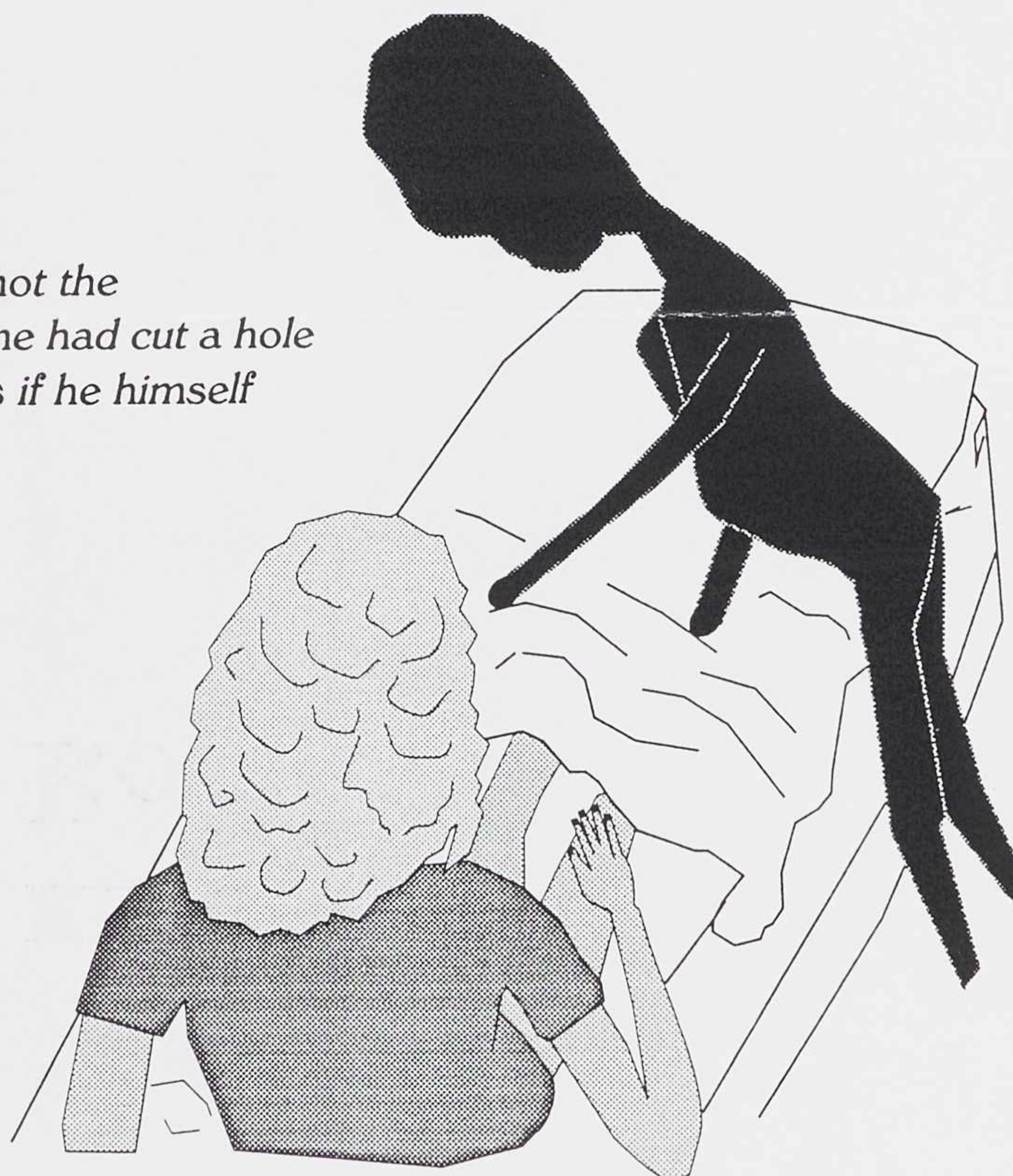
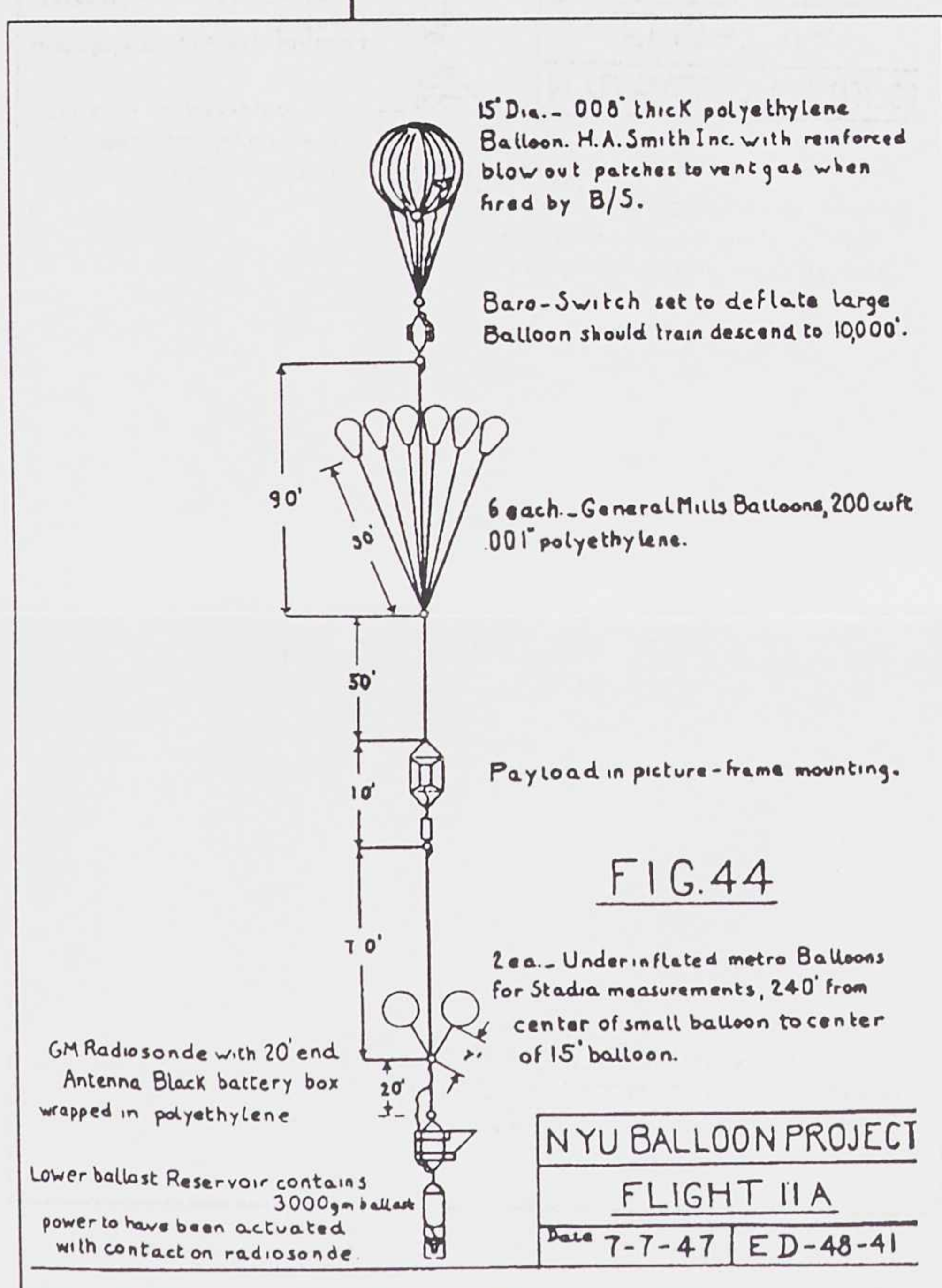


AN EXTRAORDINARY ENCOUNTER IN THE DANDENONG FOOTHILLS

"The creature was black—but not the color black. It was as if someone had cut a hole in matter where he stood or as if he himself was a hole in space."



"The Third Dreaming."
Based on
sketch by
witness.



Project Mogul balloon train launched from Alamogordo, July 7, 1947.

THE AIR FORCE REPORT ON ROSWELL

INTERNATIONAL UFO REPORTER

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THE AIR FORCE REPORT ON ROSWELL: AN ABSENCE OF EVIDENCE

BY MARK RODEGHIER AND MARK CHESNEY

As almost every reader of *IUR* must know by now, on September 8 of this year, the Air Force released a twenty-three page report, entitled *Report of Air Force Research Regarding the "Roswell Incident."* This report is dated July 1994, contains thirty-three attachments numbering hundreds of additional pages, and purports to "stand as the final official Air Force response regarding this matter." The release of this report and its conclusion—that the Roswell debris came from a top-secret balloon project—was widely reported in the media, including by major television networks and the *New York Times*, which ran a cover story on the report in its Sunday edition.

Despite all this attention, the details of the Air Force report and conclusion have not always been made clear. In this article, we will explain the Air Force conclusion and the reasons they provide to support their theory about Roswell. We will also explain why the Roswell research community finds the Air Force hypothesis so weak and internally inconsistent by focusing on the testimony Air Force investigators gathered from a few carefully-chosen witnesses.

The impetus for the Air Force report was the initiation of a General Accounting Office (GAO) investigation early this year, at the request of Rep. Stephen Schiff from New Mexico, as reported in the March/April issue of *IUR*. It is unusual for a government agency that is currently being investigated by the GAO to release a report to the public, as well as to the GAO, long before a GAO inquiry is complete. However, that is only one of the many oddities surrounding this report, as we demonstrate.

Whatever its content, the Air Force report marks a milestone in ufology: Not since Project Blue Book was closed in 1969 has any agency of the government commented at such length on any UFO incident. That the Air Force was forced to do so says much about the depth of investigation and evidence that affirms the unusual nature of the debris recovered near Roswell in July 1947.

It is impossible to print the report in its entirety in these pages, but we begin by reproducing the Executive Summary to provide a clear statement of the Air Force position.

Mark Rodeghier, Ph.D., is scientific director of the Center for UFO Studies. Mark Chesney is a CUFOS research associate.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The "Roswell Incident" refers to an event that supposedly happened in July, 1947, wherein the Army Air Forces (AAF) allegedly recovered remains of a crashed "flying disc" near Roswell, New Mexico. In February, 1994, the General Accounting Office (GAO), acting on the request of a New Mexico Congressman, initiated an audit to attempt to locate records of such an incident and to determine if records regarding it were properly handled. Although the GAO effort was to look at a number of government agencies, the apparent focus was on the Air Force. SAF/AAZ [Security and Special Program Oversight, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force], as the Central Point of Contact for the GAO in this matter, initiated a systematic search of current Air Force offices as well as numerous archives and records centers that might help explain this matter. Research revealed that the "Roswell Incident" was not even considered a UFO event until the 1978–1980 time frame. Prior to that, the incident was dismissed because the AAF originally identified the debris recovered as being that of a weather balloon. Subsequently, various authors wrote a number of books claiming that, not only was debris from an alien spacecraft recovered, but also the bodies of the craft's alien occupants. These claims continue to evolve today and the Air Force is now routinely accused of engaging in a "cover-up" of this supposed event.

The research located no records at existing Air Force offices that indicated any "cover-up" by the USAF or any indication of such a recovery. Consequently, efforts were intensified by Air Force researchers at numerous locations where records for the period in question were stored. The records reviewed did not reveal any increase in operations, security, or any other activity in July, 1947, that indicated any such unusual event may have occurred. Records were located and thoroughly explored concerning a then-TOP SECRET balloon project, designed to attempt to monitor Soviet nuclear tests, known as Project Mogul. Additionally, several surviving project personnel were located and interviewed, as was the only surviving person who recovered debris from the original Roswell site in 1947, and the former

continued on page 20

another passed. They came to a bridge with a sharp turn following it almost immediately. Farther along this section the trio stopped. As all this was going on, Bill's vision was impaired. Obviously he had some type of vision as he was driving, but he was unable to remember seeing the UFO. The two women with him recall the UFO clearly, and their descriptions closely match Kelly's.

In some unexplained manner Bill was isolated from the central experience. He has conscious recall of smells and sounds and remembers that a lot of activity was going on. He does not recall seeing anything. He subsequently underwent hypnosis, which expanded his apparent recollections to seeming onboard components, but once again these were through the senses of smell and hearing only.

The two women did not think of theirs as an "abduction" experience. They felt as if they had exercised free will all through it. Yet the principal element of their onboard experience was a form of examination—not, however, visually remembered. Other parts of their onboard experience exist in visual images and conscious memory. Hypnosis in their cases appears to have only reinforced what they recall already.

The entities did not speak and provided very little information. Neither woman saw the other or any of the others while in the alien environment presumably aboard the UFO. Curiously, each was still aware of what was happening to her companion, ostensibly through psychic means.

The trio apparently did not have the complex background experiences described by Kelly. Their experience seem limited only to the August 8 encounter.

There is also some physical evidence. PRA found a possible related ground trace and low-level magnetic anomaly at the encounter site.

COMMENT

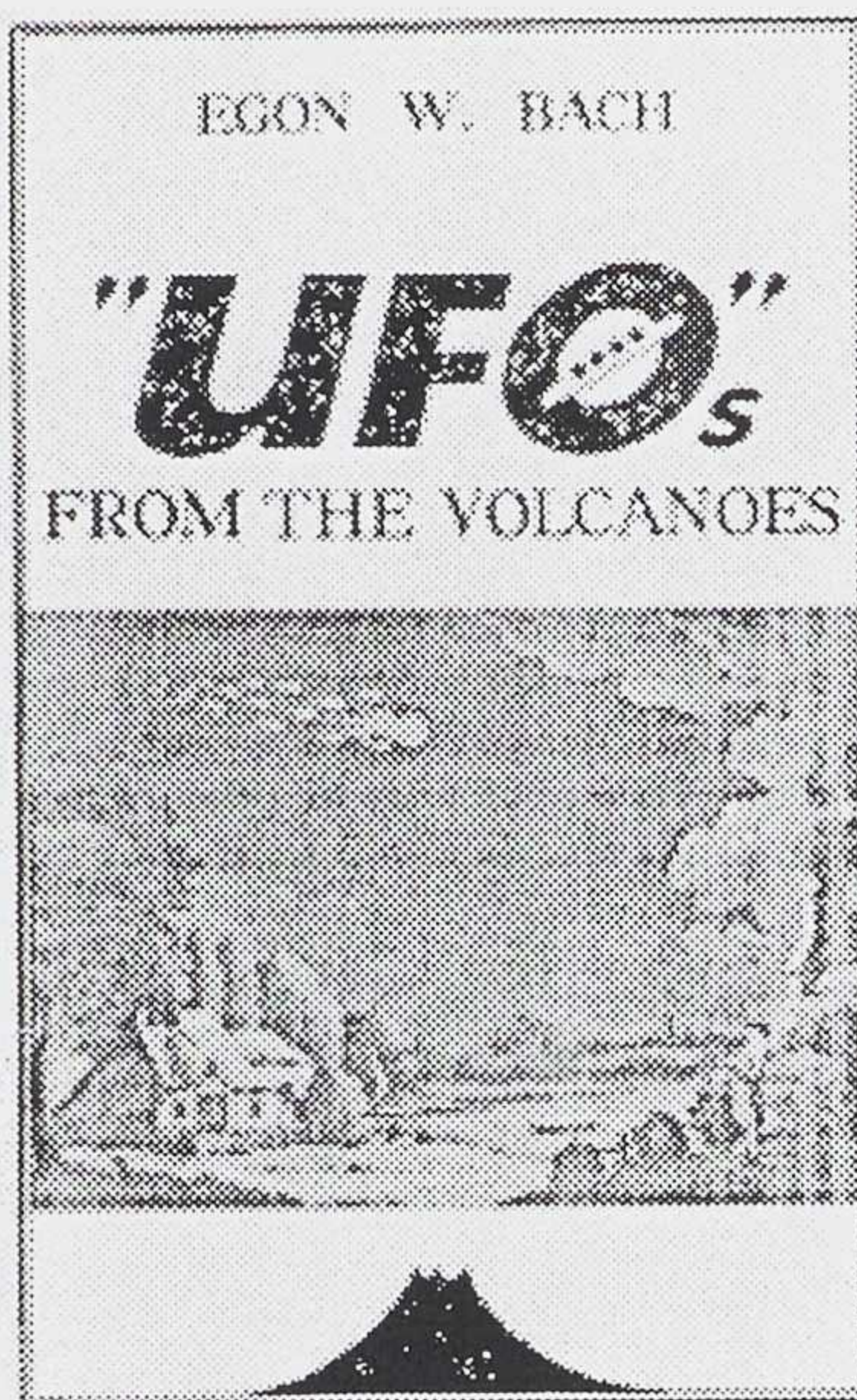
Kelly has gone on to write her own account of the experience and its difficult aftermath. In October 1994 John Auchettl and PRA, whose investigative thoroughness is to be commended, released a comprehensive report on the affair.

In this emotionally explosive area it is easy for people to get caught up in less than satisfactory situations while they attempt to understand extraordinary experiences. I hope this event and the documentation that flows from it will be of some help to others in similar situations.

The victims of these experiences must not be unrealistically encouraged by advocates of an alien presence; nor, at the other extreme, should they be ridiculed by the skeptical among us. They should be helped to deal with their experiences, whether those experiences turn out to be prosaic or profound in origin.

The second part of this report will review the PRA report and examine in detail the accounts of the other group of witnesses. It will also consider the physical evidence and provide reflections on the nature and meaning of this event. ♦

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AIR FORCE REPORT—continued from page 3

officer who initially identified the wreckage as a balloon. Comparison of all information developed or obtained indicated that the material recovered near Roswell was consistent with a balloon device and most likely from one of the Mogul balloons that had not been previously recovered. Air Force research efforts did not disclose any records of the recovery of any "alien" bodies or extraterrestrial materials.

There are two important points to note immediately. It is clear from this summary that the Air Force couldn't find any physical evidence that proves or documentation that clearly states that a balloon from Project Mogul was recovered by rancher Mac Brazel or officers from the 509th Bomb Group. Second, the Air Force has no Mogul balloon material from 1947 to show to witnesses to provide a positive identification; given the many years since the project ended, it is not surprising that no material can be located. Still, without such confirmation, the Air Force explanation relies upon inference from verbal testimony, not solid, hard evidence.

THE AIR FORCE CONCLUSION

Given this lack of evidence, how can the Air Force conclude that the debris near Roswell was from Project Mogul? The key statement in the Executive Summary is the phrase "Comparison of all information developed or obtained." This statement does not say "Comparison of all information available" about the incident, and that is the crucial omission (and admission) of the Air Force investigators. The Air Force certainly read almost all major publications on Roswell, including books by Randle and Schmitt, Friedman and Berliner, and the *Roswell Report* published by CUFOS, so they were aware of the many witnesses interviewed by the investigators. Nevertheless, they confined their interviews to only two former Air Force personnel: Sheridan Cavitt, the Counter-Intelligence Corps officer who accompanied Jesse Marcel to the ranch site; and Irving Newton, the weather officer at Carswell AFB in Fort Worth who identified the debris in Ramey's office as a standard weather balloon. They also interviewed three surviving members of Project Mogul.

Given the many, many persons who have been identified as firsthand or secondhand Roswell witnesses, that the Air Force interviewed only five people is truly astonishing. Two key former military personnel whom they did not interview were General Arthur Exon, who confirmed the presence of two sites and a gouge in the ground, and Jesse Marcel, Jr., who handled the debris his father brought home. Nor did they try to interview any of the other living military witnesses mentioned in the two books by Randle and Schmitt, including Walter Haut, who distributed the press release and still lives in Roswell.

Many Roswell witnesses have passed away, but interviews with some were recorded before their deaths. One would expect that the Air Force investigators would be interested in such material, but they never requested the tapes on which Bill Rickett, former second-in-command to Cavitt, discussed his knowledge of the crash and recovery, or the tapes on which Edwin Easley, Provost Marshall at Roswell in 1947, admitted that he was still sworn to secrecy about the event (which would not be true for Project Mogul after all these years).

Except for Project Mogul personnel, the Air Force also decided not to interview civilians with knowledge of the event, including Glenn Dennis, the mortician who claims he talked to a nurse who assisted with autopsies on alien bodies; Bill Brazel, son of Mac Brazel; or Loretta Proctor, a former neighbor of Mac, who saw some of the debris and talked to Mac about it.

The Air Force's explanation for their curious lack of interest in certain witnesses is explained on page eight of the report:

While the historical document search was in progress, it was decided to attempt to locate and interview several persons identified as still living who could possibly answer questions generated by the research. . . . Again, the focus was on interviewing persons that could address

specific issues raised by research and no consideration was given to try and locate every alleged witness claimed to have been contacted by the various authors. For example, one of the interviewees thought vital to obtain an official signed, sworn statement from was Sheridan Cavitt, Lt Col, USAF (Retired) who is the last living member of the three persons universally acknowledged to have recovered material from the Foster Ranch. Others were also interviewed as information developed.

We surely couldn't expect the Air Force to interview every person named in the literature on Roswell, but to have interviewed only five persons calls into question the serious intention and true goal of the investigation.

The Air Force investigators did examine thousands of pages of documents. They found no mention of the Roswell incident and the recovery of any debris, except known documents such as the FBI telex of July 8, 1947. Nor, as noted above, did they find any documents that conclusively linked Project Mogul to the Roswell debris, even when they obtained private records and, in one instance, a professional diary of A. P. Crary, another Project Mogul staffer.

How, then, did the Air Force decide that a Project Mogul balloon was the source of the Roswell debris? Even though their reasoning is not laid out this neatly in the report, here are the key facts as the Air Force sees them:

1. Their search of official records turned up no "information that the 'Roswell Incident' was a UFO event." Nor was there any evidence for the existence of any classified program that is concerned with the storage or exploitation of the debris from Roswell, assuming it was from an alien spacecraft.

2. There is "no indication in official records from the period that there was heightened military operational or security activity which should have been generated if this was, in fact, the first recovery of materials and/or persons from another world."

3. Project Mogul was flying instruments from Alamogordo Army Air Field (now Holloman Air Force Base) whose purpose was classified top secret. These instruments were flown on huge balloon trains composed of many balloons and radar reflectors and so would have provided a substantial amount of potentially unusual debris.

4. Sheridan Cavitt claimed, in his interview of May 1994, that he immediately recognized the debris as part of a balloon.

5. Irving Newton, in July of this year, and consistent with what he has maintained all along, stated that what he saw in General Ramey's office was debris from a balloon.

6. The story about the Roswell event in the July 9 edition of the *Roswell Daily Record*, quoting Mac Brazel, provides a description of the debris that is reasonably consistent with Mogul balloon material.

7. The photos of debris taken in General Ramey's office are consistent with material from a balloon and radar reflector, and Mogul staffers shown the photos felt the material could have been from one of their balloons.

8. *Some* of the witness testimony is consistent with material from Mogul balloon material, such as the alleged use of a purplish-pink tape with symbols on it to hold the assembly together.

WHAT ROSWELL WAS NOT

Before reviewing the testimony and reasoning the Air Force used in the report, we note that the Air Force investigation actually supports the work of Randle and Schmitt, who have previously been able to show that the Roswell object could not have been a V-2 rocket, an experimental aircraft or aircraft crash, or an atomic accident of some kind. The Air Force found no evidence that the Roswell incident was caused by any of these terrestrial sources, which is further proof of the quality of prior investigation on Roswell by UFO researchers. The upshot of this elimination of other terrestrial sources by the Air Force is that there remains *only one possible conventional source* of the Roswell debris: a Project Mogul balloon train.

PROJECT MOGUL

Although reports in the media, and the Air Force report itself, seem to indicate that the balloon found near Roswell was a top-secret Mogul balloon, the story is more complicated than that. Project Mogul was designed to determine whether acoustic devices could detect atmospheric shock waves from Soviet nuclear explosions. In 1947 the Soviets had not yet successfully exploded an atomic device, but we knew they were working to develop this capability. Since it was at that time not possible to fly spy planes easily over Soviet territory, we needed another long-range method of monitoring their atomic tests, and one idea was a balloon-borne, low-frequency acoustic device that was developed by personnel connected with New York University. The project was eventually abandoned when the concept was found to be unworkable. Several flights were made in June and July of 1947 that could conceivably be the source of the Roswell debris.

Two types of flights were conducted by the project. One type was a test of the actual Mogul device and associated instrumentation; the other was labeled a "service flight" by Project Engineer Charles Moore and was not always logged. All flights seem to have been accounted for, in one way or another, except for Flights 2 through 4, and Flight 9. Although Flight 9 was much closer in time to the recovery of debris, the Air Force suggests that Flight 4 was the source of the debris. Given the existing Mogul records, it is clear that Flight 4 would have been launched no later than June 4. We return to this point below.

These earlier flights used neoprene meteorological balloons. The report notes that "Professor Moore stated that the neoprene balloons were susceptible to degradation in the sunlight, turning from a milky white to a dark brown. He described finding remains of balloon trains with reflectors

and payloads that had landed in the desert: the ruptured and shredded neoprene would 'almost look like dark gray or black flakes or ashes after exposure to the sun for only a few days.'" To remain at constant altitude, a Mogul balloon actually consisted of several balloons, as shown on the front cover of this issue. This multiballoon array with associated radar reflectors, the Air Force suggests, came down on the Foster ranch and was found by Mac Brazel on June 14.

They base this date on the story in the July 9 *Roswell Daily Record*, where Brazel is quoted at length. In fact, the Air Force relies heavily upon this newspaper story, the photos in Ramey's office, and their interviews with Cavitt and Mogul personnel.

THE REPORT'S INTERNAL INCONSISTENCIES

One way to criticize and expose the weaknesses of the Air Force investigation is to demonstrate the implausibility of certain conclusions or statements. Another is to bring evidence to bear from other witnesses and sources that undermines the evidence presented in the report. A third, which we pursue in this section, is to show that there are serious problems of contradictory testimony and evidence *within the report itself* that call into question the Mogul explanation. To keep this article from running on endlessly, we focus here only on the most glaring inconsistencies.

Extent of the debris. Sheridan Cavitt's signed statement to Colonel Richard Weaver claims "The area of this debris was very small, about 20 feet square." The July 9 newspaper article that the Air Force uses as evidence quotes Brazel as stating that "The rubber [from the balloon] was smoky gray in color and scattered over an area about 200 yards in diameter." These statements can't be made to match. One of them must be wrong.

General appearance of the debris. Flight 4, if it was the cause of the debris, must have lain in the sun for at least ten days (from June 4 to June 14). Professor Charles Moore stated flatly that after some exposure to the sun, neoprene would turn into "dark gray or black flakes or ashes." Neither Cavitt in his interview, nor Brazel in the newspaper story, described finding this type of debris, even though the sun in June in New Mexico is quite intense at the high altitude of the Foster ranch. Once again, key witnesses provide contradictory testimony.

Type of balloon. Brazel told the newspaper reporters from the *Daily Record* that "he 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." This statement has never been possible 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, despite the highly classified nature of Mogul. Flight 4 simply consisted of several standard balloons. This is evident as well from the testimony gathered from Irving Newton (assuming he was

viewing debris from Flight 4), who stated that "this was a balloon and a RAWIN target [the radar reflector]." Additionally, in his signed statement made during his interview, Cavitt claimed that "I remember recognizing this material as being consistent with a weather balloon." The Air Force can't have it both ways. Brazel said the stuff did not resemble a weather balloon; Cavitt and Newton say it did.

Symbols on the debris. According to Colonel Albert Trakowski, the Air Force project officer for Mogul, a purplish-pink tape with flower and heart symbols on it was used to hold some of the flimsy Mogul balloon train together. In his newspaper interview, Brazel does mention "some tape with flowers printed upon it" that had been used in the construction. However, Cavitt, who must have had a good, long look at the debris during the recovery, stated at one point that "I do not remember any writing at all on the thing [debris]." Even later, after being further prompted by Colonel Weaver, the interviewer, he still said, "I don't remember anything like that." If Cavitt's memory is correct, a major part of the Air Force evidence is discredited. And if we are to discount his testimony on this point, why should we accept his statements about other aspects of the event?

Once again, we have contradictory evidence and testimony within the Air Force report, requiring us to accept testimony selectively from one source or another if we are to agree with the Air Force explanation.

Many other oddities could be mentioned, but one more must suffice. Cavitt said that he never met Brazel, but he also admitted recovering material from the debris field. One of us (MR) knows full well how difficult it is to find the debris field without guidance from a local. There is no way that Marcel and Cavitt could have driven from Roswell to the debris field without being shown the way—all the way—by Mac Brazel. That being the case, then Cavitt certainly did meet Brazel. If his memory is so poor about such an obvious fact, what else is he misremembering or still not telling?

THE REPORT'S LOGICAL INCONSISTENCIES

The most glaring, we believe, are the radically different evaluations of the debris by Marcel and Colonel Blanchard, commanding officer at Roswell Army Air Field. If Cavitt so easily recognized the debris as a downed balloon, as did Irving Newton in Fort Worth, why didn't Marcel and Blanchard? There is no logical explanation, especially because we have to assume that Cavitt and Marcel did not stand mute on the debris field, but instead talked about the material and its possible origin. And if they talked at all, then Marcel and Blanchard should at least have been cautious about going public.

The Air Force, in its report, is aware of the difficulty of explaining Blanchard's and Marcel's actions. The best they can suggest is "that there was over-reaction by Colonel Blanchard and Major Marcel." Over-reaction indeed! Now there's an understatement. The boys at Roswell put out a

press release, informing the world that the balloon they captured was a flying disc and jeopardizing the security of Project Mogul, even though the head counterintelligence officer has told them the debris is from a balloon, and the best explanation is "over-reaction." This explanation is made even more ludicrous by the successful careers that Marcel, and especially Blanchard, had in the Air Force after this monumental blunder, which should have resulted in instant demotion for them if their actions were what the Air Force is now claiming.

It is clear from their testimony that neither Moore nor Athelstan Spilhaus, former director of the NYU Balloon Project, heard of the Roswell incident until approached by investigators. This is simply not believable if the Roswell incident was caused by one of the Project Mogul balloon flights. The events at Roswell must have been a notorious and embarrassing incident for the Army Air Force. For security reasons, it is inconceivable that key Mogul personnel were not told the Roswell debris was definitely a Mogul flight. There would undoubtedly be discussions about better security arrangements after this well-publicized farce (which came close to blowing Mogul's cover). Yet Moore did not remember that Mogul had caused the Roswell incident when Bill Moore interviewed him around 1980, and Spilhaus says he was unaware of the incident until contacted this year by the Air Force. That the Air Force does not address this issue is very troubling.

A third point which doesn't make much sense, if the Air Force theory is correct, is that Jesse Marcel and his family kept some of the debris after the incident and even showed it to the Cavitts. Mary Cavitt, Sheridan Cavitt's wife, sat in on the Air Force interview, just as she had done during Randle and Schmitt's interviews. At two points, she stated that Jesse brought out material when the Cavitts were visiting. After her interjection, Cavitt himself said, "I remember. He could have had some there at the house and it was, it looked like a foil of some sort, and he could have tried to burn that and it didn't burn very well. I don't know."

Look closely at Cavitt's statement. First he said he remembered. Then he qualified his statements with the word "could," and finally he ended with "I don't know." This sounds to us like a man forced by the admissions of his wife to discuss an issue he would have preferred to avoid.

The key question is this: If Jesse Marcel knew that the material he and Cavitt recovered was from a balloon, either weather or Mogul, would he have kept some of the debris around the house and brought it out and still played around with it, as if there was something special about it? Obviously not, if the debris was only from a standard balloon, since weather balloons were common in the Air Force. But if the debris really had strange properties, then he might keep it around for later viewing and study, only showing it to other military personnel, like Sheridan Cavitt, who had accompanied him to the site. And, too, he might keep it because he knew the public explanation for Roswell was a cover story, one that had used him as a scapegoat, so he wanted to retain

evidence to prove his original evaluation was correct.

INVESTIGATIVE WEAKNESSES

By now it should be apparent that 1) the Air Force cannot prove that debris from a Mogul balloon train was the cause of the Roswell incident, and 2) the report is self-contradictory and logically inconsistent. The Air Force was quick in their report to criticize the work of UFO researchers because "almost all their information came from verbal reports many years after the alleged incident occurred. . . . Most, however, related their stories in their older years, well after the fact." That description applies almost perfectly to the Air Force report, which relies nearly exclusively upon such evidence.

Even though Project Mogul documentation exists, there is no paper or physical evidence to prove conclusively that a purplish-pink tape, for example, was used in constructing the balloon trains. Yes, former Mogul personnel claim it was so, but their statements are simply "verbal reports many years after the alleged incident occurred." The same is true for all the critical elements that might link Project Mogul to Roswell.

Colonel Weaver, head of the Air Force investigation, admitted as much to Cavitt during the interview. He stated, in response to Cavitt's wishing him good luck at convincing people of the Mogul explanation, that " . . . it is going to be difficult, because like I say we have nothing other than this one formerly classified project that was occurring out there at the same time that was even a little bit 'funny,' if you will." This is a telling admission of weakness because, *if* the source of the Roswell debris was something unusual but conventional, *and* there was only one project going on in New Mexico that might have caused it, *why* should it be difficult to convince us that this project—Mogul—was the cause? The answer, as Weaver must be aware, is that the Air Force case is weak. They, like the UFO investigators they criticize, rely on verbal reports and selective use of existing accounts.

What makes the Air Force report inferior to the best Roswell investigations is its refusal to use all the available testimony, especially their star witnesses. If, as the Air Force claims, time makes memories hazy, then you would expect them to use statements from Charles Moore from around 1980 rather than 1994, since Moore's memory 14 years ago is likely to be more accurate. This is particularly true because, in the meantime, he has read much UFO material by his own admission.

However, the Air Force completely ignores the following key statement Charles Moore gave to Bill Moore in 1980: "Based on the description you just gave me, I can definitely rule this out [that Roswell could be a weather or other scientific balloon]. There wasn't a balloon in use back in '47, or even today for that matter, that could have produced debris over such a large area or torn up the ground in any way. I have no idea what such an object might have been, but I can't believe a balloon would fit such a descrip-

tion." That is a damning statement that completely refutes the Mogul explanation. Since the Air Force couldn't explain why a key witness has changed his testimony, they found it convenient to ignore previous interviews. We though, are not bound by such artificial restrictions, so have to question why Charles Moore has now changed his mind. In any case, we usually accept the first statements made by a witness, before any contamination has set in. On that basis, Project Mogul could not have been the cause of the Roswell debris.

There is one other flagrant lacuna that confirms to us, at least, that the Air Force was not interested in conducting an in-depth investigation into Roswell: the lack of thoughtful and insightful questions by Weaver as he interviewed Cavitt. Earlier we noted the bizarre situation in which Cavitt was able to recognize balloon debris immediately, but Marcel and Blanchard could not. Since this is such a puzzle, you would expect a competent interviewer to ask Cavitt what he told Marcel and what Marcel said in return as they discussed the debris on the ranch. But this matter was never raised by Weaver, making it obvious that he was not interested in pursuing every potentially important lead. Nor did he delve, after Mary Cavitt's comments, into what the Cavitts knew about the debris that Marcel kept at his home. It should have been obvious that the nature of that debris was crucial to the investigation.

We have demonstrated how little compelling evidence there is for the Air Force's theory that a Project Mogul balloon array caused the Roswell incident. Why, then did much of the media so blindly accept the Air Force's conclusion? A full answer to that question must await another article, but we can note here the double standard applied to the UFO subject by the press. Just imagine that the Air Force had released a report on some other topic, a report in which they 1) admitted that originally they had lied, and 2) the "real" explanation was still fairly similar to the lie. Can anyone believe that the American press, given their general distrust of the military, and the history of government cover-ups during the Cold War, would automatically believe the new explanation? Yet that is exactly what much of the press has done with Roswell. It truly does boggle the mind.

The Air Force report has not halted the GAO investigation or reduced the resolve of Rep. Schiff, who told CUFOS that he is determined to continue his efforts at learning the truth about Roswell. We thank and applaud him for his resolve and political courage. In this article, we have criticized the Air Force report without resorting to much of the evidence collected by investigators over the past fifteen years. When that information is brought to bear, the superficial nature and inherent bias of the report are even more apparent. Although it is very helpful to have Sheridan Cavitt on the record, as well as the Air Force itself, the Air Force report is useful for little else, and it does not contribute toward solving the puzzle of the nature of the debris found near Roswell in 1947. That is truly a shame, given what could have been accomplished. ♦

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