
FRANK KAUFMANN RECONSIDERED

TWO SCENARIOS, BY KEVIN D. RANDLE AND MARK RODEGHIER

Frank Kaufmann, Roswell Witness

by Kevin D. Randle

We (my former partner Don Schmitt and I) had no inkling Frank Kaufmann was a potential Roswell witness. He was a former executive vice president of the Roswell Chamber of Commerce and was well-known in the community. He had been involved in many other business and industrial-development activities throughout his career. Nor was he listed as a member of the military in the Roswell Army Air Field yearbook for 1947, our first source to identify prospective witnesses.

Relatively early in our investigation, however, Kaufmann was pointed out to us by Walter Haut (author of the famed Roswell press release), who told us that Frank was someone we needed to interview. Later, Haut suggested that anything Frank told us could be believed.

And Frank told us quite a bit.

KAUFMANN'S STORY

Frank claimed to have been involved from the very beginning, when the Roswell case was just a matter of a UFO seen flitting through the skies of New Mexico. He established a radar watch at White Sands Proving Ground, on the orders of an Army general that he never identified, but hinted might have been Martin F. Scanlon, or maybe the mysterious Robert Thomas. Twenty-four hours later, the watch was canceled and Kaufmann returned to Roswell.

Then, Kaufmann told us, late in the evening of July 4, 1947, the radar return seemed to explode and showed debris falling to the ground. He suggested at the time that the scope had blossomed into a light that slowly faded, meaning that the object had exploded. This implied that Kaufmann's radar watch had continued at the Roswell base and that he had seen it happen.

In fact, early on, after I challenged one point of his story, Kaufmann gave me a document, part of a log that he claimed had been kept during the beginning of the event in July 1947. It seemed to confirm that the object had crashed.

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It was a thin log, not exactly like those I had kept during Air Force exercises, but then, what's done during an exercise is not necessarily what happens during an actual operation.

Key to that log was an entry from July 2 that read:

WH SANDS - BLIP ALERT WH SANDS - ROW
[Roswell] - ABQ [Albuquerque] - SANDIA TO ROW
- THOMAS - FLETCH - SMITH. BLANCHARD -
RAMEY - SCANLON - PROCEED TO AREA 24 -
NDE 88 COMD 248A9 ANO PROCEED, FULL
ALERT.

And on July 4, 1947:

OBJECT DOWN - 2317 [meaning at 11:17 p.m.] RA-
DAR TARGET GONE.

The log was handwritten and covered only one side of a piece of paper, but if we could confirm any of it, this was an important bit of documentation. Furthermore, it provided additional names of those who were part of what he would later call his "Group of Nine."

Kaufmann went on to relate details of the recovery operation of the Roswell object. He, along with a limited number of others, was ordered to the scene. He said that they had gone north from Roswell, then turned to the west, crossing the open desert until they came to a fence line. They broke through the fence and continued until they arrived at the spot where they eventually found the nearly intact spacecraft and the bodies of the alien flight crew.

Here was evidence that the Roswell wreckage was of interstellar origin. Tales of weather balloons and secret terrestrial research projects were eliminated, if Kaufmann's tale could be validated.

He said that he joined a central core of nine men, highly trained experts in various fields who were brought together to investigate the crash and clean up the mess. Among these experts was Warrant Officer Robert Thomas—or maybe he was really Brigadier General Robert Thomas, or maybe he became a general later—but in 1947 he was just Major Robert Thomas. It didn't really matter, because Thomas had the authority to assume any guise needed for the security of the mission. Thomas was even mentioned in the limited log that Kaufmann had given me.

With Kaufmann's expert help, Thomas and his team recovered the craft, picked up the bodies, and took every-

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Frank Kaufmann Exposed

by Mark Rodeghier

Given the uncertainty about Kaufmann's testimony, I was anxious to attempt to resolve the matter. I was able to visit Roswell along with two other Roswell investigators (one of whom was Don Schmitt—the other prefers for personal reasons not to be identified) and meet with Juanita Kaufmann, Frank's widow. Because of her long acquaintance with Schmitt, she allowed us access to her husband's office and papers, for which we are very grateful. That she did so, given the results of our investigation, demonstrates that she was as much in the dark about the truth of her husband's story as were Roswell investigators.

KAUFMANN'S MILITARY RECORD

Kaufmann had shown his military record to several investigators over the years and had claimed that he was involved in some type of intelligence work, which explained his knowledge of the military's Roswell cover-up. The document he had shown investigators was a copy of his Separation Qualification Record (hereafter the SQR), the standard discharge document from military service in that era.

As Kaufmann had said, the SQR listed his date of discharge as October 30, 1945. Like so many soldiers, he soon left the service after World War II ended. His ranks (grade) are shown as rising from private, to sergeant, to master sergeant, and finally to non-commissioned officer (NCO/IC).

This last point is odd, since NCO/IC is not a grade, but a position, and is an inappropriate designation in the grade boxes. It is a mistake that anyone with a military background should recognize immediately.

For those who know the format of this document, there is a second peculiarity in the last column, which lists his Military Occupational Specialty, or MOS. Each MOS has a number associated with it, but Kaufmann's have no numbers. Instead, what is listed in each slot is what seems to be a command or headquarters at which he was located. The acronym AIRD appears twice (and in a note below), and could refer to the Air Intelligence Requirements Division in the Army Air Forces. If so, this could confirm Kaufmann's claimed work in intelligence duties. The abbreviation "Spec" appears three times and would seem to indicate "special."

The bottom of an SQR lists a summary of a soldier's military occupations. Here again, the word "special" appears, with Kaufmann having both a Special Assignment and a Special Order. The strikethrough marks through the words "Special Assignment" are puzzling. Further, the typical

summary of military occupations repeats some of the MOS numbers, but Kaufmann's lists none.

These lacunae in the SQR are indeed perplexing, but we don't need to probe deeper to explain them. Instead, we can turn to Kaufmann's *original* SQR, reproduced in Figure 1. This document is radically different from the SQR he had shown to researchers.

His ranks are not the same, as he went from private to corporal to staff sergeant, but never became a master sergeant. His MOS listings are completely different, and they correctly include an MOS number with each specialty. He entered the service as a basic trainee, like almost everyone. But he then became, in turn, a clerk-typist, a classification specialist, and an administrative specialist. No job is listed in intelligence or with AIRD.

Fig. 1. Kaufmann's real Separation Qualification Record.

Given the job title, it might appear that a classification specialist could be involved with intelligence matters, perhaps in classifying various military documents. However, in the summary section at the bottom of the page, we see that this work involved classifying and placing enlisted personnel in various departments. In other words, Kaufmann functioned in personnel at the Roswell base. The notations about "Special Assignment" and "Special Order" do not appear in the summary section.

If you look closely at the SQR in Figure 1, you can observe mottling or discoloration in the document, as in the box for grade. There is also extensive mottling in the MOS column. A close examination of the original indicates that

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the discoloration has probably been caused by rubber cement or some other adhesive, used to attach another document on top of this one to create the fake SQR Kaufmann showed to investigators.

To put it quite plainly, Frank Kaufmann created an altered version of an official document to present a false version of his military career consistent with his claims about his involvement with the events at Roswell. His supposed work in intelligence was used to explain how he came to be so knowledgeable about what crashed at Roswell and the subsequent military cover-up.

THE ROSWELL DOCUMENTS

As explained by Kevin Randle in the first section of this article, Kaufmann has shown investigators other documents that purportedly were actual military records about the recovery of the Roswell object. He never allowed anyone to make copies of these documents, and they were shown fleetingly to investigators, which never provided enough time to copy or memorize their contents.

The most sensational of the documents was a memo from Edwin D. Easley, the provost marshal at the base, reporting on the security related to the recovery and about two diversionary sites created as part of the cover-up.

Although we did not find an original copy of this document, which was on older paper from the postwar era, we did find a copy, which is reproduced as Figure 2. Its contents, if true, are verification of the fact that a craft was recovered at Roswell. Note the graphic in the left-hand corner that asks people to buy war bonds. This type of graphic was used on stationery during the war and afterwards. The document contains no classification markings, which would violate standard document creation regulations.

Kaufmann had alluded to other documents about the recovery that he had in his possession. Figures 3 and 4 present two other documents (also photocopies) that we found in his records.

Figure 3 shows a memo, dated September 25, 1947, signed by the mysterious Robert Thomas, said to have been heavily involved in the recovery and cover-up. Thomas headed the "Group of Nine" who was in charge of events in the aftermath of the recovery. The names of these men are listed in this document, including that of Frank Kaufmann.

Figure 4 is a document dated two months earlier, even before the Easley document, which also lists the nine men and refers to some of the same identifiers (such as "723") as did the Thomas document. This document, signed by Major Lester Garrigues, states that, by order of Colonel Blanchard, the nine men are relieved from duty on the Project AIRD 723, which is the recovery of the craft at Roswell.

Only photocopies were located of these three documents, making it more difficult to check the authenticity directly. Major Edwin Easley is long dead, so he cannot be asked about the document bearing his signature. Major Robert Thomas has never been located, and Kaufmann did not cooperate in helping to find him, although he claimed to still be in touch.

The Roswell yearbook from 1947 lists no Lester Garrigues at the base, and no one by that name had been interviewed or mentioned in connection with Roswell. But Frank Kaufmann had other documents in his possession, at least one of which was signed by a Lester Garrigues. That document, dated March 7, 1947, concerned an efficiency-rating training conference that Kaufmann was to attend.

Since Lester Garrigues seemed to be a real person, I instituted a search for him via the usual resources on the Internet. Given his somewhat unusual last name, it took little time for me to find him living in a western state, happily retired with his wife. I called him, and despite his age, he has a lively manner, still travels extensively, and has even visited the museum in Roswell!

After I explained our investigation, he agreed to review the documents we had and to

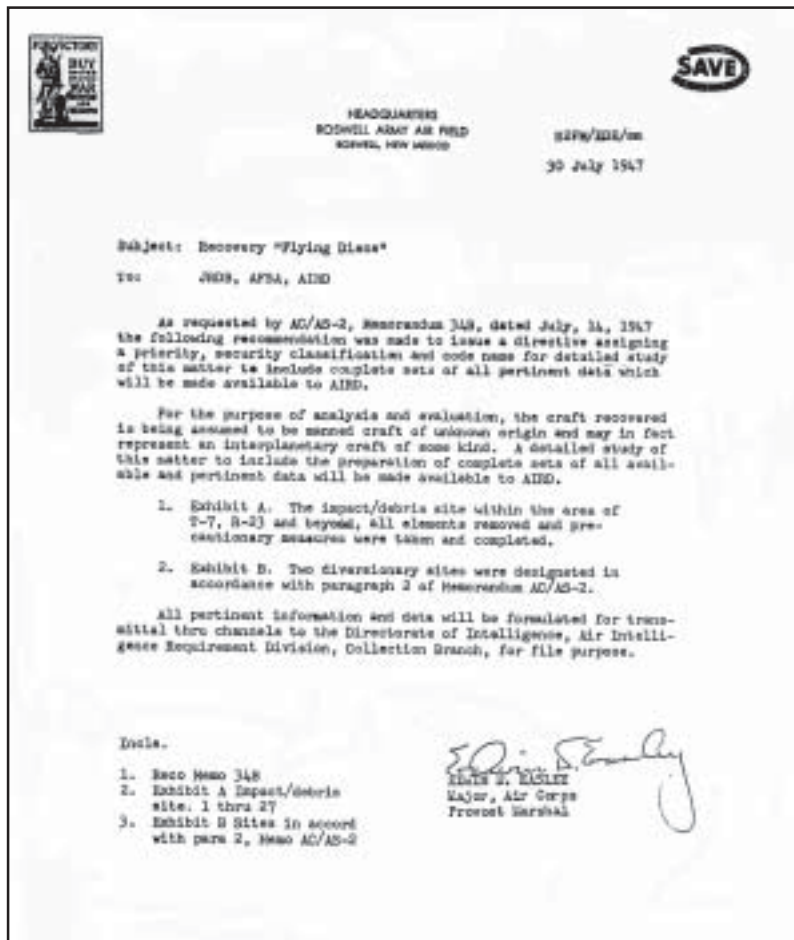


Fig. 2. Memo from Edwin Easley.

MEMORANDUM
FOR THE AIR CORPS
HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON

230,815 25 September 1947

SUBJECT: Purpose and Scope of Manual 8723

1. In accordance with directive from the Directorate of Intelligence, Air Intelligence Division, Memorandum 33a dated 20 September 1947, the following military/civilian personnel will adhere to the duties and responsibilities as outlined in AIRD Manual 8723-

Frank J. Kaufmann
Delight Fletcher
Kenneth G. Wilbanks
Robert Smith
Donald D. Blair
Richard J. Harris
William Klasevich
George Curson
Austin Caray

2. Manual 8723 is for your guidance. It contains information on procedures and dissemination as defined in paragraph 3-27 in section 5-11 of the manual.

a. Clear up any misconceptions concerning 8723.
b. Importance of cooperation.
c. 8723 is assigned the highest security classification.
d. It is recommended that paragraph 3-27 be initiated whenever possible to include:

(1) Official denial
(2) Discredit/discourage witnesses
(3) Issue false statements to preserve the security of 8723

3. Briefing sessions concerning 8723 will continue in accordance with Memorandum 33a.

Robert J. Thomas
Major, Air Corps

Fig. 3. Memo from Robert Thomas.

MEMORANDUM
FOR THE AIR CORPS
HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON

230,786 25 July 1947

SUBJECT: Recovery Project AIRD 723

1. In accordance with directive from Headquarters Strategic Air Command, File 421.82 dated 20 July 1947, the following military/civilian personnel are relieved from duty assignment on Project AIRD 723, as it pertains to recovery of Flying Disc B-7C-1.

Frank J. Kaufmann
Delight Fletcher
Kenneth G. Wilbanks
Robert Smith
Donald D. Blair
Richard J. Harris
William Klasevich
George Curson
Austin Caray

2. Briefing sessions concerning 723 will continue in accordance with ACD/AS-1, Memorandum 340, dated July 24, 1947.

3. All pertinent information will be formulated for transmittal to the Directorate of Intelligence, Air Intelligence Division for file purpose.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL BLANDINO:

Lester L. Garrigues
Major, Air Corps
Adjutant

Fig. 4. Memo from Lester Garrigues.

Appointments and Dates	Type and number of assignment and location	Position and description of duties (Ind. type equipment and special flying hours where applicable)	Performance rating	Specialized skills and other (AF 4870)
9 May 46-	427th AAF BU RAAF	Dy Pending		0001-Unclassified
19 Jun 46	Roswell NM			
Jan 46-	Same	OIC Personnel Management	(87)	S.7 KES 2120-Adm O
Jan 46	Same	(K.R.Salle Maj AC)		
1 Jul 46-	Same	Same		S.85 FLA 2120-Adm O
30 Sep 46	Same	(F.L.Andry Lt. Col.)		
1 Oct 46-	Same	Civilian Personnel O.	(87)	S.8 FLA 2288-Civ Pers O
31 Dec 46	Same	(F.L.Andry Lt.Col.AC)		
1 Jan 47-	Same	Adjutant(Pers)	(87)	S.7 PJ 2110-Adj
22 Jan 47	Same	(P.Jennings Jr. Lt. Col. AC)		
25 Jan 47-	467th AAF BU ORD, Sqd T-1	Awaiting assignment a/s		UNK WCB 0001-Unclassified
10 July 47	Hamilton Field, California			

Fig. 5. Lester Garrigues's military record.

search his own military records. Not surprisingly, he has been intrigued by the Roswell story since he was once stationed at the base, so was completely cooperative.

Garrigues examined the documents I sent him, and then wrote a letter summarizing his evaluation. He mentioned that he did not recognize the picture I sent him of Frank Kaufmann from 1947, nor he did remember him, but was quick to add that he had forgotten many personnel with whom he served at Roswell from that time. Garrigues had this specifically to say about the document in question:

While there is no doubt that the signature appearing on your document is actually my signature, it is the validity of the document itself that is of concern to me.

As I had mentioned to you before, I was transferred from Roswell with my last duty day being June 2, 1947, and was then on leave and enroute to China where I was assigned as Personnel Advisor to the Chinese Air Force beginning July 11, 1947.

To bolster this claim, he sent copies of two documents, one of which is shown as Figure 5, proving that he was sent to Hamilton Field in California on June 23, 1947, for assignment, and that on July 11 he assumed his new duties in China. Garrigues was not in Roswell on July 25 and thus could not have signed the document that Kaufmann had in his files.

We are left with no conclusion but that Kaufmann fabricated the Garrigues document.

Did Kaufmann have the means to create false documents? He certainly had an original Garrigues signature, and he also had blank World War II-era stationery, like that used for the Easley document. In addition, my colleagues and I discovered that Kaufman owned two old typewriters, including an Underwood typewriter, which wasn't electric and appeared to be of World War II vintage. We typed a few characters with this machine and compared them to the text

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KAUFMANN, WITNESS—*continued from page 8*

thing to the Roswell Army Air Field for transport to various locations for study. Experts in camouflage were brought in to put the ground back to the way it was before the ship crashed.

He said that the bodies had been taken to one of the hangars at the base. They were put into large boxes and flown out of Roswell. According to Kaufmann, the bodies were on two separate flights in case of an aircraft accident. One plane flew directly to Wright Field, but the other was diverted to Washington, D.C., so that high-ranking members of the administration and the military would have a chance to see the creatures. Then those bodies were sent on to Wright Field. There was nothing in this scenario that seemed unlikely or could be disproved.

Kaufmann said that he and the other eight members of this exclusive team were kept informed about the status of the investigation, even after they had left military service. There were periodic meetings and briefings. Kaufmann suggested that it was to keep them informed (though rarely, in my experience, is it deemed necessary to keep a person briefed after he has left the service).

This was a wonderful tale because it provided an eyewitness not only to the craft, but to the bodies and the effort in hiding the information from the public. It provided some clues about the cover-up that was put into place, and it was not such a wild tale—considering what we were investigating—that we could reject it out of hand.

We did determine that Kaufmann had been a member of the military and stationed at Walker Army Air Field (the base at Roswell) until 1945. He was discharged in that year, but continued on at the base in a civilian capacity (then continued to live there after leaving government service). So he was certainly at Roswell in 1947 when the crash occurred, and thus could have been involved as he claimed.

MEETING WITH KAUFMANN

Kaufmann was always happy to hear from us whenever we managed to get into Roswell. We'd all go to breakfast, usually at the Roswell Inn, where Frank would order ham and eggs and then spice them up with Tabasco sauce. During those meetings he would fill in details, telling us of his military career, which, according to him, had not followed normal paths. Those sessions sometimes lasted two or three hours while Frank spun his tales and we tried to remember everything that he said. He always picked up the check, claiming that someone else paid for it. The implication was that the government was watching and Frank was just doing his job. He'd be reimbursed for anything he spent.

He talked as if he had been friends with Colonel Blanchard (the commander of the 509th), had known Werner von Braun and Charles Lindbergh personally, and had been a friend to some of New Mexico's more famous residents. He didn't like the Barney Barnett story and asked questions

about how something could have gotten over to the Plains of San Agustin. He didn't like aspects of the Jesse Marcel story, complaining that the military wouldn't have left the intelligence officer out of the investigation at the impact site, and that Marcel would not have taken classified materials (bits of debris) home. He argued that Marcel knew better than that.

Frank seemed to speak from a position of personal knowledge. He didn't retreat into weasel words or hedge an answer. He was bold and confident in what he said and looked you right in the eye as he told his story.

He also said they had created fake crash sites far from the real crash sites to mislead anyone who got near to the real ones or the real story. Haut's press release, according to Kaufmann, was created to tell the story of a flying saucer crash and then sink it as General Ramey displayed the balloon supposedly responsible. Frank grinned as he told us how clever he and those with him had been.

Although Frank never said it directly to me, Kaufmann indicated once to Don Schmitt that he had been a colonel. To me, Frank always said that he had been a master sergeant. He was very careful to make it clear that he had never had a higher rank than master sergeant, maybe because of my military background.

Although he sometimes hinted that he might have been an officer, Kaufmann was careful about what he said along those lines. He said that he had been assigned to personnel, but that his role went far beyond that. He suggested that he operated under special orders and that while he did some nominal administrative duties to keep up appearances, he had been involved in some kind of counterintelligence mission. He talked of Soviet spies in southern New Mexico and the importance of the Norden bombsight that helped win the Second World War. He'd had a role in guarding that from spies too.

And, when we pressed into an area that Frank wanted to avoid, he often answered with, "Well, I don't know." Usually, as the conversation continued, he would drop an answer to that question into the discussion. I only saw him angry once, and that was when I pointed out a discrepancy in what he was telling us, and what he had said earlier. It really wasn't much of an inconsistency and had to do with an estimate of the distance to the impact site. Once he finally agreed to take us out there, the discrepancy seemed irrelevant.

Kaufmann also supplied a date and time for the crash. He said that the thing fell at 11:17 p.m. on July 4. The military, aware that the object was down, found it quickly and established a cordon. This appeared to be corroborated by William Woody, who told us that he had seen it fall and that he and his father had tried to find the crash site around that same date. Kaufmann's story provided a time line that seemed to closely fit the events as outlined by Woody.

Kaufmann told us that both Werner von Braun and Charles Lindbergh had been told about Roswell. The story of Kaufmann talking to von Braun about Roswell seemed to

be pushing the envelope too much, but Kaufmann did present documentation that von Braun had been in Roswell during the dedication of the Goddard Rocket and Space Museum in 1975. Kaufmann, by that time an executive of the Chamber of Commerce, had the opportunity to meet von Braun, so the story of him discussing the crash with von Braun could have been true. It seemed unlikely, but it was possible because the documentation put the two in the same building at the same time.

And Lindbergh, because of who he was, had been in Roswell on a number of occasions, so it was also possible that he had been told. In fact, in 1947 Lindbergh had been given the task of inspecting the Air Force's strategic bombing capability, which would have taken him into Roswell with a security clearance. There were a number of documents to prove that Lindbergh had been to Roswell more than once. Kaufmann always had just enough truth in his details to make them sound plausible.

INVESTIGATING KAUFMANN

Kaufmann's testimony was challenged almost from the moment it was first reported. Politics inside the UFO field seemed to demand that Kaufmann be rejected. If what he said was true, then certain other events could not be. Little things in his story were magnified with the suggestion that his testimony could not be trusted. He had said, for example, that radars at Roswell had tracked the object, but no one could confirm any radar capability at Roswell in July 1947. Yes, in August, a ground-control-approach radar was put in, and there are hints of a mobile SCR-584 radar, but nothing definitive. If there was no radar, then where did Kaufmann's tale of watching the thing explode on radar originate? Of course, Kaufmann never really said that he had watched all this from Roswell; it was just assumed. And, given the nature of some of the mobile radar sets, it was not impossible that one had been sent to Roswell to monitor the object. It's just that no documentation has surfaced to prove it.

Our investigation revealed few flaws but provided some interesting corroboration to Kaufmann's tales. He had mentioned that Martin Scanlon had a role in running the retrieval operation. Scanlon was a real general, who in 1947 was a colonel in public affairs on Long Island, New York. It seemed unlikely that such a man would have had a role in the Roswell case.

But, as has happened in similar circumstances, Scanlon wasn't quite who he seemed. Research showed that he had been air attaché to London in the late 1930s, with the assignment of learning all he could about Hitler's attempts to rebuild the German Air Force. Scanlon was eventually recalled by Hap Arnold, who was in the process of creating the U.S. Air Force. Arnold wanted Scanlon to build Air Force intelligence. In other words, Scanlon seemed like the man with the experience who would be called in to handle this strange circumstance in Roswell. Of all the generals Kaufmann could have named, he picked the one who had a

long and little-known history in Air Force intelligence.

Kaufmann had always said that when the time came, he had the documentation to prove what he said. Over the years he had shown us some of these documents, such as his "left-handed" sketchbook that had drawings of the craft and the alien creatures. To my admittedly unskilled eyes, it seemed that the sketches were old, something that had been done long ago, rather than something created days earlier to fool us. Don Schmitt suggested that he, as a commercial artist, could tell that the pencil sketches were old. He said that he could tell because of the way the lines were drawn on the paper, and that over a period of years, those lines would soften slightly. I had no reason to disbelieve Schmitt or Kaufmann.

It seemed that every time we began to doubt, or ask difficult questions, Kaufmann would provide another little bit of documentation along with broad hints that he had much more. He said, repeatedly, that when the time came he had the documents to prove what he said.

There were other good reasons to accept Kaufmann's stories as authentic. He provided details that seemed to dovetail nicely with other testimony. Brigadier General Arthur Exon, who in the 1960s would be the base commander at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, told us in separate interviews that he had flown over two distinct sites. Exon provided a geographic orientation for them that matched, generally, the one provided by Kaufmann.

Kaufmann suggested the date of the crash was July 4, moving it from the generally accepted July 2. But that change made sense when the testimony of William Woody and one of the Roswell military policemen was considered. Woody had said that he and his father had seen the craft (actually a flaming object) falling. Later, they had gone out in search of it, only to be turned back by the military cordon. If we accepted the conventional wisdom, it meant they saw the object on a Wednesday and waited until the following Tuesday to look for it. If we used Kaufmann's tales, then they saw the object on a Friday and went in search of it either the next morning, a Saturday, or the day following, a Sunday. Frankly, that made more sense.

And with the cordon going up on Saturday, July 5, rather than Tuesday, July 8, the story told by the MP fit better. He told me that he had seen nothing himself, but that his fellows had returned, talking quietly about a flying saucer. He didn't believe them until he read about it in the newspaper. This timing suggested that Kaufmann's story had the ring of authenticity to it.

These little things, which Kaufmann could not have known that we learned, suggested he was telling us the truth. It wasn't as if his story was out there by itself.

He also showed, and eventually gave us, copies of some documents. These included a brief report containing drawings of the craft, the aliens, and a few sections that had been blacked out. The paper, or rather the letterhead, was from the proper era. It included sections to promote the buying of war bonds. Interestingly, a letter written by then Lieutenant

General Nathan F. Twining dated September 23, 1947, included these same little markings. This suggested that if Kaufmann was inventing his tale, he was going to some trouble to find the proper stationery.

Kaufmann also had a letter from Major Edwin Easley that, if authenticated, would end the debate. It, and a few others he claimed to have, comprised the “smoking gun” documentation for which everyone searched. Dated July 30, 1947, the Easley letter has the subject line, “Recovery, ‘Flying Discs’.” The text read, in part, “. . . the craft recovered is being assumed to be manned craft of unknown origin and may in fact represent an interplanetary craft. . . .” That answered all the questions and would effectively end the debate. The problem, of course, was that Kaufmann would show the letter, but he would not allow anyone a copy so that it could not be authenticated.

That sums up the Kaufmann enigma. There are aspects of his story that seem to prove his veracity. There are intimations he was telling the overall truth but that he might have placed himself into the story in a role of greater importance than he actually had in 1947. There was no one

to contradict him or who could claim inside knowledge. Challenges from the outside seemed born more of politics inside the UFO field than investigative analysis.

In the December 2001 issue of *Fate* magazine I wrote an article on the testimony of Frank Kaufmann. I suggested at that time that questions had arisen about him, but there seemed no definitive answers. There was some corroboration for his testimony, but nothing that would prove him accurate. There were also many attacks against his testimony suggesting that it should be rejected, but the final answer didn’t exist.

Or so it seemed. Kaufmann died in February 2001 without ever been proved a liar and a fraud. He left unanswered questions for everyone interested in the Roswell case. But these sorts of investigations are never really ended. There is always something else to be learned and other directions to be taken. Sometimes opportunities to learn more are provided, so that our questions can be answered, and such is the case with the Frank Kaufmann story. ♦

The Roswell Debris Field: An Engineer’s Perspective

Robert Galganski has written several articles in *IUR* about his investigation of and research into the Roswell debris field. His investigations have been conducted from his unique viewpoint as an engineer (few engineers have been seriously involved in UFO research).

Galganski’s main contribution to the debris field controversy has been to study the matter quantitatively. Thus, he has calculated the amount of debris from Mogul Flight 4, the purported source of the Roswell debris, and determined whether the material from the flight would have been sufficient to cover the debris field as described by eyewitnesses, including those supported by skeptics. He has created a mathematical model of the debris field, based on Jesse Marcel’s testimony, to conduct “what-if” analyses.

All of these investigations demonstrated that, as he writes, “my analysis provided compelling support to existing arguments that dismissed the Flight 4 explanation for the Marcel debris field.” As an example of how much the Flight 4 explanation misses the mark, Galganski calculated that 40 Flight 4 balloon trains would

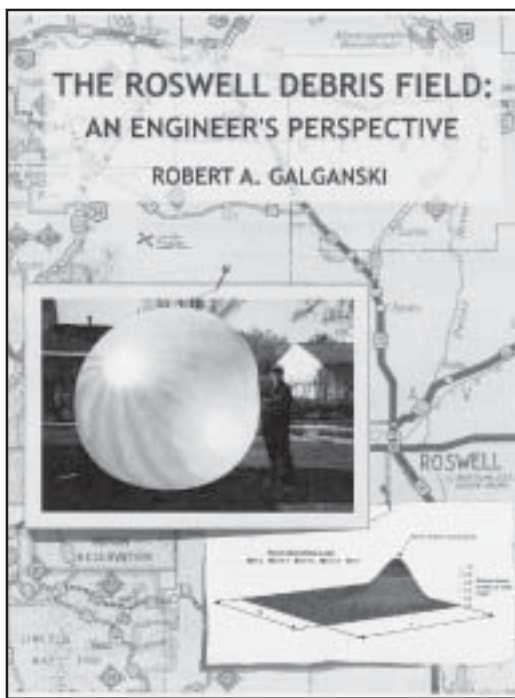
have been required to provide enough material to lightly litter the area as described by Marcel.

Galganski has now placed all his work in one 79-page monograph, published by the Fund for UFO Research.

Entitled *The Roswell Debris Field: An Engineer’s Perspective*, it contains the complete account and details of this work on the debris field. As a bonus, included are appendices recounting his investigation of the strength of balsa wood sticks that had been coated with glue, thus allegedly, according to Mogul proponents, making them quite strong (they aren’t); and Robert Pratt’s interview from 1979 with Jesse Marcel, the most complete interview on record with this primary military witness.

If you want your library on Roswell to be complete, we recommend purchasing this book, which is a wonderful example of how science and engineering can be applied to the UFO phenomenon, even an old case such as Roswell that has been extensively investigated. The report costs

\$18.00 and is available from either the Fund at P.O. Box 277, Mount Rainier, MD 20712, or from Arcturus Books, 1443 S.E. Port St. Lucie Blvd., Port St. Lucie, FL 34952.



KAUFMANN EXPOSED—*continued from page 11*

on the three alleged documents: They are an exact match.

Given all this evidence of counterfeit documents, we can have no confidence in any details of Kaufmann's testimony, even though he certainly was in Roswell in 1947 and worked at the base (though in the personnel office, not intelligence). We can speculate on his motives and why he deceived investigators, but that will probably be of little use today. The critical point is that we have determined the validity of Kaufmann's testimony, and can now discard it as we seek to establish what exactly did, and did not, occur at Roswell in July 1947. ♦