klass hasn't identified the specific Pentagon office that had it. Knowing that Colonel Weaver's office was involved in the Roswell inquiry, however, it seemed logical that the "document" wound up there.

Colonel Weaver made it abundantly clear to me that he doesn't like FOIA requests because they impose a severe administrative burden on personnel who have far better things to do with their time. Consequently, when I wrote to Colonel Weaver to see if his office had the "document," I asked if he would be willing to furnish me with a copy on an informal basis, in lieu of a formal FOIA request, which would have imposed onerous paperwork on his staff. On that basis, he kindly complied with my request, no doubt aware that he would be required to furnish a copy under the FOIA anyway. By furnishing the "document" on a less formal basis, he merely saved his staff the burdensome paperwork required in accounting for FOIA requests. Even so, I feel safe in saying he still considered my request a royal pain in the ass.

Firedman can fire up his already overactive imagination and play "Make Believe" all he wants, but his preposterous imaginings will never replace the truth.

4. How I "supplied the USAF with much of its Mogul data"

This is Firedman's "Swiss Army Knife" of claims, because it performs so many functions. It suggests collusion between the Air Force and me, which in turn suggests the existence of a sinister plot to discredit the Roswell and MJ-12 fantasies that make up Firedman's imaginary "Cosmic Watergate." Firedman uses this alleged collusion to discredit anything I have to say, and then turns around and uses this same alleged collusion to discredit anything the Air Force has to say. It's terribly convenient -- and delusional.

The fact is that I furnished the Air Force with very little information on Project Mogul, and none of that information wound up in their report.

Furthermore, outside of my FOIA requests seeking information on Project Mogul (none of which linked the project with Roswell), I had NO contact with Air Force personnel until after they had already interviewed Professor Charles Moore, who headed the New York University (NYU) balloon development effort at Alamogordo Army Air Field in 1947. By that time, the Air Force knew just about all they needed to know about Mogul, all without any contact with me whatsoever.

I did furnish Colonel Weaver with suggestions as to where he might look for documentation relating to the Roswell incident, but so did a number of other civilians, none of whom is being accused of sleeping with the Air Force.

The Air Force Roswell report says they examined my FOIA requests which had sought records on Project Mogul, but this was done without my knowledge, and hardly translates into my having "supplied the USAF with much of its Mogul data," as the Master of Myths alleges. The records I sought, after all, belonged to the Air Force. At best, their examination of my FOIA requests made it easier for them to find their own records on Mogul. In fact, the Air Force was able to locate NYU reports I couldn't find.

To give some indication of how "cozy" my relationship was with the Air Force, nobody in the Air Force bothered to inform me they had released their report, or that I was mentioned in the report in a favorable way (the kiss of death in the UFO field). As I recall, Professor Moore informed me that the report had been released, and I had to call the Air Force's Public Affairs office to get a copy.

The paranoid ravings of the flatulent "physicist" and his equally gassy groupies are utter nonsense. Will "ufology" ever grow up?

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BOOK REVIEW - BUNKUM ALERT

While it was never my intention to get involved with book reviews, I feel strongly that the public should be warned about a particularly smelly piece of trash published earlier this year by a publishing house that shall remain nameless. In fact, the book shall

remain nameless as well, although I will identify the "author" as none other than The Blather King of Canada, Stan "Sand Man" Firedman.

Firedman's latest excretion on the MJ-12 fraud is largely a rehash of his previously published bunkum, and is without a doubt the single most boring, poorly written piece of crap it has ever been my agony to read. (Knowing how poorly Firedman writes, I shudder to think of the time required in editing this monstrosity to whip it into the still-boring shape it's in now.)

Appropriately, Firedman dedicates this gigantic pile of crap "To Jesse Marcel, Sr., without whose testimony this quest would never have begun." Gee, I couldn't have said it better myself. Perhaps this explains why the Braggart of New Brunswick fanatically defends the discredited little major (as if any explanation were needed).

The foreword to this monument to delusions was penned by Whitley Strieber, another fiction writer who made a killing when the public mistook his vivid dreams for reality. Strieber misleads the reader into believing Firedman is a ufological knight in shining armor who, with the mere assistance of Citizens Against UFO Secrecy (CAUS), took on the government behemoth to preserve Truth, Justice and The American Way. In all fairness to Strieber, we may suppose that he is merely repeating claims Firedman fed him. The self-promoting blowhard has been sighted on at least two tabloid television programs trying to convince viewers he played a central role in the CAUS lawsuits brought against the CIA and NSA under the FOIA, when in fact he had no involvement with either suit.

Space limitations prevent me from outlining all the outrages that await the reader of this shameless self-promotion of the Blather King and his many fables. It would take another book (or ten) to refute the twaddle Firedman attempts to pawn off on the ignorant and the gullible. Suffice it to say this "book" is loaded with distortions, misrepresentations, half-truths, and various and sundry other falsehoods.

Perhaps Firedman's most despicable act is his perfidious attempt to steal credit from real scientists who do real science. He implies, for example, that the transistor might not have resulted from the hard work of real scientists, but might have resulted when monkey-see-monkey-do scientists merely copied the advanced technology found in a crashed alien spaceship!

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One book I do recommend is *UFO Danger Zone* by Bob Pratt. Even if you don't agree with what he has to say, it has always been my experience that you can rely on him to report accurately, which is more than I can say for the fast-buck artists in the field.

If you cannot get the book from your usual outlet for UFO materials, Bob recommends you order it from your local bookstore by title and author.

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Happy Holidays! From the "Staff" of THE SPOT REPORT

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As usual, I and I alone am responsible for the contents of *THE SPOT REPORT*. Comments, complaints, and lawyers' threatening letters should be sent directly to me:

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THE SPOT REPORT

The truth is out there . . . but the UFO field will never find it!

No. 7

Friday, March 7, 1997

\$2.50

Bill Moore and the Roswell Incident: The True Believers Deceived

By Robert G. Todd

Through the efforts of the Fund for UFO Research (FUFOR), three documents have been made available to the general public for almost ten years. These documents consist of a 30 October 1947 cover letter from Air Force Brig. Gen. George F. Schulgen, then-Chief, Air Intelligence Requirements Division, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, A-2 (Intelligence), and the two documents the cover letter forwarded to "CSGID," apparently the Intelligence Division of the Army General Staff. The two enclosures consisted of a document identified as "Intelligence Requirements," and another document identified as a "Draft of Collection Memorandum."

All three documents appeared in a FUFOR publication entitled *Documents and Supporting Information Related to Crashed Flying Saucers and Operation Majestic Twelve*, dated June 22, 1987, compiled by Dr. Bruce Maccabee, then-Chairman of FUFOR. Dr. Maccabee's narrative claimed the documents "were released by the National Archives in 1985," and the declassification authority shown on Schulgen's cover letter indicates the documents were copied for somebody on January 29, 1985.

All three documents also found their way into another report prepared by FUFOR, entitled *The Roswell Events*, a supposed "Congressional briefing" revised and updated in December of 1993, and which FUFOR furnished to a number of senators and congresspersons in an attempt to enlist their support for an official inquiry (hearings) into the Roswell incident. Not surprisingly, at least one copy of the "briefing" also found its way into the files of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), headed by Dr. John Gibbons, President Clinton's science advisor.

In addition to figuring in the wildly speculative theories contained in the narrative portion of Dr. Maccabee's compilation, the three documents in question have been lauded in two books by Timothy Good, *Above Top Secret* and *Beyond Top Secret*. In both books, Good, a British "researcher," characterized the documents as "strong evidence" that General Schulgen knew about the alien craft recovered during the Roswell incident. American "researchers," Stan Friedman and Don Berliner, co-authors of perhaps the most fantastically absurd book ever published on the Roswell non-event, *Crash at Corona*, also pointed to these documents to support the idea that the government lied about Roswell, and that an alien spaceship and its alien crew actually were recovered by the Air Force, which has hidden the "truth" from the public ever since.

This would be all well and good, if not for one simple, indisputable fact: *All three documents are fakes!*

Peter Gersten, legal counsel for Citizens Against UFO Secrecy (CAUS), first brought these documents to my attention in August of 1987, when he furnished me with copies. Gersten suspected the documents were fakes and asked for my opinion. I compared the fake draft to Intelligence Collection Memorandum No. 7, "Unconventional Aircraft," dated 21 January 1948 (which was the final, published version of the draft memo), and although the classification markings on the draft seemed unusual for the time period, and numerous other differences between the draft and final versions were noted, nothing stood out as conclusive evidence that the documents were anything but authentic -- irrespective of the reference to "interplanetary craft," which I merely attributed to differing opinions that allegedly existed among military personnel who had official involvement with the subject at the time. I informed Peter Gersten that I had no good reason to believe the documents were not authentic. Nevertheless, the un-

usual classification markings nagged at me for almost ten years.

During the intervening years, I received only two requests for copies of the three documents as they appeared in the FUFOR publication, with one of those requests coming late last year. Because the classification markings continued to haunt me, in each instance when I furnished copies, I had to inform the recipient that, while I saw nothing that stood out as proof the documents were fake, since I had not obtained the documents myself, I could not vouch for their authenticity. After the second request for copies, I decided to lay my suspicions to rest by obtaining copies of the originals from the National Archives. Archives personnel furnished those copies in late January.

SCHULGEN COVER LETTER: A copy of the fake Schulgen cover letter accompanies this article as Appendix 1, while a copy of the genuine cover letter is labeled Appendix 2. A comparison of the two documents reveals the following anomalies:

1. The classification markings on the fake cover letter are different from those on the genuine letter, and are unusual for the time period. Without the genuine document for comparison, the classification markings, in and of themselves, are not sufficient to justify calling the fake letter a fake.

2. The genuine and fake cover letters both display handwritten notations, "X452.1/misc" and "X0009 phenomena," that are cross references to other decimal file numbers and titles. The handwriting on the genuine and fake versions is different.

3. Although the text of the fake and genuine cover letters is the same as the text of the genuine letter, it's clear that the fake was retyped using a different typewriter. In particular, note the differences in the typewritten numbers at the top of the page near the "SECRET" stamp, and below the date, "30 OCT 1947," rubber stamped on both documents.

4. On Appendix 1 (the fake cover letter), the stamped date, "30 OCT 1947," clearly is a composite made by at least 2 different rubber stamps. The letters in the "OCT" portion are noticeably larger than the number portions, "30" and "1947." In addition, the year portions of rubber stamp daters are formed as one piece, with the numbers spaced closely together. On Appendix 1, however, the numbers are spread out more than would be expected if the year had been applied with a real date stamper. The numbers "47" in "1947" also appear to be slightly raised, suggesting that each individual digit moved freely. Thus, it appears that the "30" and "1947" portions were applied using a numbering rubber stamp to achieve the day-month-year military style date stamp. Also, it is highly unlikely that, in 1985 or 1986, the forger had access to a date stamp that had the preformed year "1947" on it.

The letter "T" in the "OCT" portion of the date stamp on Appendix 1 appears to be slightly raised, which suggests that the "OCT" portion of the date on the fake cover letter was formed using a do-it-yourself rubber stamp kit known to be available to Bill Moore of Roswell fame.

5. At the bottom of the genuine cover letter (Appendix 2) there appears a blocked area that was printed directly on the sheets used for carbon copies using a printing press. These blocks were used to record the initials of agency officials in the various offices involved in the coordination. In the case of the cover letter, two offices coordinated on it: AFOIR-CO (the Collection Branch of the Air Intelligence Requirements Division), and AFBIR, which was Gen. Schulgen's office. Appendix 2 shows that Lt. Col. George Garrett initialed the coordination block for AFOIR-CO, and Gen. Schulgen initialed for his office.

A portion of the coordination block also appears at the bottom of the fake cover letter (Appendix 1), and, oddly enough, the typed office symbols, "AFOIR-CO" and "AFBIR," appear in exactly the same positions on both copies. In addition, a small portion of Gen. Schulgen's initials also appears on the fake, and, like the

typed office symbols, that portion of Schulgen's initials appearing on the fake version appears in exactly the same position as on the genuine version. Since the fake and genuine cover letters were typed on two different typewriters at different times, the only reasonable explanation is that the coordination block was cut off a copy of the genuine document and pasted on the bottom of the fake for added authenticity.

6. It also appears that the stamps, "PRM 11681" and "HQ AAF" with "30 OCT 1947" and "AAG - MAIL BRANCH," were cut from a copy of the genuine letter and pasted on the fake. Overall, it is clear the forger went to a lot of trouble to make the fake cover letter look like the genuine cover letter. At first glance, one could be mistaken for the other, and without the genuine document to compare the two, there would be no good reason to suspect forgery.

7. The declassification notice at the top of the fake cover letter does not appear on the genuine cover letter, for good reason. The declassification notice on the genuine cover letter was rubber stamped on the document when it was copied for me. More important, however, is the fact that the declassification notice on the fake cover letter also was cut from another document and pasted onto the fake to add authenticity, and to "validate" the document as one "released" by the National Archives. In fact, the declassification notice on the fake cover letter was taken from one of the documents furnished to me by the National Archives in 1985.

In 1984, I submitted a request to the Archives for the decimal 000.9, "Flying Discs" records among the decimal correspondence files of the Air Force Director of Intelligence that were located at the National Archives facility in Suitland, Maryland at the time, as part of Record Group 341. Mr. William G. Lewis was the archivist at the Suitland facility who handled the request for me.

Because approximately 2000 pages of records were involved, copies of the records had to be shipped to me in batches. As each batch was copied, a declassification "slug" was prepared, consisting of a slip of paper with the declassification authority typed on it. Also contained on the slug was the number assigned to the declassification action for the records in question, as well as the name of the archivist who handled the request for copies, and the date the copies were made, which, in the case of the fake cover letter, was January 29, 1985. The declassification slug then would be taped face down on the copy machine, so that the declassification authority would appear on each copy automatically, saving Archives personnel from the laborious task of stamping each document individually. Once the copying was completed, the declassification slug would be discarded, since it pertained to a specific batch of records that had been copied on a specific date.

Sometimes the archivist's name or initials will be typed on the slug, along with the date of copying, but sometimes this information will be hand printed on the slug, as in the case of the fake cover letter. As it turns out, the hand printed "W G Lewis" and "Jan 29, 1985" on the fake cover letter are identical -- not just similar, but identical -- to the same information hand printed on

a declassification slug used on one of the batches of records furnished to me in 1985 by Mr. Lewis from the decimal 000.9 files located at the Suitland facility.

Reproduced below as Exhibit 1 is a copy of the declassification slug from the fake Schulgen cover letter. Exhibit 2 is a copy of the declassification slug from the batch of 000.9 files copied for me on January 29, 1985, and Exhibit 3 is a copy of the declassification slug from the batch of 000.9 files copied for me on January 24, 1985.

An examination of Exhibits 1 and 2 will show that the hand printed information is identical in both exhibits, although the printed information on Exhibit 2 appears darker due to copying variations. The hand printed information in Exhibit 3 appears similar to the others, but not identical.

Also note that the declassification number does not appear in Exhibit 1, the fake cover letter. This would have provided further evidence that the fake is indeed a fake, since the declassification number applies to records in Record Group 341. The genuine Schulgen cover letter was not stored in Record Group 341 at the Archives' Suitland facility, where Mr. Lewis worked in 1985. It was filed among the decimal correspondence files of the Air Adjutant General (AAG) in Record Group 18, which were stored at the main Archives in Washington, D.C. proper in 1985. (Both sets of records have since been transferred to the National Archives at College Park, Maryland.)

Also noteworthy is the fact that, although the top of the fake cover letter shows a declassification slug for use on a copy machine, not one of the pages of the supposed enclosures bears the declassification notice, as if the notice on the cover letter was placed there only to "validate" the document as having come from the National Archives.

A careful examination of the genuine cover letter shows that it was prepared on the government size paper in use in 1947. Government size paper was slightly smaller than the typical 8½" x 11" paper used in the civilian world. (In recent years, Congress changed the law so that standard 8½" x 11" paper would be used by all government agencies.) As a result, the borders of the genuine cover letter appear on the copy of the letter furnished to me by the Archives.

When the genuine cover letter is held up in front of the fake cover letter so that the right-hand edge of the genuine letter is positioned at the right-hand edge of the hand printed cross reference, "X 0009 Phenomena," on the fake letter, it becomes apparent that the fake letter couldn't have been prepared on government size paper, even though it was typed on a different typewriter, and even though it displays the printed coordination blocks at the bottom, which were applied to genuine government paper using a printing press. Had it been prepared on government size paper, the left-hand margin would have been far too narrow, and certainly would not have been considered acceptable. Likewise, all pages of the two genuine enclosures to the genuine cover letter also were typed on government size paper then in use.

DECLASSIFIED PER EXECUTIVE ORDER 12356, Section 3.3, NND 841508
By W.G. Lewis NARS, Date Jan 29, 1985

EXHIBIT 1 - Declassification slug from the fake Schulgen cover letter. Note handwriting identical to Exhibit 2.

DECLASSIFIED PER EXECUTIVE ORDER 12356, Section 3.3, NND 841508
By W.G. Lewis NARS, Date Jan 29, 1985

EXHIBIT 2 - Declassification slug from the batch of 000.9 files copied for me on January 29, 1985.

DECLASSIFIED PER EXECUTIVE ORDER 12356, Section 3.3, NND 841508
By W.G. Lewis NARS, Date Jan 24, 1985

EXHIBIT 3 - Declassification slug from the batch of 000.9 files copied for me on January 24, 1985. Note same declassification number as on Exhibit 2. Only the dates are different. Handwriting is similar -- but not identical -- to Exhibits 1 and 2.

In addition, if the right-hand edge of the coordination blocks on the fake and genuine cover letters are lined up, the handwritten word, "Phenomena," would run off the page. The fake cover letter is, therefore, a retyped, cut-and-paste fake. There is NO doubt about it.

Because the fake cover letter could not have been prepared on government size paper, if the person who claims to have "found" the fake documents in the Archives -- which almost certainly is the same person who forged the documents -- comes forward and produces copies of the documents from among genuine records at the Archives, it is safe to predict that the documents this "person" will produce will have to be on 8½" x 11" paper. In addition, the cover letter will not be on onionskin-type paper used for carbon copies, will not have the coordination blocks at the bottom printed on it in ink from a printing press, will not have the rubber stamp markings applied directly to the paper, and will not have the coordinating officials' initials signed in the coordination blocks in ink, and none of the documents will be on government size paper. In fact, the cover letter will have to be a modern-day photocopy on modern-day 8½" x 11" paper. All of the fake documents will have to be on 8½" x 11" paper. There is a possibility that the retyped originals of the fake enclosures to the cover letter were inserted into one of the files at the Archives by the forger -- but they won't be on government size paper.

In addition, the "SECRET" stamp at the top of the cover letter clearly was applied over the retyped information, "AFOIR-CO/Lt Col Garrett," which means it had to be applied using a rubber stamp when the document was forged circa 1985-86. Furthermore, the "SECRET" marking at the top of the cover letter matches the "SECRET" markings on the fake enclosures, which further verifies that the enclosures are indeed fakes. Since it is unlikely the forger sat in an Archives reading room and applied the fake "SECRET" stamps to fake documents, it is possible the forger typed up the fake enclosures to the cover letter, applied the fake "SECRET" stamps, and then went to the Archives and inserted the fakes into a file, in which case they may not be photocopies, but they certainly will be on 8½" x 11" paper, and not on government size paper. If the fake cover letter also was inserted into a file at the Archives, it will have to be a photocopy on modern-day, 8½" x 11" photocopy paper.

8. Handwritten along the right-hand edge of the genuine cover letter is the notation, "350.09 Intelligence," which is the decimal number and title of the file in which the genuine document is located. The fake cover letter bears no such notation, perhaps to thwart attempts to find the genuine documents. According to the Archives, copies of the genuine documents are not filed in "452.1 Misc." or in "000.9 Phenomena," files that are cross-referenced on both the fake and genuine cover letters. By leaving out the reference to "350.09 Intelligence," perhaps the forger thought his forgery would never be uncovered. Without the genuine documents, it's very difficult (if not impossible) to prove forgery.

DRAFT OF COLLECTION MEMORANDUM: The first page of the collection memo was retyped on the fake without alterations of any kind, except for the unusual classification markings. The first substantive alteration to the genuine text appears in paragraph 4.

The genuine document says:

This strange object, or phenomenon, may be considered, in view of certain observations, as long-range aircraft capable of a high rate of climb, high cruising speed (possibly sub-sonic at all times) and highly maneuverable and capable of being flown in very tight formation. For the purpose of analysis and evaluation of the so-called "flying saucer" phenomenon, the object sighted is being assumed to be a manned aircraft, of Russian origin, and based on the perspective thinking and actual accomplishments of the Germans.

The portions in the above quote in bold, underlined italics highlight information the forger deliberately omitted from the fake version, or otherwise rearranged or altered from the text in the original version, in an obvious attempt to make the document appear more mysterious than it really is. By removing the phrase, "possibly sub-sonic at all times," the forger hoped to remove clear proof that the drafters of the genuine document were thinking in terms of terrestrial aircraft, and not extraterrestrial spaceships. Likewise, in removing the "air" from the word "aircraft" to form the

word "craft," the forger further attempted to add a sense of mystery to the documents, and by implication suggested that the prevailing opinion among the military personnel "in the know" was that the flying saucers weren't merely advanced aircraft of terrestrial origin, but instead were extremely advanced craft of extraterrestrial origin, capable of flight both in the atmosphere and in space. These are subtle -- but substantive and highly effective -- changes to the genuine text.

Paragraph 6 of the genuine document included the following passage:

A recent report indicates that the Russians are now planning to build a fleet of 1,800 Horten VIII (six engine pusher) type flying wing aircraft. The wing span is 131 feet. The sweepback angle is 30 degrees. The Russian version is reported to be jet propelled.

The passage quoted above was deleted entirely from the fake version for obvious reasons.

One hundred percent of the genuine document was geared toward the idea that some type of object was flying around, and the thinking within Air Force Intelligence (AFIN) was that the most likely source for the aircraft was the Russians, based on the Horten brothers' flying wing designs. The genuine documents are logical and internally consistent, whereas the changes the forger made in the fake documents render them illogical and internally inconsistent. The forger would have us believe that AFIN knew from the Roswell incident that the flying saucers were alien spacecraft -- that they really came from outer space -- but they wasted the time of countless intelligence personnel in the pointless search for the Horten brothers, their sister, and their associates who had knowledge of their flying wing designs, when such information obviously had nothing whatever to do with alien spacecraft -- unless the forger intends to propose the ridiculous idea that Adolph Hitler entered into an intergalactic pact with the aliens under which the Nazis were furnished with advanced extraterrestrial technology that was captured by the Russians following World War II! The fake documents don't make sense, but the genuine documents do make sense. There is no better proof that the fake documents are indeed fake.

"DRAFT" INCLOSURE NO. 1: This fake document contains the largest number of alterations. The very first page of the genuine document contains handwritten cross references to other decimal numbers and file titles, handwritten notations that do NOT appear on the fake version. Other notable differences include the following:

1. Subparagraph 1a of both the fake and genuine documents asks, "What German scientists had a better-than-average knowledge of the Horten brothers' work and perspective thinking; where are these scientists now located, and what is their present activity?" But the genuine document goes on to say, "Should be contacted and interrogated," whereas the fake document says, "These should be contacted and interrogated." In short, the genuine document contains an incomplete sentence, which the fake document corrects. Even more curious is the fact that the collection memo, as it was finally published, also contains the incomplete sentence, "Should be contacted and interrogated," which is further proof that the genuine document was the document used to produce the published version!

This peculiar discrepancy may help identify the forger as a teacher (or former teacher) who simply couldn't stand to see an incomplete sentence in an official government document -- or as somebody who suffers from Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) whose affliction simply wouldn't allow him to repeat the incomplete sentence in the fake. It is a peculiar discrepancy indeed, especially in light of the published version.

2. Having omitted a sizable portion of paragraph 6 from the other document, the forger felt free (if not compelled) to omit three subparagraphs from his fake "Draft Inclosure No. 1," concerning the information deleted from the other document. These three subparagraphs, 1b, c, and d, asked what Russian factories are building the Horten VIII design, why are they building 1800 of the planes, and what is the Russians' tactical purpose for building the planes -- all questions that make it abundantly clear that the only source for the saucers given any credence by AFIN was the Russians. The remaining paragraphs in the fake were moved up

in place of the deleted subparagraphs.

3. A revealing alteration appears in paragraph 3, "Items of Construction." Paragraph 3b of the genuine document says:

Composite or sandwich construction utilizing various combinations of metals, plastics, and perhaps balsa wood.

But (with the fake additions highlighted), paragraph 3 of the fake document says:

Composite or sandwich construction utilizing various combinations of metals, metallic foils, plastics, and perhaps balsa wood or similar material.

If the fake draft were genuine, there would have been no good, logical reason to delete the references to "metallic foils" and "similar materials" from the final version -- no logical, credible reason whatsoever. Yet this is exactly what the forger expects us to believe, and no doubt he/she/it will manufacture all kinds of absurd reasons for these supposed deletions.

4. Paragraph 3c also was altered by omitting genuine text. The fake says, "Unusual fabrication methods to achieve extreme light weight and structural stability," whereas the genuine document actually says, "Unusual fabrication methods to achieve extreme light weight and structural stability particularly in connection with great capacity for fuel storage."

Again, the forger omitted the highlighted genuine text because it attributed the flying saucers to terrestrial technology, and not to super-advanced alien technology.

5. The same motivation appears to be behind the forger's omission of information from paragraph 4, "Items of Arrangement." Paragraph 4 in the genuine document says:

- h. Bomb bay provisions, such as dimensions, approximate location, and unusual features regarding the opening and closing of the doors.

Whereas subparagraphs 4h and 4i in the fake document say:

- h. Unusual features or provisions regarding the opening and closing of the doors.
- i. Bomb bay provisions, such as dimensions and approximate location.

The highlighted portions from the genuine document clearly referred to the location and operation of bomb bay doors on unconventional (but terrestrial) aircraft -- not to the location and operation of exotic alien doors on extraterrestrial spaceships. Still, the forger cleverly manipulated the genuine text to add weight to the idea of extraterrestrial origin. Most important of all, however, the forger manipulated the genuine text to validate the Roswell incident, which is yet another clue to the forger's identity.

Paragraph 5, "Landing Gear," in the fake document had phony additions made to the genuine text:

- a. Indicate type of landing gear - whether conventional, tricycle, multiple wheel, etc., or of an unconventional type such as tripod or skid.

Obviously, a "tripod" arrangement would be useful only for aircraft capable of vertical take-offs and landings. Otherwise, we might reasonably expect a tripod (as opposed to a tricycle) arrangement to dig into the ground upon landing and flip the aircraft over. The genuine document contains no reference to tripod landing gear, although it does mention a skid arrangement for landing, which certainly isn't beyond reason, even for conventional aircraft.

7. Paragraph 6c(4) in the genuine document says, "Type of fuel," whereas the same paragraph in the fake memo says, "Type of fuel, or, conversely, lack of visible fuel supply."

The fake documents contain other, minor differences, but the points addressed above are more than sufficient to show that the fake documents are indeed fakes, and that, through the omission of genuine text and the addition of fake text, the forger attempted to add mystery to the draft collection memo, and attempted to make the UFO field believe the primary motivation behind the

memo was the crashed alien spaceship supposedly recovered during the Roswell incident. The fake documents were designed specifically to validate the Roswell incident, in much the same way the fake MJ-12 documents were designed to validate the Roswell incident.

There exists at least one other version of the collection memo. It was released last year by the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) after they reviewed old intelligence records that had not been indexed previously.

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION (EEI): INSCOM released several hundred pages of records related to flying saucers. Included among those records was a letter, dated 21 October 1947, from the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence, Headquarters, European Command, to the Assistant Chief of Staff, A-2 (Intelligence), U.S. Air Forces in Europe. The subject of the letter was, "Transmittal of EEI on Alleged 'Flying Saucer'."

The "EEI" cited in the letter's subject line was the "Essential Elements of Information" which the letter stated had been "written by WRIGHT FIELD, OHIO, concerning the flying saucers recently sighted over the UNITED STATES." The letter further stated:

For your information, the Air Materiel Command at WRIGHT FIELD is making a study of this subject and is constructing models to be tested in a wind tunnel. As a guide in constructing the models, descriptions from various persons who claimed to have sighted these objects were used. The Air Materiel Command is of the opinion that some sort of object, such as the flying saucer, did exist.

The 21 October 1947 letter also contains a "memo for record" ("M/R") which reads: "Inclosed EEI was given this office by Lt Col Seashore of the Air Materiel Command."

The EEI that accompanied the 21 October letter is titled, "AIR INTELLIGENCE GUIDE for ALLEGED 'FLYING SAUCER' TYPE AIRCRAFT," and bears no date, although, obviously, it had to have been prepared prior to 21 October 1947. In fact, related correspondence released by INSCOM shows the EEI had to have been prepared before 20 October 1947.

Like the genuine draft collection memo, and the final, published collection memo, the EEI makes no mention of "interplanetary craft" or "metallic foils," but instead concentrates exclusively on flying wing designs developed by the Horten brothers, and the German High Command's "definite interest" in these designs toward the end of World War II. And like the other genuine documents, the EEI -- which definitely was prepared at Wright Field where the Roswell myth says the debris from the alien spaceship was taken -- expresses the need to contact and interrogate the Horten brothers, their sister, and their associates who might have information on their unconventional designs. In fact, INSCOM released a large quantity of records which detail the efforts of Counterintelligence Corps (CIC) agents in Europe to locate and interrogate these people, and the documents report on these efforts in some detail. Interestingly, one of the documents includes a drawing of a Horten aircraft design which depicts an aircraft with what appears to be a dome, and shows how the pilot would fly the plane while lying belly-down under the dome.

Perhaps the most important feature of the EEI is the fact that -- with minor, non-substantive exceptions -- it uses language identical to the language used in the genuine draft collection memo, and in the final, published memo. Substantively, the EEI is identical to the genuine draft and final versions of the memo. The language used in the EEI is so much like the language used in the genuine draft memo that there is no doubt in my mind that the EEI was the basis for the draft memo Schulgen submitted for publication. The basic points covered in the three documents may be organized a little differently in each version, but they all say the same thing.

Ultimately, the technical intelligence (T-2) personnel at Wright Field were responsible for the contents of the genuine draft memo. And it is clear from the records released by INSCOM that the T-2 personnel had relied on the descriptions furnished by witnesses who claimed to have sighted flying saucers. They were even building models for tests in a wind tunnel, based on the descriptions the witnesses gave -- and not on recovered debris from Roswell.

Again, the contents of the fake documents are illogical and internally inconsistent, and no amount of twisted reasoning and preposterous theorizing on the part of the Roswell promoters can explain away the illogic and the inconsistencies. It makes NO sense to waste valuable time and resources hunting down the Horten brothers and their associates if the U.S. government had already recovered a crashed alien spaceship in New Mexico -- NO SENSE WHATSOEVER! The story these fake documents tell is downright stupid, which is more than enough evidence to show they are fakes.

WHO FORGED THE FAKE DOCUMENTS?

Logically, the person who claims to have "found" the documents at the National Archives is the chief suspect. But who was that?

Apparently FUFOR has been selling the fakes to an unsuspecting public only since June of 1987, when Dr. Maccabee used them in his compilation. But, just about a year before, Bill Moore, head of the Roswell/MJ-12 Dream Team, wrote an article, "Phil Klass and the Roswell incident: the skeptics deceived," which appeared in the July/August 1986 issue of the *International UFO Reporter (IUR)*, in which he quoted extensively from the fake documents. The "New Listings for Spring 1987" mailed by William L. Moore Publications & Research, a copy of which I received in May of 1987, lists a paper entitled "Phil Klass & The Roswell Incident: The Skeptics Deceived," by Bill Moore. The listing indicates that this was the first time Moore offered the paper for sale, although it gives the date of the paper as July 1986. Presumably the paper Moore offered for sale contained the same information as his *IUR* article. As far as I can determine, Moore's *IUR* article was the first public mention of the fake documents. The declassification notice on the fake Schulgen cover letter indicates that, if the document were genuine, it would have been copied at the Archives on January 29, 1985. But it's not genuine, so we don't know exactly when it surfaced, or who "found" or manufactured it. All we do know is that, based on Bill Moore's listing, the fakes had to be created sometime prior to July of 1986.

I wrote to Richard Hall, Chairman of FUFOR, asking where they got their copies of the Schulgen letter and its two enclosures, but I have yet to receive a response. Whatever their source for the fake documents, we are left to assume they merely accepted them as genuine on good faith alone.

In his *IUR* article, Moore writes as though he was the person who "found" the fake cover letter and its fake enclosures. According to Moore:

The document is a five-page draft (not a final version) of a Secret data collection memorandum on flying discs, intended, once finalized, for distribution to Air Force military attaches in Europe and Asia. Apparently the text of this draft met with someone's disapproval because the final version -- a copy of which was found in a different file -- had been somewhat reworked before being approved for distribution.

It seems clear that Bill Moore was the first person to write about the fake documents, and he wrote about them in such a way as to suggest that he, personally, "found" them. Although the declassification notice says the cover letter was copied on January 29, 1985, none of the publications produced by Moore during 1985 of which I am aware made any mention of the draft memo, although they did mention the approximately 2000 pages of flying disc records I uncovered. As noted above, a declassification slug from one of the batches of those 2000 pages of records sent to me was cut from one of the documents and pasted on the fake cover letter. Neither the Schulgen letter nor the draft memo was in that batch of records sent to me, and the declassification slug was specific to that batch of records. That particular batch of records covered the 1950-53 period, not the late 1940s. The same batch of records copied for somebody else on a different date would show the different date on the declassification slug.

Exactly when and where did Bill Moore "find" the fake cover letter and its fake enclosures?

As noted earlier, the typewriter typestyle used on all three of the fake documents matches the typestyle on one of at least three typewriters Bill Moore has used in the past, but doesn't match either of the two typestyles used to produce the genuine documents. And as noted previously, Bill Moore uses a do-it-yourself

rubber stamp kit, like the one apparently used to fake the "OCT" portion of the date stamped on the fake cover letter, and the typestyle of the impression appears to match one Moore uses.

In his *IUR* article, Moore claims the draft collection memo is dated October 28, 1947, yet neither the fake version nor the genuine version bears any date. Schulgen's cover letter bears two dates, one typewritten ("28 Oct 47"), and the other ("30 OCT 1947") applied with a rubber stamp dater. The typewritten date, "28 Oct 47," was the date Schulgen's cover letter was written, and the stamped date, "30 OCT 1947," was the date the letter was signed and presumably dispatched. The actual dates when the two enclosures to the cover letter were prepared cannot be determined from the documents themselves.

Moore leaves himself some wiggle room in his *IUR* article when he alleges that he found the draft version of the collection memo in one file, and a "final," "reworked" version in another file. It isn't known if the "final," "reworked" version to which Moore referred was the final, published Intelligence Collection Memorandum No. 7, or the version I refer to as the genuine draft collection memo.

Unfortunately, to explain away the fakes, all Bill Moore need do is say the fakes were in a file when he visited the Archives, and cite the file number and title. If the fakes are in the file, we should be able to determine whether or not they are authentic, based on the points raised above. If the documents are not in the file, however, all Bill Moore need do is assert that they were there when he examined the file, and he doesn't know what happened to them after that.

Then another charter member of the Roswell/MJ-12 Dream Team, backward engineer Stan Friedman, who, either wittingly or unwittingly, has spent considerable time running interference for the con man (or men) who manufactured the fake MJ-12 documents, can concoct another asinine reason why we should accept the fake documents as genuine anyway. Perhaps he'll suggest that the MJ-12 group -- who Friedman apparently believes think the "research" he and Bill Moore perform is so important that they keep tabs on them -- read that Bill Moore found the draft memo, so they went to the files and removed it to preserve the security of Friedman's beloved "Cosmic Watergate." And, once again, the "absence of evidence" will be turned into evidence of a conspiracy.

Friedman is an integral part of the team of Roswell/MJ-12 scammers. The function he performs, which essentially is that of a shill in a con game, is critical if the scam has any chances of working. The only question remaining is whether Friedman is a knowing, willing participant in the scam, or merely a buffoonish dupe -- a useful idiot in the eyes of the con men who run the Roswell/MJ-12 scam. Frankly, in my opinion, Friedman isn't clever enough to be anything but a buffoonish dupe. The Roswell/MJ-12 con men know a useful idiot when they see one, and are able to manipulate Friedman's obsession with Roswell to achieve their ends -- all without Friedman even being aware he's being used as their front man -- the visible, vulnerable (albeit unwitting) member of the team.

Bill Moore should identify the record group, entry or series, box number, and specific decimal file in which he allegedly "found" what he identifies as the "draft" version of the memo (the one containing the references to "interplanetary craft" and "metallic foils"), and he should identify the record group, entry or series, box number, and specific decimal file in which he allegedly "found" the "final," "reworked" version he claims was "found in a different file."

While it's true that the text of the genuine Schulgen cover letter was reproduced faithfully in the fake version, the fake cover letter unquestionably is a fake. Why go to the trouble of producing a fake when the real thing already exists? The only reasonable explanation is that the forger thought it would tend to "validate" the fake enclosures if they were typed on the same typewriter, and displayed the same classification markings as the cover letter. Otherwise, why not use the genuine cover letter which the evidence shows conclusively had to be available to the forger? But then, the genuine cover letter also displays the handwritten designation of the file where the genuine documents can be found, the disclosure of which might result in the forgery -- and the forger -- being unmasked.

Except for Peter Gersten's suspicions almost ten years ago, the "documents" Bill Moore apparently "found" at the National Archives have gone unchallenged until now. In this instance, how-

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

~~SECRET~~

AFOIR-CO/Lt Col Garrett, 28 Oct 47

X452.1/Misc

X0009
Phumena

Intelligence Requirements on Flying Saucer Type Aircraft

30 OCT 1947

Hq, USAF - AFOIR

Lt. Col Garrett, 28 Oct 47

ID
n: Plans and
lection Branch

1. It is requested that a Collection Memorandum, similar to the attached draft, be issued to the addresses indicated thereon. This is in accordance with conversation between Lt. Colonel Smith and Lt. Colonel Garrett.

2. It will be appreciated if, at the time this Memorandum is reproduced, a (10) additional copies could be run off and sent to the Directorate of Intelligence, Air Intelligence Requirements Division, Collection Branch, for their purposes.

FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE:

Incls.

- 1. Intelligence Requirements
- 2. Draft of Collection Memorandum

GEN. F. SCHULZ
Brigadier General, U.S.A.F.
Chief, Air Intelligence Requirements Div.
Office of Ass't. Chief of Staff-2

U AAF
30 OCT 1947
MAIL BRANCH

PRM 1158

THE SPOT REPORT
FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1997
APPENDIX 1

(4)

Intelligence Requirements on Flying Saucer Type Aircraft

Hq. USAF - AFOIR

90 OCT 1947
Lt Col Garrett/mcb/4544

CSGID
Attn: Plans and
Collection Branch

1. It is requested that a Collection Memorandum, similar to the attached draft, be issued to the addressees indicated thereon. This is in accordance with conversation between Lt. Colonel Smith and Lt. Colonel Garrett.

2. It will be appreciated if, at the time this Memorandum is reproduced, ten (10) additional copies could be run off and sent to the Directorate of Intelligence, Air Intelligence Requirements Division, Collection Branch, for file purposes.

FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE:

- 2 Incls.
- 1. Intelligence Requirements
- 2. Draft of Collection Memorandum

GEO. F. SCHULGEN
Brigadier General, U.S.A.F.
Chief, Air Intelligence Requirements Div.
Office of Ass't. Chief of Air Staff-2

NO AAF
30 OCT 1947
AAG - MAIL BRANCH

PRM 11681

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 1.3
NND 76 0169
DGA/MARS, Date 1/97

THE SPOT REPORT
FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1997
APPENDIX 2

OFFICE SYMBOL	1. AFOIR-CO	2.	3.	4.	5.
NAME AND GRADE OF ADDRESSEE	Col Taylor 3rd				
	Lt Col Garrett	Geo. F. Schulgen			
		Brig. Gen., USAF			

~~SECRET~~