

Roswell: Inconvenient Facts and the Will to Believe

Karl T. Pflock forward by Dr. Jerry Pournelle

(A debunking story)

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Pflock was a CIA intelligence officer, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense in the Reagan Administration, strategic planner, UFO researcher, and author of both fiction and non-fiction.

Jerry Pournelle: Fiction writer

Pflock seems to be preoccupied with minuta; pages are spent detailing the uncertainty of dates and times. In the chapter "What we really know" continues the time sequence analysis, and adds details that show more uncertainty. Pages of irrelevant detail.

Includes lots of pages questioning kaufmann's account. In Witness, Kaufmann is described in one short sentence as being a fraud.

P 22f:

Not including the government's cover story, there are two narratives of the Roswell incident: the "conventional wisdom"; the other is revisionist, put forward by Randle, Schmitt and Carey.

Conventional wisdom:

July 2:UFO sightings by Dan Wilmot and William Woody; violent thunderstorm during which Mack Brazel hears explosion.

July 3: Brazel discovers debris field with gouge 400-500 ft long

July 6: Brazel makes trip to Roswell with sample of materials from crash. Talks to sheriff Wilcox and radio announcer **Frank Joyce**. Wilcox calls Jesse Marcel at RAAF, who visits Wilcox and Brazel, views the Material, and takes it back to **Blanchard** at RAAF. Marcel and Blanchard decide some type of aircraft may have crashed. In the 1970s **Marcel** claims he and CIC commander **Sheridan Cavitt** escorted Brazel back to the Foster ranch, and went to investigate the debris field the next day, July 7. According to Marcel, he and Cavitt loaded up as much material as they could and headed back to RAAF. Marcel showed the material to his family. In 1993, Marcel Jr described the material. Pflock does not indicate Marcel Jr made any claims of any unusual characteristics of the material, other than "hieroglyphic like" writing on some of the pieces.

Meanwhile Blanchard apparently contacted his superiors in Ft Worth. The matter was quickly passed up the chain of command to SAC command at Andrews AFB, Wash DC. Orders are given by Clements McMullen to fly the materials to Andrews via Ft Worth. That evening, the debris arrived at Ft Worth.

The debris was met by **Col Thomas DuBois** and Col Alan Clark. According to DuBois, the material was immediately flown to Andrews. In a 1991 interview, DuBois recalled that McMullen intended to forward the material to Gen Ben Childlaw, commander of Air Material Command at Wright field.

According to Merl Tucker and Art McQuiddy, and the “highly questionable” claims of Frank Joyce, on July 8 or 9 “may” have visited the newspaper offices and radio stations in Roswell and recovered copies of the original “flying saucer” press release. George Walsh, of KSWO remembered nothing like that. The “corrected” story came to him via the AP article the next day. Author notes other claims have been made of attempts to hush up the story.

July 8: Brazel in interview reports debris unusual: metallic foil, beams like balsa wood, parchment like paper, hard plastic, and single strand fishing line like material. Witnesses report balsa like material that could not be cut or burned, and “memory metal”.

Tues **July 8**, Marcel confers with Blanchard, showing more of the material. Blanchard held his staff meeting earlier than usual, and presented the debris for viewing. Blanchard then apparently called PIO Haut, and dictated his famous press release, which claimed to be in possession of a “flying disc”, which was stored by Brazel. The disc was picked up at the ranchers home and inspected at RAAF and then loaned to higher authorities. This info was sent out to the 2 Roswell newspapers and radio stations. National and international interest was massive and immediate. KSWO director George Walsh broke the story. He recalled in 1993 **that Haut** called him again and said he got a call from the war department to “shut up”.

CIC Captain Cavitt and **Sgt Rickett** went to the Debris field on the Foster ranch. (July 8) Rickett testified that MPs and provost martial Easley were there, and said he heard remarks that this was a sensitive matter not to be talked about. He remembered seeing only foil like pieces.

Possibly on **July 8**, William Woody and his father headed up US 285 north of Roswell to try to get a look at a meteorite. They were surprised to discover armed soldiers blocking off all access off of 285 from 20 to 60 miles north of Roswell.

On July 8, at about 1:30 pm, **Glenn Dennis**, an embalmer and ambulance driver at the Ballard funeral home alleges he received a number of odd phone calls from RAAF about how to preserve bodies, and availability of small coffins.

At about the same time, a B-29 was readied for a flight to Ft Worth, on orders from Blanchard, with a hand picked crew. Robert Porter was the flight engineer and was ordered To help load a number of light weight paper wrapped packages delivered to the plain by staff car. Porter claimed Capt William Anderson said the packages contained parts of a flying saucer. Shirkey was with Blanchard when Marcel and others carried open cardboard boxes to the plane, containing metal, a beam with odd markings on it.

The flight carrying Marcel was probably the second of a “debris lift” that was claimed to total as many as 8 flights purportedly to Wright, Kirtland, and Los Alamos. Also, a flight was claimed to carry a mysterious crate.

In 1990, Robert E. Smith claimed under conditions of high security, he helped load crates on C-54s. The detail was told the crates were from a plane crash. Someone showed him memory metal. One of the planes was alleged to have been piloted by **Capt Oliver “Pappy” Henderson**. Henderson’s widow, Sappho, claimed he told her he delivered his cargo to Wright Field, and that it included several strange bodies which were packed in dry ice.

July 8 5:00 pm: Dennis sees nurse come out of exam room; warned him to leave; threatened by military

Melvin Brown claims to have been posted as a guard at the recovery site and the hangar. His daughter, Bev Bean, claims Brown told family members he saw strange bodies under a tarp on a truck at the ranch. Later, with his CO, he saw a sealed crate in the hangar.

Early evening July 8, Marcel’s flight arrived at Ft Worth and he showed Ramey some of the material from the crash. Marcel alleged that Ramey took him into another room, and when they returned to the debris room, the Roswell debris had been replaced by the remains of a crashed weather balloon. Marcel was ordered to pose with the smashed balloon, and the photo became part of Ramey’s press release, which stated the crashed Roswell object was definitely a weather balloon, and for this reason he cancelled the flight to Wright field.

At about the same time, Brazel had changed his story; that only common objects had been seen, a story that had been broken by AP reporter Jason Kellahin.

More than 4 decades later, retired General DuBose explained that the weather balloon story was a cover up to divert the attention of the press . Author notes: DuBois did not offer any explanation for the diversion, noting that all involved were military pros, and did their jobs without questioning orders.

(DUH)

July 9: Dennis meets nurse who told him of preliminary autopsies on 3 strange bodies; a few months later the nurse allegedly ends up dead.

The crate was moved to a bomb loading pit, and it and its guards were loaded onto a B-29 In 1993, **Robert Slusher** told author the flight was unusual on several counts. It was ordered hastily, the outbound leg was flown at low altitude with pressurization off to Fort Worth. The plane was met by 6 men including 3 MPs and an undertaker that crew member Felix Martucci allegedly recognized. Marcel was on the return flight.

Uncertain date: **Lydia Sleppy**, admin assistant at KOAT Albuquerque, told author she was typing a verbal report **from McBoyle**, part owner and manager at KSWB Roswell regarding Mack Brazel’s discovery into the teletype when suddenly a message appeared which she remembered as “THIS IS THE FBI. YOU WILL

IMMEDIATELY CEASE ALL COMMUNICATIONS” She did not put it on the line because the story had already been scooped.

No date given: Brazel was spirited away by KGFL’s manager Whitmore and taped an interview with him. **TJ Slowie** of the FCC called Whitmore threatening to revoke the stations license if an interview with Mack Brazel was broadcast. The author verified this. The office of NM senator Chevez, or perhaps the office of Clinton Anderson then called to advise that the interview not be broadcast.

Sept 1947: Rickette says he was ordered to work on a follow up study with Lincoln LaPaz, founder and director of the U of New Mexico’s Institute of Meteorites, and scientific consultant to the AF. Rickette claims LaPaz told him he had concluded the craft was extraterrestrial.

It is certain that some of the debris collected at the Foster ranch was flown to Ft Worth. Contemporary press reports, and the July 8 1947 FBI telex message, and other information leave little doubt that material was taken to Wright field. We also have some sensational claims that alien bodies were recovered and taken to Ft Worth and elsewhere, possible Wright field. The first of these did not surface until 30 years later..

Until recently, the only person to claim certain knowledge of a possible transfer of Roswell debris and bodies to Wright field was John C. Tiffany. According to him, sometime in 1947, his father was a crew member on a flight that originated from Wright field and went to Texas, where they picked up some strange debris as well as a thermos like cask and returned them to Wright field. It was claimed his father saw 3 strange bodies. Again, the crew was instructed that this event never happened.

p. 49:

under the Randle revisionist timetable, events such as military discovery of crash and crew, begin to unfold a day or days earlier than the traditional timing. But even the traditional sequence of events is of course false. Major inconsistencies were introduced by inclusion of the Frankie Rowe and Ruben Anaya accounts. Rowe was alleged daughter of **Dan Dawyer**, a (volunteer?) Roswell firefighter. She described threats from the military. As Rowe tells her story, it simply does not fit what is known about the timing of the alleged events, the nature of what and who was fund, and the Army’s actions.

p. 85:

“on finishing my deconstruction “ ... (of the Roswell event), the reader may think “What we dont know” might have been a better title, however the author really wants to change what we know to his perspective.

p. 87:

written accounts for the date Brazel actually found the material is contradictory.

Pg 99:

Rickett testified that MPs and provost martial were at the debris site on July 8, and said he heard remarks that this was a sensitive matter not to be talked about. "based on exaggerations and known errors in Rickett's testimony, it seems likely that he exaggerated the secrecy. Perhaps a certain amount of secrecy was in place.

Pg 101:

Offers conflicting information on "security":

Certain facts suggests a delay in the putting in place security.

Both the reported security and the delay in implementing it are consistent with a mogul balloon interpretation. "It took some time for higher HQ to become aware of what had been discovered, after which it would be reasonable to expect they would want to recover as much material as possible. "

Given Blanchard's role in stirring up unwanted press and public attention, he may have wanted to assure all was being taken care of appropriately. (as he should)

CRASH SITE

An essential element of the Roswell stories is the alleged discovery of a nearly intact crashed UFO and alien bodies. Reportedly, this crash site was located while Blanchard was on the debris field, and the news radioed to him from one of several small reconnaissance planes p 101

Melvin Brown claims to have been posted as a guard at the recovery site and the hangar. His daughter, Bev Bean, claims Brown told family members he saw strange bodies under a tarp on a truck at the ranch. Later, with his CO, he saw a sealed crate in the hangar. (duplicate paragraph)

To date, apart from the Brown-Bean story and a few rather tenuously associated references, everything about the discovery of the (second) site and everything found there comes from Frank Kaufmann, who also named Joseph Osborne and Steve MacKenzie.

Brown's widow and oldest daughter have refused to discuss the matter, and Bean has never responded to requests to sign an affidavit attesting to her account.

Key attributes of description of bodies attributed to Brown by Bean (yellow orange skin with lizard like texture) are inconsistent with what Glenn Dennis was told by the nurse. Brown was a cook, not a security specialist. Given the likely sensitive nature of the task, it seems unlikely he would be assigned to such duty (sounds reasonable).

Loretta Proctor, Juanita Sultemeire and Sally Strickland Tadolini, all neighbors of Brazel, remembered no unusual aircraft activity in the area. (So? They well may have filtered out such events) Loretta Proctor had no knowledge of a second site.

p. 102-103

Author continually brings up “sketchy and highly questionable evidence” multiple times. Author makes no argument RE Pappy Henderson witnesses to flight to Wright field.

Only one person has offered testimony on a second flight.

Discredits account by **Robert Smith**. P. 106

Highly unlikely that more than 4 flights carried debris out of Roswell

Argues against a huge amount of debris p. 107

The Bodies: Principle witness Robert Slusher, backed up by “Tim”, who refused to give his identity.

Discredits “Tim”

The only person to date that has claimed certain knowledge that strange bodies were sealed in a crate that was flown out of Roswell is Kaufmann.

Author asks, if there was a crate, what was in it? We don’t know. Author argues that there likely was no crate nor such flight, because of no supporting testimony or documentation.

gottohere

More questions: Author asks why would a bomber be selected when C-54 transports were available? Just using a standard cargo plane to haul a crate would be much less suspicious. **Reasonable Point; if it is just a crate, why load it in a bomb pit to hide it? P. 109**

Chapter 10: Rickette, LaPaz, and the CIC

Author skeptical of Rickett’s claim to have worked with LaPaz p. 112

One of author’s contacts, Robert Todd, collected papers done by LaPaz. The closest paper had to do with a green fireball LaPaz and Rickett investigated near Roswell.

Chapter 11: Disposing of the Bodies

Only 4 persons claiming firsthand knowledge of alien bodies have been interviewed and publicly identified. Kaufmann, Jim Ragsdale, Lt Col Albert Lovejoy Duran, and Gerald Anderson. Also a “New Mexico Jones” phoned Randle claiming to be an archeologist. There was an alleged third crash site on the Plains of Agustin. No proof that real archeologist W. Curry Holden saw anything terribly unusual when he muttered “I was there and saw it all”.

Neither Ragsdale nor Kaufmann, nor Jones nor Anderson can be considered reliable witnesses.

The rest are second/third hand: Bean, Dugger, relatives, Tiffany. Frank Joyce discredited.

Exon told author his comments about bodies and debris were based solely on rumors he had heard from colleagues at Wright field.

Pappy's little joke p. 124 f

Widow Sappho and daughter Mary Groode, and retired naval officer and dentist Dr. John Kromschroeder testified Pappy told them he flew Roswell debris to Wright field, and at some point saw strange bodies. Krom claimed Pappy told him he had flown both wreckage and bodies to Wright field, and said Pappy also showed him a piece of material from the wreckage. Author says Krom's credibility is shaky due to his beliefs, and that Krom analyzed the metal, passing an electrical current through the sample, causing it to emit a soft blue glow while remaining cold to the touch.

Henderson retired in Roswell and numbered among their friends Glenn Dennis, Walter Haut, and Robert Shirkey and their wives. Henderson was an accomplished practical joker. Jonathan Smith, an associate of Henderson is alleged to have said Henderson delighted in showing people bits of junk and claiming they were from a UFO crash. Claims Krom was a "target" of Pappy's joke. So the Henderson story should be discounted.

Chapter 12 Glenn Dennis

Author states he got to know, like, and trust Dennis in the 1990s. He also found Dennis was well respected in both Roswell and Lincoln. Although many to whom the author spoke found his story hard to swallow, they believed he was telling the truth. 2 witnesses were found that seemed to lend important support to his story: LM Hall, former Roswell chief of Police, and a member of Roswell city council: Dennis mentioned casket request 2 days after it happened. "Clearly Hall's recollections were fragmentary and uncertain."

The claim that the nurse Dennis talked to subsequently died in a plane crash was not substantiated even by Randle.

Author uses selective arguments as a criterion for credibility: He says recollections are often uncertain, then jumps on Dennis about the timing in events when he looks at a newspaper. He continues to supply evidence supporting Dennis' account, including the name of the nurse, Naomi Self. In July 1947, PFC David Wagon was serving as a med tech at Roswell AAF Army hospital. He said he did not remember anything about a crashed saucer incident at RAAF, he did remember a nurse Naomi Self at the hospital, who was transferred out while he was still stationed there. He did not come forward, but was ferretted out by Friedman, and signed an affidavit in 1993.

Then Dennis alleged that the nurse had told her that she had been working with two pathologists from Walter Reed Army hospital. The author alleges that if the pathologists were there, this information would not be needed. However, this argument has several problems. First, even though the call may not have been necessary, it does not mean the call did not happen. There may easily have been a lack of coordinated effort; perhaps the pathologists had not yet arrived, or perhaps the person making the call was not aware of the presence of the pathologists, or perhaps these were just pathologists and had inadequate knowledge of the embalming process. The author also contacted John Sime, who, based on input from Dennis, placed an article in Funeral Director: Embalming ET, in which the nurse states the

pathologists were from Walter Reed. From a brief internet study, although forensic pathologists may be called upon to study embalmed tissue, embalming is not part of their job.

Dennis gave Naomi Self's name to Friedman in 1989. Randle & Schmitt were given this info. R&S claimed they failed to turn up any records of the 5 nurses whose photos were published in the 1974 Roswell AAF yearbook. Another researcher came up with records for the 5 yearbook nurses. Naomi Self was among the missing.

Four of the 5 nurses in the yearbook were deceased. The fifth was in a nursing home. She was interviewed. Yes, she had been at Roswell in July 1947. She remembered the other 4 nurses, but not nurse X (Self), nor Glenn Dennis. Also, she had witnessed nothing to suggest a crash at Roswell or any other unusual goings on. She was also interviewed by an AF Captain and gave the same story.

(Well, maybe she was another who had been frightened into silence)

The author's first interview with Glenn Dennis was 1992. During that interview Dennis said the real name of the nurse was Selfff, and that she may have entered a convent. A letter drafted by author was sent to "sister Naomi" via social security administration. This was returned saying the communication did not meet the agency's requirements.

USAF Captain James McAndrew, the principle investigator of the Roswell incident, and Victor Golubic alleged to have found all nurses names who served at Roswell AAF. There was alleged to be no Naomi Maria Selfff nor any name close to it.

Golubic allegedly did a lineup of photos of nurses in 1947 RAFF yearbook for Wagnon. He allegedly identified one of these "with little doubt" as the one he remembered. He was merely mistaken in his recollection.

Golubic did an exhaustive search for Self. He also interviewed Col. J. Comstock, the Roswell AAF hospital commander in 1947. Comstock remembered nothing. (surprise!!!)

Nurses who worked there before and after recognized the 5 nurses in the yearbook, neither recalled Self.

AAF medical staff morning reports oct 46 to dec 47 showed nothing like Naomi Self. Finally Dennis told Golubic that he had not given the correct name.
P. 128 f.

The USAF's Roswell Report: Case Closed (1997) notes the "real" nurse was first Lt. **Eileen Fanton**, and that she quickly left Roswell due to a medical condition. Fanton is the nurse Wagnon identified in the yearbook.

Author agrees the USAF McAndrews report was flawed, "however, on key issue after key issue, his evidence and analysis are compellingly persuasive. For example, how victims of an air crash 9 years later were misattributed to July 1947 !!!!! BS His hearsay is presented as fact, while other witnesses hearsay is "alleged", "fragmentary and uncertain", and "questionable".

Author is embarrassed: how could he have overlooked such an obvious clue? He wanted to believe.

Robert G. Todd: archival investigator. Establishes that New York U had a Mogul team at Alamogordo. New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology. Dr. Charles Moore had served as balloon project engineer and suggested that parts of the balloon and instrument arrays of a Mogul balloon may have been what Brazel saw. This was rejected out of hand by Friedman and Don Berliner.

Pflock says that New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology Dr. Charles Moore Says what Brazel, in July 9, 1947 Roswell Daily Record article reported of debris, was not just consistent with a Mogul balloon, but "Very closely matched various types of equipment flown by the NYU project and in condition, quantity and distribution was what might be expected to be found where one of the flights had touched down and been dragged along by the wind." P. 144-145.

In June 1994, Pflock was the first to go public with the Mogul Roswell connection. Soon after, in September 1994, the USAF chimed in.

Project Mogel was a classified research project, according to Pflock, intended to determine if a postulated "acoustical duct" in the tropopause could be used to detect rockets passing through the tropopause, as a kind of early warning system.

So the secret technology had to do with sound sensors.

One of the officers working on this program was transferred to AMC at Wright field.

In many pages of excruciating detail, what Pflock suggests is that these balloons were very secret, that their position was tracked and carefully followed by B-17 bombers. Then he reports that there were actually many Mogul launches, enough so that the number is uncertain, and no attempts were made to recover these. Numbered flights were lost, and documentation was also missing for some. On July 7, Flight 11A was launched. It flew for 7 hours before grounding about 15 miles due west of RAAF. "None of the Flight 11A material was recovered." On July 8, the NYU team headed back to New Jersey. About this time, Blanchard was probably dictating his flying disk press release. Project Mogul's hosts undoubtedly quickly became concerned that the project might become compromised as a result of the news coverage of Brazel's discovery, which was likely to be something from one of the numerous unrecovered NYU arrays. Something had to be done to divert the press and public attention. A demonstration of a launch of weather balloons with radar tracking was presented to the local press at RAAF. P. 147-148.

The Mogul group could understand why the debris was thought of as "out of this world", since they had never seen a Polyethylene meteorological balloon. p. 150

yet a balloon is a balloon

The FBI memo telex said that the debris flown to Wright field resembled a weather balloon (no mention of Mogul). This would make sense in terms of Duffey allegedly now being at Wright field. P. 151.

Those who saw and handled the debris discovered by Brazel who have come forward have provided generally consistent descriptions of a variety of materials (all of which are weather balloon like).

p. 152

Whitmore was reluctant to come forward with evidence because he was concerned it might damage the economic results Roswell was beginning to experience from the growing public interest in the crashed saucer story. P 153.

The debris Brazel brought to Roswell was like a weather balloon. The balloon debris could have been of neoprene as well as polyethylene. P 159.

Dr. Marcel wrote to Bill Moore in 1979, noting he omitted a detail: imprinted along the edge of the beams were hieroglyphic type characters. His father agreed and noted they were in pink or purple.

Ironically, it is the strange markings that showed a connection between the Roswell debris and the NYU group and project Mogul. P. 164.

It has been alleged that Brazel was detained for a number of days by the military. Bill Brazel claimed his father was missing for several days. Joyce claimed while Brazel was at the radio station telling his "revised" story, Army people waited for him outside. P. 169. Brazel's daughter did not note that he was ever away. Several witnesses claimed Brazel spent some time at Whitman's home. Whitman's radio station had already been scooped on the story by KSWs, and did not have its broadcast license threatened. **(Unless this was the "real" story)** Brazel's complaint had nothing to do with being physically locked up. It had to do with a private quiet man who suddenly found himself in the spotlight.

p. 169 f.

What of the other claims of threats and intimidation? There are 5: Glenn Dennis, Frankie Rowe, Ruben Anaya, Jim Ragsdale, and Barbara Dugger, daughter of Sheriff Wilcox and his wife. P. 171 f.

Lydia Sleppy's story p. 173 f:

John McBoyle: general manager and part owner of KSWs in Roswell contacted the Secretary of KOAT in Albuquerque Lydia Sleppy with a news story based on Mack Brazel's discovery. As the story was about to be transmitted, a warning, allegedly from the FBI appeared on the teletype to not transmit the story.

"THIS IS THE FBI. YOU WILL IMMEDIATELY CEASE ALL COMMUNICATION" With both McBoyle and a possible witness Karl Lambertz gone, there is no way to verify Sleppy's assertions. Merle Tucker owned KOAT, and told Pflock that Sleppy was a fine upstanding woman, and if that is what she said, there was no doubt in his mind that is how it happened. Earlier Pflock thought the alleged FBI message might have been possible, to protect Project Mogul security. Pflock was told by old time journalists that in the 1940s, send and receive type teletypes definitely had to be set in either send or receive mode. It would have been impossible for an incoming message to interrupt an outgoing message. Also, Roswell author Kal Korff looked into FBI security monitoring in NM in 1947. FBI records allegedly show nothing.

For more than 20 years, Leonard H Stringfield gathered much interesting if unsubstantiated testimony about alleged retrievals of crashed flying saucers and their crews, and the scientific, technical, and medical research carried out. Several of his sources told him about seeing and working on alien bodies and flying saucer crash debris at Wright field, the descriptions of which seem consistent with what is said to have been recovered in the Roswell area in 1947. However, nothing Stringfield ever made public indicated any of these sources have claimed certain knowledge that what they saw was connected with the Roswell incident.

Hundreds of witnesses? P. 175 f.

Pflock says nothing to it. There aren't hundreds of witnesses. He has heard Randle and Schmitt use the number "300" numerous times.

Included in the list of witnesses is Jay West, alleged UPI stringer working in Alamogordo in 1961, who allegedly joined forces with the Holloman AFB PIO who discovered a map in a file which showed a second debris field 2.5 miles east of the Foster ranch site. Other than in the list of interviewees and the timeline, West was given short shrift in Randle and Schmitts books, not even appearing in the index. Pflock tried to track down Jay West, but failed.

Pflock contends that first or second hand witnesses number just 41. Of these, only 23 are known, claim, or can reasonably be thought to have seen physical evidence; debris from the Foster ranch. Of these, only 7 have asserted that what they saw suggested an otherworldly origin.

The curious cases: p. 177 f

"the tendencies of a number of key players to exaggerate, embellish, and just plain lie have had a significant impact on" the public perception of the Roswell issue.

Free lance journalist Gillian Sender determined that a number of Don Schmitt's assertions about his education and occupation have been false. She also pointed out that he was given to embellishing other aspects. P. 179. Some of the statements in the Randle Schmitt books had been shown to be in error, thus compromising Randle's integrity. At first Randle believed Schmitt, but eventually was forced to accept Schmitt's dishonesty, and broke off with him. (this has been independently verified).

Formerly classified record p. 184 f

"it is quite likely that after a thorough review of the formerly classified UFO files available at the time" (1992) he would have bought the official line. Well Mr. Pflock, I have a bridge you might like to buy. Anything from the US gov is suspect. "The government doesn't know what it knows".

The congressional inquiry. Senator Steve Schiff received a letter from the National Archives confirming that it had no documents relative to the Roswell matter. The GAO was asked to help, and GAO officials decided to do a bare bones search, enough to give something for Schiff to show his constituents. On Sept 8 1994, the AF released its report on the results of its investigation. Fancy weather balloon. In 1995, the GAO investigators were told they were out of funding for the investigation, and it was time to

write the report. Schiff was told that during their record searches, the investigators had reviewed RAAF, Fort Worth AAF, and USAAF HQ message traffic at the National Personnel Records Center in St Louis. The GAO reps found no outgoing message traffic from Roswell. After inquiry, they were informed that the RAAF outgoing messages for the period Oct 46 through Dec 79, had been destroyed. The GAO informed the congressional office of this, and advised that the destroyed records were listed on the RAAF document disposition register as permanent, and should not have been destroyed. This info was sent to Schiff's office. On July 7, the GAO received notice that what NPRC reported was in error. In the final GAO text contained no reference to the outgoing messages as permanent messages that should not have been destroyed. "an error that was common during the period in question. In other words, what seemed to be a serious breach of government records management rules turned out to be a bureaucratic oversight," The GAO then did not advise Schiff's office of this new development.... Yet another mistake? **This could also be reasonably seen as another cover up. No wonder people are skeptical of anything the government says. I don't see that Pflock is any more credible than Schmitt.**